For Reference only

FOURTH REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS;

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1859.

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FOURTH REPORT.

WE, Your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, humbly offer to your Majesty this our Fourth Annual Report.

In our previous Reports we endeavoured fully to explain the principles and to describe the details of our proceedings. During the past year we have continued to act on those principles, and we have made but few alterations in those details, so that on the present occasion our Report will (except with relation to the Indian Civil Service and certain writerships in the office of the Secretary of State for India), comprise little more than a statistical account of the ordinary examinations conducted under our superintendence, with the observations to which they necessarily give rise.

The number and variety of the departments and offices in the public service, and of the junior situations which belong to them, are so considerable, that it has been only gradually and progressively that they have become subject to the provisions of the Order in Council of 1855. From time to time also new junior situations are created, which require new regulations. Accordingly, during the last year the following departments and situations have to be added to the list for which regulations have been issued:—

University of London, as respects Temporary Clerks.
Schoolmasters in the Convict Service (Ireland).
Established Clerks in the Commander-in-Chief's Office.
Auxiliary Letter Carriers in the Post Office.
Supplemental Clerks in the Privy Council Office.
Draughtsmen-Clerks in the Office of Director of Prisons.
Messengers in the Audit Office.
———— in the Constabulary Office (Ireland).
Copying Clerks in the Inland Revenue Department.
Clerks and Permanent Draughtsmen in the Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission.
Youths employed in the National Education Office (Ireland).

We have placed in the Appendix to this Report the subjects of examination adopted in these several cases.

The most important amongst these additions are the established clerks in H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief's office. The pre-

scribed subjects in this case combine, in due proportion, the tests of a good education and of practical official accomplishments. They are as follows:—

"Latin, or one Foreign language (French or German, for instance).
"Arithmetic, up to and including vulgar and decimal fractions.
"English Composition, in the shape of an essay on some subject which will be given.
"Précis of official papers.
"Writing from dictation.
"Geography.
"A good clear Handwriting."

The regulations made, under the Order in Council of 1855, by the various departments of the Civil Service, prescribing the subjects for examination, have undergone very little change during the year 1858.

As, except in the few cases which will be noticed, no modification in the subjects prescribed for any situation of importance has been proposed by the authorities of any of the departments, it may not be unreasonable for us to infer that the system has worked satisfactorily; and with that inference before us, we have been unwilling to disturb the existing arrangements by any experimental alterations.

The principal exception to this general acquiescence has occurred in respect to the regulations in force in the Foreign Office for the examination of paid and unpaid attachés.

After some correspondence between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and this Commission in 1856, the Secretary of State prescribed certain regulations for the examination of candidates nominated to these situations.

The subjects of examination were the following for the situation of unpaid attaché:—

1. To write a good bold hand, with distinctly formed letters.
2. To write English and French quickly and correctly from dictation.
3. To make a clear and correct précis or abstract, in the form of a narrative, of any collection of papers placed in their hands.
4. A general knowledge of geography.
* 5. A general knowledge of modern history since 1789, and especially of the history of the country to which they are about to proceed, as regards its internal constitution and its relations with other powers.
6. To understand French well; to make an accurate and good translation of any French paper into English, and of any English paper into French, and to speak French with tolerable ease and correctness.
7. To make an accurate and good translation into English of a paper written either in German, Latin, Spanish, or Italian, at the option of the candidate.

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* For this subject particular text books have been specified.

For the situation of paid attaché :—

1. A speaking and a writing knowledge of the languages of the several countries in which they have resided since their first appointment to the service.
* 2. International Law.
3. Reports upon the constitution and condition of the countries in which they have resided.

On the 19th July last Mr. Hammond, by direction of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, transmitted to us copies of two amended regulations to be substituted for those above mentioned. They will be found at length in the Appendix, and it will be sufficient here to state the points in which a change was effected by them.

As respects the unpaid attachés :

The requirements that they should be able to "write a good bold hand, with distinctly formed letters," and that they should "make an accurate and good translation into English of a paper written either in German, Latin, Spanish, or Italian," are omitted in the new regulations, and the précis or abstract is to be of "facts or historical events," instead of being a précis or abstract of a collection of papers.

As respects the paid attachés :

Instead of the condition that they should have "a speaking and a writing knowledge of the languages of the several countries in which they shall have resided since their appointment to the service," it is required that they shall be proficient "in one other language besides French."

In Mr. Hammond's letter enclosing these new regulations, it is mentioned that candidates had stated that their competency to spell accurately had not been tested by dictation alone, but by the submission of a paper purposely misspelt, which they were expected to correct ; and Lord Malmesbury's opinion is expressed, that such a trial is not altogether fair, and may easily confuse a youth who would generally be found correct in his orthography ; and that for this reason Lord Malmesbury had specified in the first regulation that the test should be applied through dictation alone.

As the authority to frame regulations prescribing the subjects of examination rests with the chiefs of departments, and as it is only in the way of assistance that we are entitled to interfere, it became our duty to give effect to the alterations Lord Malmesbury had deemed necessary ; but feeling assured that any objections we might make to these alterations would receive courteous attention, we explained to Lord Malmesbury, without, however, succeeding in changing his opinion, the grounds upon which we objected to the abandonment of the special test for orthography above adverted to ; to the omission of the requirement of good handwriting ; and to the relinquishment of a second

* For this subject particular text books have been specified.

language, which had previously been required from unpaid attachés.

We also expressed our regret at the substitution, in the examination of the paid attaché, of a second foreign language in lieu of the previous condition, that he should have a knowledge of the language of the places in which he should have resided whilst an unpaid attaché, conceiving that the regulation as it stood was intended principally to stimulate the industry of the unpaid attaché during the early period of his career, and to furnish him with a motive for availing himself of the facilities which residence in a foreign country affords for the acquisition of the language there current.

As the correspondence relating to this subject is inserted in the Appendix, we will confine ourselves to a brief statement of the general purport of the objections which relate to the changes which have taken place in the subjects prescribed for unpaid attachés, and to a few remarks regarding them.

With regard to the special test for orthography, it is quite possible that to some persons it may present greater difficulties than the exercise in dictation, but to others it is the easier exercise of the two, inasmuch as their attention can be bestowed on it uninterruptedly; it may be considered as dictation to the eye, ordinary dictation being dictation to the ear. The double test is by no means unfavourable to the candidate, as imperfection shown in the one may be compensated by success in the other. The difficulties, moreover, of this special test must not be overrated, inasmuch as in the large competitive examination of 318 candidates for writing clerkships in the India House which recently took place, 31 candidates went through this exercise without any mistakes, and 158 with less than six mistakes.

With regard to handwriting, although undoubtedly the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is the proper judge whether good handwriting is or is not an indispensable requirement for the office of unpaid attaché, yet we cannot but entertain apprehensions that considering that individuals employed in the public service in foreign countries have not readily at their command persons accustomed to write or copy English, occasions may arise in which the indifferent writing of an attaché may produce inconvenient results.

We feel, too, the more reluctance to omit good handwriting from the conditions of the appointment of an unpaid attaché, because it is one of the accomplishments required by all the principal offices in the civil service.*

We objected to the relinquishment of a second language, because we thought that this alternative requirement tended to prove that the candidate had received a good education and had profited by it. Sensible of the importance of ascertaining the special fitness

* We append to this report specimens of handwriting, which, at our request, have been sent to us from the Treasury. They may, we think, be useful to those who are preparing for examination.

of the candidate for the situation in those special subjects which the chief of the department may deem requisite, and without venturing to question his judgment with respect to them, we are nevertheless anxious that the test of general fitness, *i.e.*, of the education of the candidate, should not be disregarded, and we are uneasy in perceiving that the precautions which are taken to secure the admission into the principal departments of the public service of none but well-educated young men, by requiring proof of proficiency in some branch or branches of knowledge beyond the acquirements necessary for the duties of the office, have been diminished as respects the office of unpaid attaché.

The total number of nominations made in 1858 to situations to which the Order in Council has been applied was 2,258. There were 2,189 in 1857, and 2,432 in 1856.*

Of these 1,425 were simple nominations without any reference to competition, and 833 were nominations of several candidates as competitors for one or more situations.

It will be convenient to remark separately upon these two classes of nominations.

Certificates upon simple nomination were granted during the year in 958 cases; in 935 after examination and in 23 upon the reports of heads of departments; and in 292 cases certificates were refused on the ground of deficiency of knowledge in the prescribed subjects.

The grounds of refusal in the 292 cases are stated in a table in the Appendix.

An examination of that table will show that out of the 292 certificates refused, 286 were refused in part on the grounds of deficiency in spelling or arithmetic, or in both of these elementary subjects, and only six for incompetency in other subjects, not involving either spelling or arithmetic.

We have continued to afford to the candidates who have been found entitled to certificates the opportunities of showing their knowledge in other subjects beyond those which are prescribed.

The list of the 174 honorary certificates which we have thus granted during the year 1858, stating the names of the candidates, the situations which they have obtained, and the branches of knowledge in which they have shown proficiency, is inserted in the Appendix.

The candidates who have obtained these certificates consist chiefly of clerks, either established or temporary, in the public departments.

There are likewise, as might have been expected, several instances of attachés who have distinguished themselves in extra foreign languages.

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* The total number of nominations made from the commencement of the Commission to the 31st March 1859 is 8,938. The number of candidates actually *examined* in the same period was 7,371. Certificates were granted in 4,514 cases, and refused in 1,717.

It is right to mention also, that even in the subordinate situation of Letter Carrier we find instances of proficiency in several useful branches of knowledge; and we have, on more than one occasion, deemed it right to give to tidewaiters certificates of marked proficiency in the prescribed subjects.

It will be perceived that in twenty-three cases we have granted certificates on the reports of the heads of departments, without requiring the parties to pass an examination; namely, in those cases in which persons who, before the date of the Order in Council, held junior situations in a department and have served continuously, are appointed to other junior situations in the same department, for which the same subjects of examination were prescribed.

Where a person who has once passed our examination is transferred from one junior situation to another junior situation, for which latter situation the prescribed subjects of examination are different from those prescribed for the former, we have not altogether dispensed with his examination, but have limited it to those subjects only in which he had not been previously examined.

As the peculiar circumstances incidental to this class of cases have occasionally presented difficulties, we think it advisable to call attention to a correspondence between the Department of the Admiralty and this Commission, which will be found in the Appendix, together with some observations which we deem it right to offer on the subject.

The total number of junior situations to which appointments were made during the last year, without competition, was 958.

The total number of situations for which competing candidates were nominated during the last year was 258, and the total number of such competing candidates was 833.

The following list will show the most important particulars of the competitions held in 1858 :—

Department.	Date.	Situation.	Number of Situations.	Number of Candidates.	Number of successful.	Number of Marks.			Number of unsuccessful	
						Maximum.	Obtained by first successful.	Obtained by lowest successful.	Who passed.	Who did not pass.
	1858.									
Admiralty - -	Jan. 5	Clerk at Whitehall -	1	3	1	1,550	1,080	–	–	2
	July 27	Do. - -	1	3	1	1,600	1,055	–	–	2
	Aug. 3	Clerk at Somerset House.	1	2	1	1,500	749	–	–	1
	Oct. 12	Clerk at Whitehall -	1	2	1	1,600	996	–	1	–
	„ 12	Clerk at Somerset House.	1	3	1	1,500	1,034	–	1	1
	Nov. 16	Clerk at Whitehall -	1	2	1	1,600	840	–	–	1
	1858.									
	Jan. 26	Dockyard Clerk -	1	2	1	800	382	–	–	1
	Feb. 16	Do. - -	1	3	1	800	453	–	1	1
	Mar. 23	Do. - -	1	3	1	800	588	–	2	–
	Oct. 5	Do. - -	1	2	0	800	–	–	–	2
	Nov. 23	Do. - -	2	2	0	800	–	–	–	2
Audit Office - -	Mar. 2	Assistant Examiner -	1	3	1	1,000	806	–	1	1
	June 8	Do. - -	1	3	1	1,000	771	–	–	2
	„ 22	Do. - -	1	2	1	1,000	652	–	–	1
	Nov. 16	Do. - -	2	6	2	1,000	833	675	3	1
Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland), Fines and Penalties Department.	Oct. 21	Clerk - - -	1	4	1	1,150	733	–	1	2
Civil Service Commission.	Jan. 5	Do. - -	1	22	1	1,950	1,468	–	11	10
Colonial Office -	Aug. 24	Do. - -	1	4	1	5,100	2,940	–	1	2
Constabulary (Ireland), Inspector General's Office.	June 8	Do. - -	2	7	2	850	506	502	–	5
Constabulary (Ireland), Receiver's Office.	Mar. 4	Do. - -	1	1	0	–	–	–	–	1
	April 20	Do. - -	1	3	0	1,150	–	–	–	3
	May 18	Do. - -	1	3	1	1,150	711	–	–	2
	1857.									
Customs - -	Dec. 29	Searcher - - -	1	2	1	1,100	641	–	–	1
	1858.									
	Jan. 12	Do. - -	1	3	1	1,100	814	–	–	2
	„ 26	Clerk (Legal Quay's Office).	1	3	1	1,100	828	–	1	1
	Feb. 2	Clerk (Jerquer's Office)	1	3	1	1,100	823	–	1	1
	„ 9	Searcher - - -	1	3	1	1,100	860	–	–	2
	„ 16	Clerk (St. Katharine Docks).	1	3	1	1,100	685	–	–	2
	Mar. 9	Clerk for General Business.	1	2	1	1,100	710	–	–	1
	„ 9	Do. - -	1	2	1	1,100	598	–	1	–
	„ 9	Clerk (East and West India Docks).	1	2	1	1,100	742	–	–	1
	„ 30	Gauger - - -	1	3	0	1,100	–	–	–	3
	„ 30	Clerk (Liverpool) -	1	3	1	1,100	755	–	–	2
	May 4	Gauger - - -	1	3	1	1,100	663	–	–	2
	„ 18	Clerk (London Docks)	1	3	0	1,100	–	–	–	3
	June 8	Searcher - - -	1	3	0	1,100	–	–	–	3
	„ 15	Clerk - - - -	3	9	3	1,100	813	574	1	5
	Aug. 3	Do. - -	4	12	4	1,100	931	682	3	5
	„ 3	Do. - -	3	8	3	1,100	644	594	1	4
	Nov. 2	Do. - -	20	57	19	1,100	971	510	10	28
	„ 2	Do. - -	10	26	6	1,100	731	466	–	20
	„ 9	Clerk (Perth) -	1	3	1	1,100	748	–	2	–
	„ 23	Gauger (London) -	1	3	0	1,100	–	–	–	3
	„ 23	Clerk (Solicitor's Office).	1	1	0	1,250	–	–	–	1
	„ 23	Clerk (Liverpool) -	1	3	1	1,100	648	–	–	2
Foreign Office -	Feb. 16	Clerk (Librarian's Department).	1	3	0	800	–	–	–	3
	„ 16	Clerk - - - -	1	3	1	800	668	–	1	1
	Mar. 30	Clerk - - - -	1	3	1	930	611	–	1	1

Department.	Date.	Situation.	Number of Situations.	Number of Candidates.	Number of successful.	Number of Marks.			Number of unsuccessful	
						Maximum.	Obtained by first successful.	Obtained by lowest successful.	Who passed.	Who did not pass.
	1858.									
Inland Revenue -	Feb. 23	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	1	2	1	1,100	617	-	-	1
	Mar. 9	Do. - -	1	3	1	1,100	842	-	1	1
	„ 9	Clerk (Secretary's Office).	1	3	1	1,100	730	-	-	2
	Apr. 27	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	2	5	2	1,100	878	612	-	3
	Jan. 12	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1	3	1	1,300	685	-	-	2
	„ 12	Do. - -	2	5	2	1,300	764	677	-	3
	Feb. 9	Do. - -	2	5	2	1,300	842	713	-	3
	„ 24	Do. - -	1	2	0	1,300	-	-	-	2
	Mar. 9	Clerk (Accountant and Comptroller General's Office).	1	2	0	1,300	-	-	-	2
	„ 9	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1	2	1	1,300	650	-	-	1
	„ 9	Do. - -	1	3	0	1,300	-	-	-	3
	„ 9	Clerk (Accountant and Comptroller General's Office).	1	3	1	1,300	790	-	-	2
	„ 9	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	3	7	2	1,300	805	693	-	5
	„ 15	Clerk (Edinburgh) -	2	4	0	1,300	-	-	-	4
	Apr. 6	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1	3	1	1,300	784	-	-	2
	„ 13	Clerk (Accountant and Comptroller General's Office).	1	3	0	1,300	-	-	-	3
	„ 13	Clerk (Income Tax Office).	1	3	1	1,300	559	-	-	2
	May 4	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1	3	1	1,300	741	-	-	2
	„ 11	Clerk (Edinburgh) -	2	5	2	1,300	727	654	-	3
	„ 18	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	2	3	2	1,300	908	745	-	1
	July 20	Do. - -	2	6	1	1,300	770	-	-	5
	Sept. 14	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	3	8	2	1,300	685	651	-	6
	Nov. 9	Do. - -	3	8	3	1,300	1,039	711	1	4
	„ 9	Clerks - - -	3	9	3	1,300	860	770	2	4
	„ 30	Supernumerary Surveyors of Taxes.	5	13	4	1,300	935	624	-	9
	Dec. 21	Clerks - - -	3	8	3	1,300	1,051	881	1	4
Joint Stock Companies' Registration Office (Edinburgh).	Apr. 27	Clerk - - -	1	3	1	800	514	-	1	1
Paymaster General's Office.	May 11	Clerk - - -	2	4	1	1,100	680	-	-	3
Paymaster of Civil Services (Ireland).	Oct. 6	Clerk - - -	1	3	1	850	544	-	1	1
Poor Law Board -	Feb. 9	Supplementary Clerk	1	3	1	1,000	726	-	-	2
Post Office - -	Mar. 2	Clerk (Money Order Office).	5	8	5	500	414	304	2	1
	Mar. 9	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	1	2	1	500	377	-	-	1
	„ 16	Clerk (Mail Office) -	1	2	0	500	-	-	-	2
	„ 16	Clerk (Railway Post Office).	1	3	0	500	-	-	-	3
	„ 16	Clerk (Money Order Office).	4	8	4	550	475	348	1	3
	May 11	Clerk (Dublin) -	1	3	1	550	376	-	-	2
	„ 18	Clerk (Mail Office) -	1	3	1	550	386	-	1	1
	June 11	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin).	1	3	1	550	327	-	2	-
	July 6	Clerk (Money Order Office).	1	3	1	550	331	-	-	2
	„ 7	Supplementary Clerk (Edinburgh).	1	4	1	550	380	-	1	2

Department.	Date	Situation.	Number of Situations.	Number of Candidates.	Number of successful.	Number of Marks.			Number of unsuccessful	
						Maximum.	Obtained by first successful.	Obtained by lowest successful.	Who passed.	Who did not pass.
	1858.									
Post Office—*cont.*	July 15	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	1	3	1	550	344	–	–	2
	„ 13	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin).	1	3	0	550	–	–	–	3
	Aug. 12	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	1	3	1	550	375	–	1	1
	„ 19	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	2	5	2	550	454	429	1	2
	Sept. 7	Clerk (Money Order Office).	1	3	1	550	435	–	2	–
	„ 7	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin).	1	3	1	550	386	–	1	1
	Oct 5	Clerk (Money Order Office).	1	3	0	550	–	–	–	3
	„ 12	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	1	2	1	550	343	–	1	–
	„ 12	Do. - - -	1	2	1	550	331	–	–	1
	Nov. 9	Supplementary Clerk (Edinburgh).	1	3	1	550	375	–	1	1
Prisons (Ireland), Spike Island Depôt.	June 15	Assistant Schoolmaster.	1	4	1	1,350	871	–	–	3
Registrar General's Office (England).	Jan. 12	Transcriber - -	1	2	1	1,300	790	–	–	1
	Mar. 9	Indexer - - -	1	3	1	1,300	741	–	–	2
Seamen's Registry Office.	July 6	Clerk - - - -	1	3	1	800	654	–	1	1
	Oct. 5	Do. - - - -	1	3	1	800	572	–	1	1
	„ 26	Do. - - - -	1	3	1	800	681	–	1	1
Treasury - -	Apr. 13	Supplementary Clerk	1	4	1	1,450	1,143	–	–	3
	Sept. 28	Do. - - -	2	7	2	1,450	1,233	1,132	1	4
War Office -	Jan. 26	Clerk - - - -	13	37	13	1,650	1,400	904	2	22
	June 1	Do. - - -	9	33	9	1,650	1,267	818	4	20
	June 29	Clerk in Royal Engineers' Department.	1	5	1	900	675	–	1	3
	July 13	Clerk (Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey).	1	3	1	1,100	761	–	2	–
	„ 27	Clerk (Royal Engineers' Department).	1	4	1	1,100	643	–	–	3
	Nov. 23	Clerk (out station) -	1	3	1	1,100	541	–	1	1
	Dec. 14	Clerk (Military Store Service).	9	28	9	1,100	758	583	2	17
Works - - -	Aug. 17	Clerk - - - -	1	2	1	1,150	609	–	–	1
Combined competitions.										
Customs - -	July 13	One Gaugership, two Searcherships.	3	8	3	1,100	954	591	1	4
Inland Revenue -	May 11	One Clerkship in an Office of Account and three Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes.	4	1	1	1,300	942	–	–	9
	Aug. 31	Two Clerkships in Secretary's Office. One Clerkship in an Office of Account.	3	9	3	1,300	940	823	1	5
Inland Revenue -	June 15	Three Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes. One Clerkship.	4	11	2	2,000	1,068	804	–	9
Paymaster General's Office. Audit Office - - Paymaster General's Office. - Inland Revenue -	Sept. 21	One Clerkship - - One Clerkship - One Clerkship in Legacy Duty Office.	3	8	3	2,000	1,558	1,114	–	5

The preceding list suggests various observations.

In our last Report we pointed out the advantage which would result from enlarging the field of competition by substituting for the plan of nominating three persons only to compete for each vacant situation, the system of nominating a proportionate number of candidates to compete for several appointments at one examination.

It affords us sincere gratification to be able to state that Her Majesty's Government has seen fit to accede to our suggestion; and the Secretary of the Treasury, acting in entire unison with our views on this point, has carried them into effect with earnestness and completeness, and with very satisfactory results.

The Secretary of State for War has also adopted the like course with respect to the situations in his department. With regard to some other departments, although vacancies do not occur with sufficient frequency to admit of the delay which would arise from waiting to fill up several vacancies at the same time, we nevertheless believe that by an arrangement for the combined action of different departments this improvement may at no distant period be introduced, and the combined competitions above noted have shown that this is practicable.

The most important of these large competitive examinations have been—

A competition of	12 for 4	clerkships in the	Customs.
„	57 for 20	do.	do.
„	26 for 10	do.	do.
„	37 for 13	do.	War Office.
„	33 for 9	do.	do.
„	28 for 9	do.	do.

Had the competitors for these appointments been grouped in threes, and had there been separate competitive examinations for each of these groups, it is practically certain that competent and deserving persons would have been excluded, while less meritorious persons might have obtained the situations contended for.

As a practical example, we may mention two recent competitions for junior situations, of the same nature and in the same office, in which the total marks given were as follows:—

	Total Marks.
First Competition,—	
Candidate No. 1 - -	3,685
„ No. 2 - -	2,530
„ No. 3 - -	1,365
Second Competition,—	
Candidate No. 1 - -	1,355
„ No. 2 - -	1,256
„ No. 3 - -	865

It will be perceived that No. 2 in the first competition had much higher marks than No. 1 in the second, and that even No. 3 in the first examination just surpassed No. 1 in the second, although the subjects of examination and the examination papers were the same in both, and the examinations took place simultaneously.

We have deemed it right in all these examinations not only to ascertain the candidates who, being the best on the competition, are to obtain the appointment, but also to satisfy ourselves, with regard to the remainder, whether they have or have not such a knowledge of the prescribed subjects as would have entitled them to certificates of competency had they been successful.

We regret to find that a large proportion of competitors are short, and some very short, of that standard. Of the total number of competitors examined, *i.e.* 647, only 275 are above, but 372 below the standard.

The last column of the above list gives these facts in detail in reference to each particular competition.

The practical conclusion which we are disposed to draw from this unfavourable state of the proportion of competent and incompetent candidates is, that the number of candidates should be increased so as to bear a larger proportion to the vacancies, and that three to one, the present proportion, is insufficient.

This information as to the positive competency or incompetency of unsuccessful candidates in competitive examinations we have communicated to the Treasury and other departments who have requested us to furnish it. We believed that it might be useful towards forming a correct judgment whether it would be advisable to give to any of the unsuccessful candidates a nomination to some future competitive examination.

We should regret, however, if this information should lead to the appointment in the public service, positively and without competition, of persons who, having been unsuccessful in a competitive examination, have shown a competent knowledge in the prescribed subjects; for if such a practice were to gain ground the advantage which the public may derive from competitive examinations, namely, of obtaining not merely competent persons, but the best of the competent, would be neutralized or frittered away.

With respect generally to the renomination of candidates, we have to state the following particulars:—

Number of candidates who received absolute nominations in 1858, after having been rejected for similar or lower positions within the preceding 12 months:—

Candidates passed on second examination - - -	35
Candidates passed on third examination - - -	1
Candidates rejected twice - - - -	14
Candidates rejected three times - - - -	2
Candidates rejected four times - - - -	1
Total - - -	53

We do not think that this system of renomination is open to objection in cases where it is believed that the failure of the candidate has been the result of nervousness or any other accidental cause; but we are of opinion that in other cases the renomination of the candidate should not take place until a sufficient interval of time has elapsed to admit of his supplying his

deficiencies, not by the process of cramming, to which we shall presently allude, but by systematic study and perseverance.

The cases in which candidates have been considered ineligible as not being within the limits of age prescribed for the department have been 59.

Although the particular instances in which a candidate is excluded by this regulation, who might otherwise have been found qualified, furnish matter of disappointment and regret, we are nevertheless satisfied of the importance of maintaining these limits. The necessity of them, especially as respects clerks in the establishments of the various departments, appears to rest upon the following grounds:—

First, the maintenance of due subordination in the department, which would be rendered very difficult if persons of mature age were admitted into the junior class of situations.

Secondly, the opportunity which would be afforded to persons who have failed in other pursuits to try to enter the public service as a last resource, unless prevented by limitations as to age.

Thirdly, the difficulties which would arise in cases of promotion by merit from class to class, if persons of mature age, as well as youths, were appointed to the junior class.

Fourthly, the earlier claims to superannuation which would be created by the admission of older persons.

These grounds are of course less applicable to temporary clerkships than to clerkships on the establishment, and accordingly the higher limit of age prescribed for temporary clerks has been extended in various departments to 40 years; and as a further encouragement to the industry and good conduct of such temporary clerks, an exception has been very generally introduced to the effect that if temporary clerks in a department are appointed to clerkships on the establishment, the higher limit of age for the permanent situations is extended to 30, provided that such persons have been originally appointed as temporary clerks before attaining the higher of the limits of age fixed for permanent clerkships, and have served continuously.

In giving effect to the regulation with regard to limits of age, we regret to state that we have in several instances detected irregularities amounting to fraud, with respect to certificates of baptism and evidence of the time of birth; but as legal proceedings are in contemplation with regard to some of these cases, we do not feel justified in entering into particulars respecting them.

Although there have only occurred 23 cases in which candidates have been found ineligible on the ground of health, and 20 on the ground of character, we can safely state that we have continued to exercise much precaution in reference to these important qualifications.

The subjoined list, which gives the names and academical status of our assistant examiners and temporary examiners in

general and special subjects (except those who were engaged in the Indian Civil Service examination, who will be mentioned in the proper place), differs but little from the similar list of last year.

Employed continuously.

Theodore Walrond, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.
Edward Headlam, Esq., M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Employed occasionally in general subjects.

G. Brodrick, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.
S. Butler, Esq., M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.
G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
W. F. Edwards, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
F. Headlam, Esq., M. A., Fellow of University College, Oxford.
G. D. Liveing, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
E. Poste, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.
J. Roberts, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Employed for special subjects.

Dutch.—Rev. Dr. Gehle.
Eastern Languages.—Col. Ouseley; C. B. Eastwick, Esq.; J. W. Redhouse, Esq.
French.—M. Dupont.
German.—Max Müller, Esq., M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, and Professor of Modern European Languages, Oxford; Rev. Dr. Walbaum, Chaplain to the Prussian Legation; Herr Fontane.
Italian.—Count Arrivabene, Professor of Italian at University College, London.
Polish.—Major Czulczewski; M. Sosnowski.
Russian.—Rev. E. Popoff, Chaplain to the Russian Embassy.
Civil Engineering, &c.—Captain Galton, R.E., Assistant Secretary to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade.
Law.—H. S. Maine, Esq., LL.D., Reader in Jurisprudence to the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.
Physical Science.—M. H. N. Story-Maskelyne, Esq., M.A., Deputy Reader in Mineralogy, Oxford.
Physiology.—Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College.

For examinations in Scotland.

A. C. Longmore, Esq.

For examinations in Ireland.

G. Johnstone Stoney, Esq., Secretary to the Queen's University in Ireland.

In our Report of last year we included, as an Appendix, copies of all the examination papers which we had set during the preceding twelve months.

On the present occasion we have deemed it unnecessary, for the papers have been constructed precisely on the same principles, and have contained, not indeed the same questions, but questions exactly of the same character as those already printed.

We have, however, set forth at large the examination papers

proposed to the candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and at the competitive examination for the writerships at the India House.

The publicity which we have given to our method of proceeding and to its results has led us to expect that whatever objections may exist either to the system we administer or to our mode of carrying it into effect would be equally made public by those who entertain such objections; and in our last Report we discussed and endeavoured to refute such as had come to our knowledge.

There are, however, two defects which have been alleged to be incidental to our examinations, which have not unfrequently been urged against them, and upon which we have not as yet fully expressed our opinions. The first of these is the supposed danger of cramming. We believe this danger to be much overrated, and to be in a great degree misunderstood. The practice to which this familiar expression of *cramming* applies is strictly this, that a candidate, instead of acquainting himself with a subject, speculates on the particular questions which are likely to be put, or addresses himself only to limited portions of the subject, and qualifies himself either by rote or otherwise to that limited extent.

But the course adopted in the examinations under our superintendence renders this species of cramming of little avail. The subjects, although simple, admit of questions which may be infinitely varied, and which cannot be prognosticated; and as the candidate is not directed to particular books or treatises, it is impossible that he should foreknow the passage which will be set for dictation, translation, or otherwise, or the period of history, or the particular events which the questions will embrace.

If the expression "cramming" be understood to mean the acquisition of knowledge of particular subjects in a short time with considerable exertion, we think that with regard to all the practical subjects, such as arithmetic, handwriting, and such other subjects as can be rapidly taught, the knowledge thus acquired and proved by examination is as likely to be useful as if gained by a slower process; and although it does not prove a long and continuous course of industry, it sufficiently shows capacity and energy.

The other alleged defect of the system which we administer is of a very different character; it is this: that the prescribed subjects in some departments are so high as to have the effect, especially where there are competitive examinations, of bringing into the service young persons whose talents and acquirements are so far beyond the work they are expected to perform, that they become discontented with their position, and perform their duties listlessly, and without energy. We readily admit that such instances may have occurred, but we believe them to be very rare; and with regard to the general result of admitting into the junior situations of the service persons above the average

in intellect and industry, we are convinced that although the beneficial effects of this system will only partially be realized in the early portion of the clerk's service, when his duties are to a considerable extent of a mechanical character, yet when he rises to those positions in the department in which there is a necessity for intelligence, and opportunity is given for showing it, the difference between those who upon their admission into the service have given proof of possessing talent and industry and their less gifted fellow-labourers will be fully recognized and appreciated.

We have already adverted to our having been under the necessity of gradually applying the provisions of the Order in Council of 1855 to the various departments and junior situations in the Civil Service. In connexion with this part of the subject we may refer to the return moved for by Mr. Rich (No. 490, 1858) of (1) persons who having been nominated for junior situations in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments subsequent to the date of the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, and not having obtained certificates of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, have been employed and paid for such employment in such establishments, and (2) of persons who having obtained certificates of qualification have been employed and paid for a period prior to the date of such certificate, and subsequent to the date of the Order in Council of 21st May 1855. Among the latter are included cases in which our certificates had not been applied for as well as others in which certificates had been refused.

When discovered these practical irregularities are to some extent remedied by requiring the individuals so employed to be examined by this Commission, yet this subsequent examination, if it results in the refusal of a certificate, is a much greater disappointment to the candidate than an examination previous to his employment, and imposes upon us a duty which is necessarily of an invidious character.

We trust, however, that by the vigilance of the Commissioners of Audit, and the precautions which they take to secure the observance of the provisions of the Order in Council irregular appointments of this nature, in departments the accounts of which are subject to their control, may in future be prevented. By an arrangement with them we transmit each month a return of all certificates granted, except those for the Treasury, the offices of the Secretaries of State, and the Admiralty.

Examinations for the East India Civil Service.

In order to enable us satisfactorily to report our proceedings in relation to these examinations, we find it necessary briefly to notice their origin and the manner in which they have hitherto been conducted.

They were instituted under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 95, and the regulations under which they were conducted were

founded upon the report of a committee, of which Lord Macaulay was the chairman, to whose consideration the subject had been referred by Sir Charles Wood, by a letter dated 3d April 1854.

The recommendations of the committee, which were founded upon the presumption of the continuance of Haileybury College, comprised, first a competitive examination to take place from time to time, of candidates for admission into Haileybury College; secondly, a subsequent pass examination of the candidates so selected.

With respect to the limits of age for admission and for going out to India, the Committee observed "that under the rule then "existing no person could be admitted to Haileybury under 17, "or go out to India after 23; and they added, that as two "years' residence was required, the maximum age for entrance "was in fact 21. *This line,*" they observed, "*was drawn as if* "*it had been expressly meant to exclude bachelors of Oxford* "*and Cambridge;*" and they proceeded—"It will, we believe, "be found that the great majority of our academic youth "graduate too late by a few months, and only by a few "months, for admission into Haileybury." At the same time they stated, that they thought it would be a great improvement to allow students to be admitted to the college up to the age of 23, and to fix 25 as the latest age at which they should go out to India in the Civil Service.

With respect to the competitive examination, it was to extend to those literary and scientific subjects which are ordinarily studied at the principal seats of general education in the United Kingdom; and was not to include subjects specially relating to India, with the exception of Sanskrit and Arabic, which had already found their place as studies at the Universities.

The following subjects and scale of marks were suggested by the committee:—

English Language and Literature:—	
Composition	500
English Language and Literature, including that of the Laws and Constitution	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed	1,000
Natural Science, that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy	500
Moral Science, that is, Mental, Moral, and Political Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	375
Arabic " "	375
	6,875

It was recommended that, from the candidates who should undergo this competitive examination, a definite number of the most successful, corresponding to the estimated number of vacancies, should be civil servants elect of the Company, to be styled "probationers," but should not be allowed to proceed to India unless they should pass a further examination after an interval of not less than one year, and not more than two years, in the four following subjects:—

"(1.) The History of India, in the widest sense of the term, including Parliamentary papers and reports and Debates." This knowledge it was considered might be acquired "with very much greater facility "in England than in any part of India, except at the three seats of "Government, if the three seats of Government ought to be excepted."

"(2.) The General Principles of Jurisprudence," &c., which it was said may be studied here with more advantage than in India.

"(3) Political Economy, including Commercial and Financial "Science." The committee were of opinion that every probationer ought to prepare himself for the discharge of his duties by attention to these subjects.

"(4). A Vernacular Language. We are of opinion," it was said, "that "every probationer should acquire in this country an elementary "knowledge of at least one Indian language."

Although this further examination was to be a *test*, it was also to be, in a certain respect, *competitive*, for on the one hand ignorance of any subject was to exclude from the service, and on the other hand, the order of merit, as shown in this examination, was to decide the order of seniority in the service.

With regard to the place in which the period of probation should be spent, considerable difficulty was felt. The arrangements of Haileybury were not, it was seen, suited to men of the age and standing of those likely to be selected candidates; and it was evidently the opinion of the committee, that no alteration which could be made would fit the College to be the residence of the candidates.

On receipt of this report, Sir Charles Wood wrote to the chairs, intimating his intention to bring in a bill, relieving the company from the obligation to keep up the College. The bill was passed in the Session of 1855, and became the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 53.

The regulations for the examination of candidates for the East India Civil Service were issued in January 1855. They were in general conformity with the report of the committee. They rendered eligible for the competitive examination of 1855 all persons otherwise qualified, who might be above 18, and under 23, on the 1st of May; and they provided for the further examinations of selected candidates in the above-mentioned special subjects. [The selected candidates were, of course, relieved from the necessity of going to Haileybury, and might

pursue their studies wherever they might think fit.] In August 1856 and August 1857, there were to be further examinations of these selected candidates, each candidate having the option of presenting himself at the one or the other, as he might think fit; and those who might have failed at the first, being allowed to present themselves again at the second.

Before, however, the time for the first of these further examinations had arrived, it was determined it should be dispensed with in the case of the candidates who had been selected in the preceding July, and of those who might be selected in 1856. The reason of this alteration (which was announced to the Court of Directors by letter of 30th May 1856), was the great want of public servants in India; but it is also to be mentioned, that some members of the committee of 1854 were consulted, and agreed in thinking that the step was, on other grounds, a wise one.

Regulations for the examination of 1856 had been issued before the above determination was arrived at. They had provided for only one further examination instead of two. In other respects there was no material change.

The regulations of 1857 were in all important points similar to those of the preceding year, with the omission of those which related to the further examination.

At the close of April last we received an intimation from Lord Ellenborough, then President of the India Board, that he wished us to undertake the superintendence of the then approaching examination of the candidates for writerships in the East India Civil Service.

Believing that it might be for the public convenience that the India Board should be relieved from a function which had no relation whatever to its ordinary duties, and feeling also that the additional experience which we should acquire from dealing with these examinations might be valuable to us in reference to our general duties under the Order in Council of 1855, we did not hesitate to accept the task which Lord Ellenborough was pleased to confide to us.

In conferring with us on the subject, his Lordship stated to us his opinion, that it was not expedient to dispense with the further examination of the selected candidates.

We feel that we cannot better express his views than in the terms of a note which he addressed to one of ourselves on this point:—

"As regards the second examination, I must, of course, admit that Indian history and geography and an Indian language are indispensable subjects of examination; but I should be glad to have others. The first examination, I consider, should be such as to show that the candidate is not unfit; the second should show that he is fit. It should be at least as severe as that formerly in use at Haileybury, whatever

that may have been. I conclude it was thoroughly appropriate. When we overthrow a system which gave to India a constant succession of well-educated *gentlemen* as civil servants, we should at least take care that the persons the system we substitute brings into the service are as well versed in all it behoves a civil servant to know as their predecessors were.

"As soon as they reach India their life becomes one of hard work. They have little leisure to read, and, when fatigued by work, little inclination. Unless their minds are opened early, unless they acquire an early desire for useful knowledge by tasting its pleasures, they will remain ignorant for ever.

"They have to administer revenue and justice. They should know something, not of the details of the English law, in which they would soon be lost, but of the principles of the Mahometan, the Hindoo, and the English law; for they will have much to do with all. They should have some elementary book, giving them an idea of the manner in which the Hindoos and the Mahometans raised their revenue. They should know something of the principles of political economy, because they clear away from the mind many popular errors. Recollect that the civil servant in England is a clerk; in India he may become a proconsul. The prosperity and the peace of India depend upon the characters of those who govern it. I feel the vanity of examination when applied to the discovery of abilities for administering an empire. It can exclude the man clearly unfit, and direct the studies and thus open the mind of the man who may seem to be worth a trial. It can do no more. But let us try to do that.

"I should like to have the candidates examined in political economy, in Hindoo, Mahometan, and English principles of law, and in Hindoo, Mahometan, and English systems of revenue. Indeed, the more I think upon the subject, the more I am disposed to require, as a proof of possible fitness, from the youth who puts himself forward as a person qualified to rise by seniority, as all practically do, to the chief administration of justice and revenue in India."

In the opinion respecting the further special examination of the selected candidates thus conveyed to us by Lord Ellenborough, confirming as it did the original recommendations of Lord Macaulay and his colleagues, we entirely concurred, but it was deemed inexpedient to postpone the final appointments and departure of the candidates who might be successful in the examination of July 1858 beyond the early part of the present year, an interval too short to admit of the acquisition of the important branches of special knowledge indicated by Lord Ellenborough.

Under these circumstances we suggested that, with respect to the candidates who might be examined in July 1858, and be successful in that examination, they should be required to pass a further examination in or previous to December 1858, in English composition, in the history and geography of India, and in the elements of the Bengali or Hindustani languages, so far as to understand the principal rules of grammar, and to be able to read and translate an easy passage.

Lord Ellenborough having acquiesced in this suggestion, we

issued the regulations (A.) printed in the Appendix, p. 213 ; the portion relating to the further examination is as follows :—

9. In December 1858, a further examination of the selected candidates will take place, under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners, in the following subjects :—

1. English Composition.
2. The History and Geography of India.
3. The Elements of the Bengali or Hindustani Languages.*

10. The selected candidates will receive instructions as to the books which should be studied.

11. Any selected candidate desirous of presenting himself for further examination at a time earlier than that above mentioned will be permitted to do so on application to the Civil Service Commissioners. If he should then fail to pass, he will be allowed to present himself again in December.

12. Any selected candidate who does not pass at the further examination of December 1858 will be struck off the list of selected candidates.

13. The selected candidates who, at the further examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of the East India Company in the Presidency of Bengal.

14. The seniority in the Civil Service of the East India Company of the selected candidates shall be determined by the date of the further examination at which they shall be adjudged to have passed ; and, as between those who passed at the same further examination, their seniority shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the examination of July.

15. No person will, even after passing the further examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the Regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of the East India Company, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.

The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary.

The competitive examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India took place in July 1858, under the regulations (A.) 1–9 ; and although previously to its completion the Act for the Government of India had passed, which charged us with express duties in reference to the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, it did not necessitate any change in the arrangements for the then examination, which took place at the time and in the manner which were contemplated.

The number of persons eligible according to the regulations, who intimated their wish to become candidates, was 88.

This number was subsequently reduced to 67.

The limited amount of accommodation in the offices allotted to this Commission obliged us to look out for some further examination room, and, as our official staff was not more than sufficient for the conduct of our ordinary business, we were com-

* Candidates will be expected to understand the principal rules of the grammar, and to be able to read and translate an easy passage.

pelled to seek for the aid of an adequate number of competent assistant examiners.

The first of these wants was supplied by the Senate of the University of London, who, with the consent of the Council of the Royal Society, placed the Examination Hall at Burlington House at our disposal for the requisite period.

With respect to the assistant examiners, we were fortunate in obtaining the aid of the following gentlemen, whose talents and experience in examinations need no commendations from us :—

English Language and Literature	G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L. of Magd. Hall, Oxford. G. L. Craik, Esq., M.A., Professor of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Belfast.
Greek and Latin Languages and Literature	Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Rev. W. E. Buckley, M.A., late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and late Professor of Classical Literature at Haileybury College.
French Language and Literature	M. Dupont.
German Language and Literature	Max Müller, Esq., M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and Professor of Modern European Languages in the University of Oxford.
Italian Language and Literature	Count Charles Arrivabene, LL.D., Professor of the Language and Literature of Italy in University College, London.
Sanskrit Language and Literature	Monier Williams, Esq., M.A., of University College, Oxford, late Professor of Sanskrit at Haileybury College.
Arabic Language and Literature	Col. Ouseley, late Professor of Arabic and Persian at Haileybury College.
Mathematics	Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Erasmus Smith's Prof. of Mathematics in the University of Dublin. Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, M.A., late Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and late Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Haileybury College.
Natural Science	G. D. Liveing, Esq., M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and
Moral Science	Alex. Bain, Esq., M.A., Examiner in Logic and Intellectual, Moral, and Political Philosophy in the University of London.

Of these gentlemen, Mr. Heaviside, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Monier Williams, and Col. Ouseley had been Professors at Haileybury up to the time of its dissolution; and in conformity with the condition attached to their retiring allowances, rendered their gratuitous assistance in these examinations; but Mr. Buckley being suddenly summoned elsewhere by the illness of a very near relative, his place in the *vivâ voce* examination was supplied by T. Walrond, Esq., late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, the senior assistant

examiner permanently employed at this office. All the examination papers were framed by the assistant examiners above mentioned, but previously to their completion, we had the opportunity of communicating personally with the examiners, and of making such suggestions as might be necessary for keeping the examination papers, as far as was practicable with so great a variety of subjects as were embraced by them, to the same tone or pitch, in order that the candidates who addressed themselves to any particular subject might have no reason to complain that the questions on other subjects were of an easier character than those upon the subject they had selected.

We have set forth in the Appendix all the various examination papers set at this examination, and we shall readily take advantage of any criticisms which may be made upon them.

The only important alteration which we made in the conduct of the examination, as compared with those which had taken place under the management of the India Board, was the extension of the *vivâ voce* examination.

In the two preceding years candidates had been examined *vivâ voce* in English and in the languages and literature of Greece and Rome; but it appeared to us desirable to apply the same test in the case of the other subjects also, and we have every reason to believe that the alteration has been a beneficial one. We subjoin in the Appendix (p. 219) extracts from the reports of several of the assistant examiners on this point.

The examination commenced on the 20th July, and terminated on the 6th August; it was carried on partly at Burlington House, and partly in the apartments of this Commission; and on the 18th of August we were enabled to make our Report of its results to the India Board.

That Report, which will be found in the Appendix (p. 213), contains various details, which it would be superfluous to repeat here; but it may, nevertheless, be convenient to set forth the leading facts, as exhibited in the table subjoined.

1858

Order of Merit.	Name.	Age on May 1st, 1858.	University, College, &c.	Academical Honours, &c.	Profession, &c. of Father.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.												
						Language and Literature.							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
						England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
						Composition.	Literature.											
						Maximum Number of Marks.												
						500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,000	500	500	375	375	6,875
1	John Geoghegan -	20	Trinity College, Dublin.	B.A., Scholarship and Moderatorship.	Physician	285	592	423	498	260	225	—	625	—	—	—	—	2,908
2	Theodore Francis William Smith.	20	Trinity College, Dublin.	B.A., Scholar on Foundation; First Honours in Classics and History; Prizes in English Literature and in French; Classical Gold Medal at Degree.	Agent -	440	757	488	595	245	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	2,725
3	William Tyrrell -	21	Trinity College, Dublin.	B.A.; First Gold Medal at Degree and First Senior Moderatorship in Classics; First Scholarship in Classics, 1855; Five Honours of First Rank in Classics during undergraduate course; Prizeman in French in 1856.	Clergyman	255	587	496	597	190	—	240	—	—	234	—	—	2,599
4	Henry Le Poer Wynne	22	Oriel College, Oxford.	Second Class in Moderations (Classics).	Lieut.-Col.	235	561	401	492	270	205	—	—	—	225	—	—	2,389
5	Hugh Morris - -	22	Edinburgh University.	Prizes in Moral Philosophy, Latin, and Greek.	Trader -	165	331	403	418	242	185	—	—	—	—	262	323	2,329
6	Dennis Fitzpatrick -	20	Trinity College, Dublin.	B.A.; First Science Scholarship; the Lloyd Mathematical Exhibition; the Wray Prize in Mental Science; First Prizes in Botany and Chemistry; Prizes in French and Hebrew; Seven First Honours in Mathematical, Mental, and Physical Science.	Physician	310	614	—	—	208	—	185	465	253	290	—	—	2,325

Order of Merit.	Name.	Age on May 1st, 1858.	University, College, &c.	Academical Honours, &c.	Profession, &c. of Father.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
						Language and Literature.							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
						England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
						Composition.	Literature.											
						Maximum Number of Marks.												
						500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,000	500	500	375	375	6,875
7	Charles William Paxton Watts.	22	University College, Oxford.	Holder of an Open Scholarship.	Stockbroker.	315	497	498	543	177	—	135	—	—	149	—	—	2,314
8	Childers George Sperling.	21	Merton College, Oxford.	Postmastership obtained in 1856. Boden University Sanscrit Scholarship obtained in 1858.	Major -	230	550	433	436	147	—	—	—	—	93	295	—	2,184
9	David Mason Gardner	22	Brasenose College, Oxford.	B.A.; Open Scholarship; College Prizes; Hulmeian Exhibition; Puzey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarship; First Class in Classics in First Public Examination, 1855; Second Class in Classics for Degree, 1857.	Physician	265	437	461	556	187	—	—	—	—	154	—	—	2,060
10	Charles John Powlett	22	Wadham College, Oxford.	B.A.; First Class in First Public Examination; First Class in Second Public Examination.	Clergyman	355	575	319	494	147	—	—	—	—	169	—	—	2,059
11	Edward Henry Whinfield.	22	Magdalen College, Oxford.	First Class in Moderations at Easter, 1857.	Clergyman	320	510	464	457	98	—	—	—	0	196	—	—	2,045
12	Wm. Christopher Eades	22	Trinity College, Dublin.	B.A.; Royal Scholarship; University Scholarship, 1855; Senior Classical Moderatorship, 1857; Gold Medal, &c.	Clergyman	240	387	399	389	168	—	305	—	—	123	—	—	2,011
13	John Ward - -	22	Caius Col., Camb.	- - - - - - - -	Consul -	215	305	256	330	251	350	210	—	—	0	—	—	1,917

Order of Merit.	Name.	Age on May 1st, 1858.	University, College, &c.	Academical Honours, &c.	Profession, &c. of Father.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.												
						Language and Literature.							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
						England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
						Composition.	Literature.											
						Maximum Number of Marks.												
						500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,000	500	500	375	375	6,875
14	Alexander Brown -	20	Queen's Coll., Oxf.	Open Scholarship - - -	Prof. in Coll.	255	630	367	383	95	—	—	0	—	122	—	—	1,852
15	Jos. Sam. Armstrong -	20	Trinity Coll., Dub.	Royal Scholarship and several Honors of First Class.	Merchant	240	380	384	412	215	—	—	—	—	205	—	—	1,836
16	Henry James Macdonald.	22	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	Open Scholarship; First Class in Classics and Third Class in Mathematics in Moderations, Easter, 1856.	Wesleyan Minister.	230	178	369	414	277	—	135	—	—	215	—	—	1,818
17	Robert Mills Birdwood.	20	St. Peter's Coll., Cambridge.	*At Edinburgh University*:—Model and Prizes for Mathematics, and Prize for Essay in Natural Philosophy Class. *At Cambridge University*:—College Scholarship; College Prizes for Classics, and a mark indicating "Distinguished in Botany;" Twenty-third Wrangler, 1858; Second Class Natural Science Tripos, 1858.	Lieut.-Col.	175	377	246	308	107	—	—	376	143	83	—	—	1,815
18	Alexander Mair MacGregor	22	Trinity Hall Cambridge	B.A.; Scholar of Trinity Hall; First in Second Class of Classical Tripos, 1858.	Lieut.-Col.	325	361	457	517	118	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	1,778
19	Frederick Jones - -	20	King's College, London.	College Prizes in English Literature and Mathematics.	Merchant	215	568	—	229	230	150	260	—	—	—	—	—	1,652
20	Jas. Francis Katherinus Hewitt.	22	Christ Church, Oxford	Second Degree in First Public Examination; Third Class in Second Public Examination.	Clergyman	200	424	358	342	172	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	1,629
21	Thomas Frank Bignold	20	Caius College, Cambridge.	First Classical Prizeman, 1856 and 1857; Caian Scholar, 1856.	Solicitor -	160	175	337	432	222	130	165	—	—	—	—	—	1,621

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED FOR EACH SUBJECT.												Total Number of Marks.
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF												
	England.												
	Composition.	Literature, &c.	Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
	Maximum Number of Marks.												
	500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,000	500	500	375	375	6,875
22	150	326	168	353	98	0	—	124	—	133	—	204	1,556
23	250	295	326	308	—	—	—	157	—	176	—	—	1,512
24	145	361	167	355	—	—	—	266	58	153	—	—	1,505
25	130	420	252	472	110	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	1,499
26	250	613	90	189	95	—	—	—	54	164	—	—	1,455
27	165	198	573	443	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	1,450
28	105	147	320	350	221	145	—	—	—	143	—	—	1,431
29	230	287	360	412	50	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,339
30	150	280	391	337	—	—	—	—	—	148	—	—	1,306
31	130	329	186	332	95	—	75	—	—	158	—	—	1,305
32	125	231	397	339	102	—	—	—	—	106	—	—	1,300
33	240	315	261	331	152	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,299
34	190	465	170	390	—	—	—	0	54	—	—	—	1,269
35	220	256	183	362	92	—	—	0	—	129	—	—	1,242
36	175	130	120	275	130	—	—	233	170	—	—	—	1,233
37	80	140	380	472	70	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	1,227
38	150	175	290	367	—	—	—	0	0	217	—	—	1,199
39	160	250	281	429	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,190
40	285	358	128	187	90	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	1,173
41	175	473	—	208	152	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	1,157
42	180	316	322	324	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,142
43	150	150	228	253	118	—	—	—	—	223	—	—	1,122
44	110	121	321	365	55	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	1,045
45	200	255	240	265	—	—	—	0	—	74	—	—	1,034
46	190	338	216	228	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,022
47	220	183	215	313	50	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	981
48	105	101	315	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	900
49	250	244	0	238	95	—	—	0	71	0	—	—	898
50	120	320	—	—	222	150	—	0	0	—	—	—	812
51	265	187	—	159	120	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	731
52	140	110	153	287	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	690
53	230	150	94	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	673
54	90	0	250	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	631
55	130	254	0	237	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	621
56	200	200	—	151	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	601
57	130	0	0	0	93	—	—	0	70	—	—	201	494
58	180	0	92	184	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	456
59	160	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	67	—	—	438
60	70	107	0	170	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436
61	210	180	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	390
62	80	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
63	100	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	71	—	—	171
64	130	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130
65	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

The Ciphers indicate that the Marks obtained did not exceed one tenth of the Maximum.

There are various points on the face of this table which appear to justify our confidence in the correctness of its general results, and in the fairness of the comparative value of the industry and ability of the candidates thus ascertained.

It will be perceived that the most eminent in any one important branch of knowledge obtain high places in the competition, and are not defeated by multifarious mediocrity.

Consistently with this result, it will be found that the best mathematician, Mr. Geoghegan, the first in the successful list, distinguishes himself in English, Greek, and Latin; the best English scholar, the second in the list, Mr. Smith, is the second in Greek and Latin; and the best classical scholar, Mr. Tyrrell, who is the third in the list, is second in Italian, and second in the moral sciences.

It is satisfactory also to observe that the success obtained by the candidates in this examination is for the most part complementary to a previous career of industry indicated by the academical honours and rewards which they have previously received.

That out of the 20 selected candidates, 12 have proceeded from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and six from Trinity College, Dublin, affords an indication of the class from which we may expect that the Indian Civil Service will be recruited, whilst the creditable exceptions in the case of Mr. Morris and Mr. Jones, who have been educated in Edinburgh and in London, show that to be educated at the ancient English Universities or at Trinity College, Dublin, is not a necessary condition of success.

With reference, moreover, to those who have come from Oxford, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin, it is right to remark, that the knowledge they have displayed is not confined to the limits of the ordinary academic curriculum, but comprises the English, French, Italian, and German languages and literature.

A comparison of the marks appears to justify us in pointing out, with reference to the examination papers, that the large proportion of marks obtained by some of the successful candidates in several of the subjects to which they addressed themselves affords ground for believing that the questions put to them were not unreasonable in point of difficulty, whilst the failure of the candidates towards the lower part of the list in the subjects which they attempted indicate that the questions are not of a too elementary or easy character.

After the completion of the examination which we have described, it became necessary to provide for the further examination of the 20 selected candidates.

The regulations which fixed December 1858 as the time at which such further examination should take place, permitted any candidate to present himself for further examination at an earlier period, and also, if he should fail to pass at such earlier period, to present himself again in December.

The object of this permissive diminution of the interval, was to enable candidates who might be sufficiently qualified in those special subjects to arrive sooner in India, so as to have the advantage of commencing their residence there before the beginning of the hot season.

We confided the conduct of this further examination to Mr. Horace Hayman Wilson, Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford and Librarian in the office of the Secretary of State for India, who is distinguished for his profound Oriental learning and his knowledge of India.

Three of the selected candidates, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Brown, who had the 4th, 5th and 14th places in the 1st examination, availed themselves of the opportunity of being examined in October, and passed satisfactorily. They answered more than half the questions given to them with entire accuracy, and the larger portion of the remainder with more or less correctness, showing diligent and successful study.

In November and December 16 others of the 20 selected candidates passed the further examination, in the following order of proficiency :—

In November.	In December.
1. Mr. Powlett.	1. Mr. Ward.
2. Mr. Watts.	2. Mr. Tyrrell.
3. Mr. Sperling.	3. Mr. Eades.
4. Mr. Geoghegan	4. Mr. MacGregor.
5. Mr. Smith.	5. Mr. Whinfield.
6. Mr. Hewitt.	6. Mr. Jones.
7. Mr. Birdwood.	7. Mr. Armstrong.
8. Mr. Gardner.	
9. Mr. Fitzpatrick.	

The remaining one of the 20 selected candidates, *i.e.*, the 16th, Mr. Macdonald, declined the appointment ; and, after reference to the Secretary of State (Lord Stanley), the name of Mr. Bignold, of Caius College, Cambridge, the 21st in the order of proficiency in the competitive examination in July, was substituted for Mr. Macdonald, and he passed his further examination on the 2nd of March.

Immediately upon the passing of the first examination, the selected candidates were reminded that, in conformity with the regulations, notwithstanding they had passed the first examination, they would not be allowed to proceed to India unless they should comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for the Civil Service in India, and should be of sound bodily health and good moral character.

These conditions of character and health we enforced to the best of our ability.

The Act of last session of Parliament for the Government of India, No. 32, made an important change in the nature of the

functions of this Commission with regard to the examinations for the Indian Civil Service.

Up to the passing of that statute we were giving such assistance to the India Board as was in our power, relieving them from trouble, but not from responsibility.

The 32nd section of this statute, however, recognized and defined the duties which we were to perform. It enacted that, with all convenient speed after the passing of the Act, regulations should be made by the Secretary of State in Council, with the advice and assistance of the Commissioners for the time being acting in execution of her Majesty's Order in Council of the 21st May 1855, for regulating the admission of persons to the Civil Service, "for admitting all persons, being natural-born subjects "of Her Majesty, (and of such age and qualifications as might "be prescribed in that behalf,) who might be desirous of "becoming candidates for appointment to the Civil Service "of India, to be examined as candidates accordingly, and for "prescribing the branches of knowledge in which such candi- "dates should be examined, and generally for regulating and "conducting such examinations, under the superintendence "of the said Commissioners, or of the persons for the time "being intrusted with the carrying out of such regulations "as might from time to time be established by Her Majesty for "examination, certificate, or other test of fitness in relation to "appointments to junior situations in the Civil Service of the "Crown, and the candidates who might be certified by the said "Commissioners, or other persons to be entitled under such "regulations, should be recommended for appointment according "to the order of their proficiency, as shown by such examina- "tions, and such persons only as should be so certified should "be appointed or admitted to the Civil Service of India "by the Secretary of State in Council: Provided that all "regulations to be made by the Secretary of State in Council "under this Act should be laid before Parliament within 14 "days after the making thereof, if Parliament should be then "sitting, and if Parliament should not be then sitting, then "within 14 days after the next meeting thereof."

We took an early opportunity of placing ourselves in communication with the Secretary of State for India, and a correspondence took place between the Secretary of State for India in Council and this Commission with regard to the regulations and arrangements which might be requisite for the year 1859 and subsequent years.

The most important points which had to be considered were the limits of age of the candidates, and the expediency of the selected candidates passing a further examination in branches of knowledge specially required.

These topics will be found to be discussed at considerable length in the correspondence which is above adverted to, and which will be found in extenso in the Appendix IV.

It may be sufficient here to indicate the principal considerations bearing upon these questions, and to state the results as ultimately agreed upon.

The grounds upon which the expediency of sending out the Civil servants at an early age has been supported are, that the health and constitution of a youth suffers less, and more readily adapts itself to the conditions of a hot climate than at a more advanced period.

That he has greater facility in acquiring the vernacular languages, and in learning the customs and manners of the natives. That the ties which connect him with this country are less definitely formed and more easily loosened than at a later age.

On the other hand, it is of unquestionable importance that the Civil servant should, before he quits this country, have had a good and complete education, inasmuch as he will have little opportunity of supplying in India any deficiencies in his general knowledge or acquirements.

By remaining in this country till after the ordinary period allotted here for academical education, the candidate will have arrived at a time of life when his intellectual powers may be fairly tested, when the continuance of his habits of industry and of his general steadiness of character may be safely relied on. Moreover, to fix a maximum limit of age too low to admit of candidates having completed their University career would deprive the East India Civil Service of the chance of enrolling in its ranks young men of distinguished merit who had had the benefit of that useful training, not only in literature and science, but in general conduct, which the Universities of this country afford.

To this consideration the Secretary of State for India in Council appears to have attached much and deserved importance.

In Mr. Melvill's letter to our Secretary, Mr. Maitland, it is said (*see* page 232) :—

" In reference to the first, the Secretary of State for India in Council " is of opinion that one great object should be to attract as many can- " didates as possible from amongst those who have graduated at the " Universities ; these institutions being, in his opinion, calculated to " afford the best preparation for the future work in life of the Indian " civilian.

" The examination which is prescribed for candidates for the civil " service is for the purpose of obtaining a class of men who are in " possession of those acquirements and faculties which constitute the " groundwork for further qualification, and the practical application of " which to the high and varied duties that will be allotted to them will " form them into efficient servants of the State ; and there would " appear to be much advantage in securing candidates from a source " where they have passed through a course of mental culture under a " system which embraces much of the competitive principle, and where " their characters have been formed by contact with others of the same " age and standing. Keeping this object in view, the maximum age for " the admission of candidates should be regulated by the average age " at which B.A. degrees are taken at the Universities. This Lord " Stanley presumes to be about 21½. He would, therefore, suggest

" that the maximum age for candidates for examination should be 22,
" and he would be disposed to leave the minimum as at present at 18."

In the proposition of the Secretary of State for India we entirely concurred, intimating only that it might be worthy of consideration whether, in order to prevent disappointment to individuals, it might not be well to retain 23 as the maximum age for the competitive examination of 1859, an arrangement ultimately adopted.

The other principal topic discussed in the correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and this Commission was the necessity or expediency of an examination of the candidates for the East India Civil Service, in subjects specially connected with their future duties.

The questions which this involved were,—

1st. Whether there should be any examination at all in such special subjects?

2d. Whether they might not be included in the competitive examination rather than in a subsequent further examination?

The principal grounds of objection and of doubt in reference to these questions, appeared to be :

The consequent addition to the age at which candidates would commence their service in India.

That the subjects special to India would probably be more easily acquired in India than in this country, an opinion which at one period was entertained and expressed by Lord Macaulay and one of his associates in Sir C. Wood's committee.

The expense which would be thrown on the selected candidate by the necessity of remaining in this country and preparing himself for the further examination.

The risk arising from temptations to idleness.

The want of sufficient stimulus in respect of the further examination.

It is very difficult, however, to maintain that the knowledge of the general principles of law and jurisprudence,—a general acquaintance with the conduct of trials and the rules of evidence in the courts of this country,—are not acquirements highly advantageous and even necessary to the Civil servants, and it is certain that here are to be found the best and only means of obtaining them.

With respect to law, Sir C. Wood, in his letter of 30th Nov. 1854, thus strongly expressed himself:—

" No qualification is so necessary to them, *i.e.*, the Civil ser-
" vants, whether they be employed in the judicial branch of the
" service, or in the combined duties of collector and magistrate,
" as a thorough knowledge of the principles of law, combined
" with a practical acquaintance with the mode of conducting
" civil and criminal suits."

We have already cited, on this point, the views of the late President of the India Board, Lord Ellenborough, as to the importance of the knowledge of the elements of Hindoo and Mahomedan law.

With respect to Sanskrit and the vernacular languages of India, although the power of speaking any of the vernacular languages can only be satisfactorily acquired in India itself, yet there are authorities of very great weight who maintain that the study, both of these languages and of Sanskrit, may be more advantageously commenced in this country.

We have been permitted by Sir Charles Trevelyan, now Governor of Madras, to introduce the following extract from a memorandum with which, at our request, he has lately favoured us :—

" It is an important fact, that the *elements* of the Indian languages " can be acquired with much greater facility and exactness with the " assistance of a European teacher than of a Moulavee or Pundit. The " object being to bridge the interval between two systems of language, " a well-instructed English professor who has studied the grammar and " construction of both, and is familiar both with the previous know- " ledge of the student and with the difficulties he is likely to feel, is a " far better guide than a native, who knows only his own system, and " has little in common with the English student."

The above extract has been shown to Professor Wilson, who has allowed us to state that it has his full concurrence. He adds, with reference to tuition in India, that during his residence in that country no Munshi or Pundit had the slightest conception of such tuition, and that they never attempted it :—

" The great merit of the old college of Fort-William course, which " often turned out capital scholars, was," he states, " the combination of " European and native instructors, the former giving the principles, " the latter the practice. European professors alone are competent to " introduce European students to a knowledge of the Oriental languages. " Native teachers are valuable to perfect them in their use. I have " repeatedly shown, by reference to the Indian examinations, that a " young civilian becomes qualified for the public service in a longer or " a shorter period, in proportion to the knowledge of the languages in " which he has to pass that he takes with him from this country."

Professor Max Müller has expressed himself, in print, to the same effect :—

" It is a mistake to imagine that the Oriental languages can be better " learnt in Calcutta than in London. The elements of grammar and a " knowledge of the literature can be acquired infinitely better from " European teachers, and it is only after this solid foundation has been " laid that actual intercourse and conversation with natives can be of " any practical use."

Elsewhere he says :—

" Those who know what impulse is given by an open exhibition at " a college, and what extraordinary feats in Greek and Latin compo- " sition are performed by young men of 20, will not consider a proba- " tioner unfairly weighted if, in addition to the elements of law, he is " expected to acquire a decent knowledge of Sanskrit, and an acquaint-

" ance with the rudiments of one of the provincial languages of India " within a year. Sanskrit, at least so much of it as is necessary for " construing the laws of Manú, or a play of Kalidasa, can be learn, " even by the dullest in one year, by giving one hour a day to its study " much more by a man of ability, as all probationers are likely to be."

With regard to the risk arising from temptations to idleness acting upon the selected candidate, who, whilst preparing for the further examination, would not, as at Haileybury or at the University, be subject to any academic discipline, it can hardly be said that his good principle, or his perseverance and industry, already tested by the competitive examination, would be subject to a trial unduly severe, especially when it is considered that considerably greater temptations to idleness have to be surmounted after arrival in India, and before active employment commences.

As to the supposed want of stimulus in respect of the further examination, it must be borne in mind that the apprehension of failure and of the loss of an excellent appointment would of itself operate as a powerful incentive to industry; but the plan suggested by Lord Macaulay and his colleagues, with respect to the further examination, *i.e.*, that [the competitive examination should decide selection for the service and the choice of the presidency, but that] seniority in the service should be determined by competition at the further examination amongst the selected candidates, calls into activity hope as well as fear. It would, doubtless, add a further stimulus to the competition at the further examination, if the choice of the presidency were made to depend on the result of that examination; but it must be borne in mind that such an arrangement would deprive the selected candidate of the advantage of being able to choose, as his subject of study for the further examination, that vernacular language which would be likely to be most useful to him.

After carefully weighing these various considerations, this Commission submitted certain draft regulations to the consideration of the Secretary of State for India in Council, which, after providing for the first competitive examination, and that the selected candidates should be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the presidency to which they shall be appointed, prescribed a further examination as follows:—

9. In ——— a further examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects:—

		Marks.
(1.) Sanskrit, and the Vernacular Languages of India - - - -	Sanskrit -	500
	Vernacular Languages, each	350
(2.) The History and Geography of India - - -		500
(3.) The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of the Hindu and Mahommedan Law - -		1,000

*** Each candidate may name one or two languages. If he names one only, he must name either Sanskrit or a vernacular language current in the presidency which he has selected.

In this, as in the preceding examination, the merit of the candidates will be estimated by marks, and the numbers set opposite to each subject denote the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

10. Any selected candidate who does not pass at the further examination will be struck off the list of selected candidates.

11. The selected candidates who, at the further examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the several candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the further examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the further examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.

With regard to these regulations, Mr. Melvill, in a letter of the 6th November last, informs the Commissioners, that after a full consideration of all the arguments for and against the principle of a double examination, Lord Stanley had come to the conclusion that the establishment of such a system would conduce to the interest of the public service; and that his Lordship agreed with us in thinking it desirable that candidates who had passed the first examination should be stimulated to exert themselves in the second by some inducement stronger than the simple fear of failure; and, after observing that by reserving, as a reward for passing the second examination satisfactorily, the choice of presidency, the studies of the candidates in respect to languages might not prove to be of that practical utility to them which was intended, Lord Stanley acquiesced in the plan laid down in the draft regulations, under which the successful candidate at the first examination should select the presidency to which he is to be sent, reserving rank as the only reward for superiority on the latter occasion.

Lord Stanley, however, was of opinion that the penalty under rule 10 attached to failure in the two examinations, viz., to be struck off the list of selected candidates, was too severe, and he expressed his wish that the rule should be thus:—"No "candidate will be allowed to proceed to India until he shall "have passed the final examination, or after he has completed "his twenty-fourth year."

The difficulty already alluded to, with regard to the expenses incident to the year's residence of the candidate in England after the first examination, Lord Stanley met by the following arrangement, alike liberal and considerate, namely, that to every candidate, who shall have passed the further examination, an allowance of 100*l.* shall be granted.

With these exceptions, and upon the understanding that political economy, for which we ourselves thought a special

training to be necessary, was to be made a subject for the second examination, and not for the first, as proposed in the draft regulations, Lord Stanley approved of the regulations submitted to him.

Lord Stanley having caused this approval to be communicated to us, we made such modifications in the draft regulations as were requisite to fulfil his wishes, and sent them thus modified to the Secretary of State for India in Council, who was pleased, on the 20th November 1858, to signify his final approval thereof.

The regulations as they now stand are set forth in Appendix IV. to this Report.

We look forward with great interest to the next July examination. The large number of vacancies (forty) which it is intended to fill up, and the increased chances of success thus held out, will, undoubtedly, attract a considerably larger number of candidates than 67, the number who presented themselves on the last occasion.

The emoluments of a writership, which are briefly described on the next page; the steady advancement in the service of those who devote themselves to it with zeal and perseverance; the infinite opportunities of public usefulness which it presents; the dignity, honour, and influence of the positions to which it may not improbably lead; and the liberal and judicious provisions for retirement at a moderate age, all render the Indian Civil Service a career full of interest and of pecuniary advantage. Considering the wide range of age presented for candidates; that no particular course of special studies is required for the first examination; and, in fact, that any one well prepared to take high honours at any of the principal English or Irish Universities has a good chance of success; and that his attempt to obtain one of these numerous prizes, even if unsuccessful, would hardly at all interfere with his academical progress; we feel convinced, that when this system of competitive examinations for the East India Civil Service is generally made known and fully understood, the temptations thus held out will draw away many young University men from the severe and uncertain competition of the bar, the moderate expectations of the Church, and still more from the laborious future which the various employments of a scholastic nature hold out.

Table alluded to on preceding page.

AVERAGE ALLOWANCES of the CIVIL Service in India in 1857.

——	Bengal.					Madras.					Bombay.				
	No.	Aggregate Allowances per Annum.		Average per annum.		No.	Aggregate Allowances per Annum.		Average per Annum.		No.	Aggregate Allowances per Annum.		Average per Annum.	
		Rupees.	£ Sterling at 2s. the Rupee.	Rupees.	£ Sterling at 2s. the Rupee.		Rupees.	£ Sterling at 2s. the Rupee.	Rupees.	£ Sterling at 2s. the Rupee.		Rupees.	£ Sterling at 2s. the Rupee.	Rupees.	£ Sterling at 2s. the Rupee.
With salaries of Rs. 10,000 a year, and under	134	8,12,196	81,220	6,061	606	42	2,65,900	26,590	6,330	633	74	4,57,200	45,720	6,178	618
Above Rs. 10,000, and not exceeding Rs. 20,000	85	11,16,000	111,600	13,129	1,313	35	5,31,200	53,120	15,177	1,518	15	2,26,800	22,680	15,120	1,512
„ 20,000, „ „ 30,000	122	33,55,800	335,580	27,506	2,751	40	11,07,850	110,785	27,696	2,770	20	5,47,000	54,700	27,350	2,735
„ 30,000, „ „ 40,000	28	9,76,000	97,600	34,857	3,486	7	2,46,500	24,650	35,214	3,521	6	2,14,400	21,440	35,733	3,573
„ 40,000, „ „ 50,000	20	9,33,000	93,300	46,650	4,665	8	3,68,700	36,870	46,087	4,609	6	2,52,000	25,200	42,000	4,200
„ 50,000	3	1,56,200	15,620	52,066	5,207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	392	73,49,196	734,920	18,747	1,875	132	25,20,150	252,015	19,092	1,909	121	16,97,400	169,740	14,028	1,403
	7	Governor-General and Council.				2	Members of Council.				2	Members of Council.			
	2	Members of Legislative Council.				19	In Europe.				1	Member of Legislative Council of India.			
	1	Lieut.-Governor, N.W. Provinces.				13	Drawing subsistence allowance.				1	Chief Commissioners, Sind.			
	1	Chief Commissioner in the Punjaub.				1	Member of Legislative Council of India.				10	In Europe.			
	68	In Europe.				13	Students.				8	Drawing subsistence allowance.			
	11	On subsistence allowance.									14	Students.			
	54	Students.													
	536					180					157				

Writers on first arrival in India receive the following allowances, viz.:—

		Per Month.	Per Annum.
In Bengal	Salary - - - - - - - - - - Rs. 250	—	—
	House rent - - - - - - - - - „ 80	Rs. 330	Rs. 3,960
In Madras - - - - - - - - - - - - -		„ 250	„ 3,000
In Bombay	Salary - - - - - - - - - - „ 200	—	—
	Moonshee allowance - - - - - - - - - „ 30	—	—
	House rent - - - - - - - - - - „ 40	„ 270	„ 3,240

The highest salaries are those of the Judges of the Sudder Courts, viz., Rs. 50,000 per annum.

These expectations, however, have as yet only been partially realized.

Trinity College, Dublin, it is true, as appears by the list of selected candidates for the present year, has sent some of its most distinguished alumni, who have shewn the excellence of the instruction and of the training which they have received at that important college.

From Oxford, likewise, we have had a moderate supply of candidates, of more or less previous academical distinction; but we perceive with surprise and regret that, notwithstanding mathematics has considerable weight in the examination, we have not had before us on this occasion more than 12 candidates from Cambridge, of whom only three have been successful.

It will be a source of great satisfaction to us, if by thus making public the numbers, value, and importance of the writerships offered for competition, by pointing out the liberal and just regulations under which the competition is to take place, and by giving all the information in our power with respect to the nature of the examinations, as illustrated by the papers which have been set and by the marks obtained, we shall excite further interest in this important subject at the universities, and with the public; and, if we shall induce young men of talent, industry, and good education to consider whether these qualities and advantages can be turned to better account than by entering a service both honourable and useful, and in which merit cannot fail of obtaining just reward.

We must add that at the University of Dublin, as well as at University College, London, provision has been made for preparing selected candidates for their final examination, and arrangements for the same purpose, including the appointment of a professor of Hindustani, are, as we are informed, in contemplation at Oxford.

Before closing this topic of our Report, we must notice the possibility that at no distant period natives of India will become competitors in the examinations for the East India Civil Service.

We have been informed that there are already in this country young persons of this class who are receiving an education of a sufficiently high character to justify them in contending for these great prizes; and the success of more than one individual thus circumstanced in the competition for the Indian medical appointments affords reasonable encouragement to candidates of this description.

They will undoubtedly be at some disadvantage as compared with natives of the United Kingdom in respect of the ordinary subjects of classical education; but this will in part be compensated by the greater facilities they possess as regards Sanskrit and Arabic.

With regard to mathematics, we anticipate no inferiority in the Indian candidates, nor indeed in English language, literature, and history, which they will have most probably learned more fundamentally and systematically than their English competitors.

Upon this topic, we may also advert to a matter which has recently attracted our attention, namely, the establishment in 1857 of the Calcutta University. Although this important institution is too recent to have produced any results, yet looking to the curricula which have been established, the curricula for its degrees, to the examination papers which have been set, and to the numerous native students which it has already attracted, we cannot doubt that it will afford sufficient opportunities of a sound education to enable those who receive it to compete successfully with the young men of this country in the examinations for the Civil Service of India.

Competitive Examination for Writerships in the Office of the Secretary of State for India.

As this is the first occasion upon which clerkships in a public office have been offered to the unrestricted competition of candidates, and as the number of those who have competed has been sufficiently large to enable us to draw from the results conclusions which are not likely to be affected by accidental or exceptional circumstances, we trust that we may be excused for entering upon the subject somewhat in detail.

The examination originated in a communication made to us by desire of Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for India, dated the 9th December last, by which we were informed that, there being vacancies in the establishment of the Secretary of State for India for eight writers, he had resolved to fill these vacancies by means of an open competitive examination, and that the salaries attached to the appointments would be as follows:—

For the first five years:—
Salary 80*l.* per annum, with an additional allowance of 1*s.* per sheet of 480 words for all work in excess of five sheets per day.

	Per Annum.	
From 5 to 10 years' service	90*l.*	With an allowance of 1*s.* 3*d.* per sheet, as above.
„ 10 to 15 „	100*l.*	
„ 15 to 20 „	120*l.*	
„ 20 to 25 „	150*l.*	
„ 25 and upwards	200*l.*	

It was also stated that the writers are, for the most part, employed in copying, but that they are at other times employed in accounts, and in assisting in the ordinary duties of clerks; and that the age for admission would be from 16 to 26; and it was requested that we should prepare a scheme for the examination of candidates.

We accordingly prepared and submitted to Lord Stanley regulations for that purpose; and after some correspondence, copies of which will be found in the Appendix No. II., p. 160, in which Lord Stanley suggested several important modifications, revised drafts of a proposed advertisement and regulations were finally

approved by his Lordship. They were accordingly issued in the following terms:—

Examination for Writerships in the Office of the Secretary of State for India.

REGULATIONS for an OPEN COMPETITION for EIGHT VACANCIES, to take place on the 18th of January 1859, and following days, at the Office of the Civil Service Commissioners, London.

The competition will be for eight writerships in the establishment of the above office; the salary and emoluments being as follows:—

Salary,—	£
For the first five years	80 per annum.
After 5 years' service, and less than 10	90 „
„ 10 „ „ „ 15	100 „
„ 15 „ „ „ 20	120 „
„ 20 „ „ „ 25	150 „
„ 25 and upwards	200 „

Extra Emoluments,—	During the first five years of Service.	After five years of Service.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
For every sheet of 480 words, written in excess of five sheets per day	1 0	1 3

The writers are, for the most part, employed in copying, but they are at other times employed in accounts, and in assisting in the ordinary duties of clerks.

All persons, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, who shall, on January 18th, 1859, be upwards of 16 years of age and under 26, and who shall be of good health and character, will be eligible to compete for the above-mentioned situations.

Satisfactory evidence upon this last point must be furnished before any one can be admitted as a candidate; such evidence to consist of at least two testimonials from responsible parties, one of which testimonials (in the accompanying form) must be given by either a clergyman, a dissenting minister, a magistrate, or the head of a public department. And the Civil Service Commissioners will make such other inquiries upon this point as they may deem necessary.

No candidate who has not sent to the Civil Service Commissioners two satisfactory testimonials of character (on forms to be obtained from the Office in Dean's Yard) will be admitted to the examination; and such testimonials must be sent *on or before the 8th of January* 1859.

Beyond the candidate's own statement, evidence of age and health will not be required till after the competition, and then only from the eight candidates who may be successful, who will be required to furnish such proof of their qualification in these respects, and also such additional proof of character, as the Civil Service Commissioners may think necessary.

The examination will comprise the following subjects :—

	Maximum obtainable.
Handwriting*	200
Copying from manuscript	100
Orthography	150
Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions)	300
English Composition	400
Geography	200
History	200

*** Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in any of the above subjects will not be entitled to certificates of qualification.

The total number of applicants for copies of the regulations and forms was 789. Of these, however, 25 applied too late to be enabled to comply with the condition as to sending testimonials, and consequently received only an intimation to that effect.

Of the remaining 764 there were 18 who obtained copies of the "regulations" only, and who took no further steps in the matter.

The residue, viz. 746, were supplied both with the regulations and the forms requisite for the proof of their eligibility, in respect of age and character, for the position of competitors.

The forms were returned filled up in 412 cases; but in 21 of these cases the evidence offered did not satisfy the conditions prescribed. Consequently the number of persons ultimately admitted as competitors and entered on the official list was 391.

The following table shows the place of residence both of the whole number of applicants who had forms sent to them, and of the number who completed their evidence of character and were entered on the list of competitors :—

	No. of Applicants.	Admitted Competitors.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—		
Middlesex	332	254
Surrey	118	
Kent	44	
Devonshire	18	9
Essex	15	2
Hampshire	15	10
Sussex	12	9
Herts	10	8
Other English Counties	121	74
Wales	8	5
SCOTLAND	23	7
IRELAND	24	10
Guernsey	1	—
Jersey	3	2
FRANCE :—		
Boulogne	1	1
Dunkerque	1	—
Total	746	391

* Candidates will be expected to write a good bold hand *with distinctly formed letters*,

To each of these last, the admitted competitors, an "Order for Examination" was sent about a week before the day fixed for the commencement of the examination.

The means adopted to ensure that all persons admitted to compete should be of good character were as follows:—Every applicant was supplied with two printed forms, containing questions respecting himself, his moral conduct, his industry, &c. The regulations prescribed that one of these forms should be filled up from personal knowledge by a clergyman or other minister, a magistrate, or a head of one of the public departments. The second form might be filled up by any respectable person acquainted with the candidate.

In order to test the genuineness of the testimonials, and in order also to identify the persons on whose behalf these testimonials purported to have been given with the persons who had applied to be admitted as candidates, a communication was addressed to all the persons whose signatures appeared to be attached to the first testimonial (viz., that from clergymen, &c.), requesting them to state whether such signature was authentic, and whether the statements made referred to a person of the name of the applicant for admission. The results were in all cases satisfactory, and it was then considered that sufficient proof had been supplied of the identity and respectability of the candidates to justify their admission to the competition.*

It still remained to take precautions that the person who presented himself for examination should not be a different person from the person who applied to be a candidate, and to whom the favourable testimonials referred. The check used against any fraudulent substitution of this kind consisted in a careful comparison of the handwriting of each person, as shown in the dictation paper, with the handwriting of the person of the same name, as shown in the preliminary Form filled up by the candidate immediately after his first application. The result of this scrutiny was to establish the fact of so close a resemblance between the different specimens as to warrant the conclusion that they were written in each case by the same person.

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* The effect of the condition requiring as indispensable that one of the testimonials as to character should be given by a clergyman, minister, magistrate, or head of a public department, was that the 391 admitted candidates tendered statements from these parties in the following proportions:—

From clergymen of the Established Church		254
„ other Protestant ministers		78
„ Roman Catholic priests		4
„ Jewish rabbi		1
		337
From magistrates		35
„ heads of public departments		19
		391

It was clear, therefore, (1), that the person examined was the same person as had previously filled up the preliminary Form; and (2), that a person of the *same name* as the party examined was spoken of by clergymen or other responsible parties as a person of good character.

The order of examination sent to the 391 candidates contained a note alluding to the large number of persons who might be expected to compete, and requesting that any candidate who might abandon his intention of being examined would announce his change of purpose by returning the order. A certain number (but not so many as might have been anticipated) did thus withdraw, so that the total number of those who presented themselves on the morning of the 18th January, and then sat down to the first exercise, was 339.

As might have been expected, there was considerable variety in the social positions of the candidates. The principal divisions, as tested by the parentage of the competitors, were these :—

Sons of commissioned officers in the army	9
„ do. in the navy	4
„ officers of the Civil Service (superior officers and clerks).	29
„ clergymen of the Church of England	22
„ dissenting ministers	6
„ barristers	3
„ solicitors	9
„ physicians and surgeons	9
„ merchants, agents, tradesmen, &c.	85
„ artificers, manufacturers, &c.	78
„ secretaries, managers, &c., to public companies	5
„ clerks (mercantile and law)	14
„ schoolmasters and private tutors	12
„ farmers	11
„ gentlemen and persons of no profession	27
„ residue	68
	391

As tested by the previous occupations of the candidates themselves, the chief divisions were :—

Clerks in Civil Service	14
Mercantile clerks	99
Law clerks	31
Clerks to public companies, &c.	32
Schoolmasters, teachers, &c.	66
Assistants to tradesmen	20
Artizans, &c.	13
At school or college	32
Of no regular occupation	53
Residue	31
	391

The ages of the competitors were :—

Age.	Total Number of Candidates.	First 100 in the Order of Merit.
16	50	8
17	55	8
18	47	12
19	46	16
20	55	18
21	32	4
22	34	10
23	31	11
24	21	8
25	20	5
	391	100

As to their education, the following statement shows the schools, &c. attended :—

Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and London, and Galway College - - - - -	8
Public schools (including Eton, 2 ; Rugby, 1 ; King's College school, 6 ; University College school, 3 ; City of London school, 8 ; Christ's Hospital, 6 ; Marlborough College, 3 ; St. Paul's school, 2 -	62
Proprietary schools - - - - -	33
Training colleges - - - - - -	13
Diocesan schools - - - - - -	4
National and British schools - - -	51
Free schools - - - - - -	17
Private schools in England - - - -	155
Foreign schools - - - - - -	16
Residue - - - - - - -	32
	391

As it was not possible to receive so large a number of candidates at this office, we engaged for the purpose of the examination the first floor of Messrs. Willis's Rooms, in King Street.

We entrusted the management of the examination to Mr. Walrond, late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and Mr. Headlam, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, the

Assistant Examiners permanently employed at this office, and we also engaged the services of the following gentlemen:—

Rev. G. Butler, M.A., late fellow of Exeter College, and Public Examiner, Oxford, Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College.
G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L., Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
W. F. Edwards, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Sir A. Grant, Bart., M.A., late Fellow of Oriel College, and Public Examiner, Oxford.
F. Headlam, Esq., M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford.
G. D. Liveing, Esq., M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, and late Examiner for the Natural Science Tripos, Cambridge.
E. Poste, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, and late Moderator, Oxford.
J. Roberts, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, and late Examiner for the Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

On the first day of examination 339 candidates presented themselves, but the number who passed through the whole examination, and to whom places were assigned was somewhat smaller, in consequence of the withdrawal of candidates from various causes during the examination. It is due to the candidates to state that their conduct throughout the examination was in every way creditable to them.

The table in Appendix No. I. table I. shows that the first nine places were obtained by:—

1. Mr. Austin Robert Lord.
2. „ Thomas Henry Baird.
3. { „ George Crowdy.
   { „ Robert Thomas Hampson.
5. „ Henry Hill.
6. „ Edmund Neel.
7. { „ Edward George Clarke.
   { „ A. B.
9. „ C. D.

Two of these candidates, A. B. and C. D., having failed in prescribed subjects, (A. B. in history, and C. D. in handwriting), were disqualified from obtaining our certificate. To the remaining seven, after careful inquiries as to their age, character, and the physical competence, the results of which were satisfactory, certificates of qualification were issued.

The merits of Mr. Pope and Mr. Wollaston, whose names occupy the tenth and eleventh places, appearing to be equal, we felt it to be our duty to leave for Lord Stanley's consideration the course which should be adopted with reference to the eighth of the proposed appointments. In point of fact, both candidates appeared to be well qualified, and satisfactory evidence was obtained as to the age, character, and physical competence of each. It gives us much gratification to be able to add that a vacancy for a ninth writer having occurred, Lord Stanley has been able to appoint both Mr. Pope and Mr. Wollaston.

Seven of the successful candidates offered themselves for a voluntary examination in extra subjects, and obtained honorary additions to their certificates for proficiency as follows :—

Mr. Lord.—German translation.
„ Crowdy.—Algebra, as far as quadratic equations.
„ Hampson.—Latin translation ; précis writing ; and shorthand.
„ Hill.—Algebra, including quadratic equations ; first three books of Euclid ; translation from French, German, Latin, and Greek into English, and from English into German.
„ Neel.—First three books of Euclid ; algebra, as far as simple equations ; translating, writing, and speaking French.
„ Clarke.—English literature ; and the elements of political economy.
„ Pope.—First three books of Euclid ; and algebra as far as quadratic equations.
„ Wollaston.—First three books of Euclid ; and algebra, as far as and including the binomial theorem.

The table of marks inserted in the Appendix M. exhibits the marks which each candidate obtained in each of the subjects of the examination ; and the table M., also inserted in the Appendix, shows the total of marks obtained by the first hundred candidates, and the particulars of their age, station in life, and schooling.

From these tables and from the facts already stated the following conclusions may be drawn :—

1. That there is an ample supply of persons within reasonable limits of age willing to enter the public service as clerks for a very moderate remuneration, who possess intelligence and industry, and more than sufficient acquirements for the duties which they will be called upon to perform.

2. That such candidates proceed generally from the professional and from the middle classes.

3. That there exists no serious difficulty in conducting the simultaneous examination of large numbers of such candidates.

4. That effective precautions may be taken to prevent fraud and personation.

5. That it does not appear that the success of the candidate is influenced by his age, inasmuch as in the order of marks the the youngest and the oldest of the candidates are indiscriminately mixed.

6. That the existence of a considerable interval since leaving school, which might have been expected to operate unfavourably upon candidates, does not appear to have that effect.

It is right that we should call attention in reference to this unrestricted competition to the time which it occupied.

As before has been stated, it commenced on January 18, and the actual period during which the candidates were competitively examined, was six hours per day for three successive days.

The looking over and marking the performances of the candidates engaged the attention of the Assistant Examiners for eighteen days, and it was not until Feb. 11 that we were able to declare the successful competitors.

A further interval of nearly three weeks was necessary for inquiry into the health and character of these successful competitors, and for examining them in the extra subjects which they voluntarily proposed.

At the close of this interval we granted our certificates, so that it will be perceived that from the commencement of the examination until the final grant of the certificates a period of six weeks has been required.

To this has to be added a reasonable time antecedent to the examination in order to give due notice of the examination, to enable the candidates to inform us of their intention to compete and to send us *primâ facie* evidences of age, health, and character, and to give us the opportunity of making proper arrangements for conducting the examination. Such reasonable time can hardly be estimated at less than three weeks.

We have carefully considered whether any means can be devised of relieving the public of some of the unavoidable expense incurred in such large competitions, and of lessening the duration of the proceedings, and we are disposed to think that this may be accomplished by requiring each of the candidates in any such unrestricted competition to pay such small fee as may appear reasonable.

These fees would probably be found sufficient to defray the greater part of the extra expense caused by the examination, and they would produce the further advantage of relieving the competition from a considerable number of manifestly incompetent candidates, who from their want of ability and deficient acquirements only swell the number of competitors without having the smallest chance of success. We believe that if this fee were established the gross number of competitors would be considerably reduced, so as materially to diminish the time and expense requisite for ascertaining the results of the examination.

In closing this report, we cannot deny ourselves the satisfaction of expressing our sense of the services and assistance which have been rendered to us as well in the official portion of our duties as in those which relate especially to the actual examination from those whom we have been authorized to select and employ for those purposes.

Both our correspondence and the labour incidental to the examinations have been greatly increased in consequence of the Indian Civil Service examinations, and the competition for home writerships which we have described, and it has required no small amount not only of energy, but of persevering industry, in our secretary, register, and clerks, and in our permanent examiners, to enable us to state that at the moment of our completing this Report there is not a single item of arrear in the business of the office or in the examination of the candidates; and with regard

to our permanent examiners and to the various learned and accomplished persons who have assisted us in the Indian and other extra examinations, we gratefully acknowledge the intelligence and judgment displayed in the questions which they have set, and the conscientious care with which they have examined and weighed the performances of the candidates, before submitting them to us for our final decision.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Witness our hands and seals, this fifteenth day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

EDWARD RYAN. (L.S)

JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE. (L.S.)

Appendix I.

STATISTICAL TABLES, &c.
relating to the Home Civil Service.

A. Limits of age prescribed for the various Departments.
B. Subjects of examination.
C. No. of nominations, &c. for each Department in the year 1858.
D. Ditto compared with the number in 1857.
E. No. of competitions held in 1858.
F. No. of honorary certificates granted for each subject.
G1. Causes of rejection.
G2. Do. (Summary Table.)
H. Marks obtained in the competitions of 1858.
I. Marks obtained in the open competition for writerships at the India House.
K. Residences of competitors for do. do.
L. Social position of do. do. do.
M. Do. do. do. do.
N. Ages of do. do. do.
O. Schools attended by do. do. do.
P. Q. R. Time spent at school, &c. by do. do.
S. Referees as to the character of do. do.
T. Social and educational position of first hundred competitors for writerships at the India House.
List of certificated candidates.
List of honorary certificates.

TABLE A.—LIMITS of AGE prescribed for ADMISSION to the various CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

Departments not mentioned in this Table have at present no fixed regulations as to the age of officers on admission.

Note.—It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		
ADMIRALTY :—		
Establishment Clerks	17	25*
Temporary Clerks	17	None.
ADMIRALTY (Registry of Court of) :—		
Clerks	17	35†
Supplementary Clerks and Clerks in Marshal's Office	17	30
AUDIT OFFICE :—		
Establishment Clerks	18	25*
Temporary Clerks	18	None.
Messengers	21	35
CHARITY COMMISSION :—		
First and Second Class Clerks	21	35
Junior Clerks	18	30
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION :—		
Clerks	18	25‡
Messengers and Porter	21	35‡
COLONIAL OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25
Ceylon Writers	18	25
COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	18	25§
Temporary Clerks	17	45
COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION	18	25
COMMONS, HOUSE OF	19	25
COPYHOLD INCLOSURE AND TITHE COMMISSION :—		
Clerks	18	25
Permanent Draughtsmen	—	30

* Except in the case of persons temporarily employed who may be nominated if under 30, provided they were under 25 when first temporarily employed.

† Unless the candidate shall, at the time of his nomination, be acting as a Supplementary Clerk on the Establishment.

‡ For candidates who have been previously in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be considered as extended to five years beyond the ordinary limit, provided the candidate was, when he first entered the Service, under the maximum limit fixed for the situation to which he seeks admittance, and has since served continuously.

§ An extra Clerk would not be ineligible on the score of age for an appointment on the Establishment up to the age of 35 years, provided that he had been admitted as an extra clerk before the age of 25, and had since served continuously.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
CUSTOMS*:—		
Clerks and Extra Clerks	16	25†‡
Searchers, Landing-waiters, Coast Officers, Gaugers, Tide-waiters, and Weighers	20	25†‡
Housekeepers and Messengers	21	35§
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—		
Senior Clerks	21	35
Junior Clerks and Temporary Clerks	16	25‖
EXCHEQUER	17	25¶
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—		
Sub-inspectors of Factories	25	40
FOREIGN OFFICE:—		
Clerks	18	24**
Unpaid Attachés	18	25
Consuls	25	50
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE:—		
Clerks	17	25
Indexers, Transcribers, Statistical Abstractors, and Sorters	17	30††
Officekeeper and Messengers	25	35
HOME OFFICE	18	25‡‡
INDIA OFFICE:—		
Established Clerks	18	25§§
Writers	16	26
Door Keepers	—	35‖‖
Office Porters	18	35‖‖
House Messengers	—	40
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT* ¶¶:—		
Clerks	16	25
Copying Clerks	16	30
Temporary Clerks	18	None.
Supernumerary Surveyors of Taxes	19	25
Second-class Assistants of Excise	19	25
Officekeepers, Messengers, Stampers, and Packers	20	35
LONDON UNIVERSITY	18	25
LUNACY COMMISSION	25	35
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS	17	23

* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age, will be eligible for examination.

† Extra Clerks and Extra Officers, when promoted to the Establishment, to be admitted up to the age of 40 years, provided they were first employed before they reached the age of 25, and they will be entitled to reckon such previous service, provided they have been employed for not less than six months in each year.

‡ No person to be admitted from another Public Department who shall have attained the age of 30 years, nor even when over 25 and under 30, unless the party be appointed direct from such department, and shall have been under 25 when first admitted.

§ No person to be admitted who shall have attained the age of 35, although he may be removed from another Public Department.

‖ Candidates who have previously been in the Public Service are eligible for Junior Clerkships until they have attained the age of 30, provided they were under 25 when they entered the Public Service, and have served continuously.

¶ With power, when a vacancy is filled up by transfer from another department, to extend the maximum to 30, provided the probationer had been appointed to his first office between 17 and 25.

** As regards those who have not a home in London or in the immediate vicinity, the age should be between 20 years complete and 24 years complete.

†† Indexers or Transcribers may be admitted to clerkships up to 30, provided they were under 25 when originally appointed. The service must have been continuous.

‡‡ In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

§§ An exception being made in favour of persons, being writers, who are eligible if under 30.

‖‖ Unless already in the Service in some other capacity.

¶¶ A person nominated to this Department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in the continuous employment of the Government, his age being at the commencement of such employment between 16 and 25, may be admitted, though his age may exceed 25.

*** Unless the nominee shall be a certificated attorney of one of the Courts of Law at Westminster, or shall have acted for at least seven years next before his application for such office as clerk to the Justices of any Petty Session.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE	17	25
„ „ RECEIVER'S OFFICE	17	25
MINT :—		
Establishment Clerks	20	30
Temporary Clerks and Officers of the Operative Department	20	45
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE	16	25*
PARLIAMENT OFFICE (House of Lords), Clerks	18	25
Temporary Clerks	17	30
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE	18	25
POOR LAW BOARD	18	25
POST OFFICE†‡ :—		
Clerks in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and Surveyors' Stationary Clerks	17	24
Clerks in Country Offices	17	28
Letter Carriers in London	18	21§
Auxiliary Letter Carriers in London	17	21§
Letter Carriers and Auxiliary Letter Carriers at other places	17	28§
Mail Guards	20	26
Labourers	21	30
PRISONS DEPARTMENT :—		
Clerks	18	40
Stewards	25	42
Schoolmasters	—	—
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE :—		
Supplemental Clerks	18	30
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE	18	25
QUEEN'S PRISON	16	20
RECORD OFFICE	17	30
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF)	18	25
SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT :—		
Ordinary Clerks	18	30¶
Supplementary Clerks, Temporary Clerks, other Parties	17	
STATIONERY OFFICE :—		
Ordinary Clerks	17	25
Other Parties	19	40
TRADE, BOARD OF** :—		
Ordinary Clerks	18	25††
Supplementary Clerks	17	30

* Candidates who have previously been in some branch of the Public Service to be eligible, if under 27, if their previous service commenced before they were 25.

† Candidates for Junior situations in this Department, who have been previously in the Service, are considered to be eligible, so far as their age is concerned, provided that their age did not, when they were first appointed, exceed the maximum age for candidates for the situations to which they may now be nominated.

‡ Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

§ Candidates for the situations of Letter Carriers in the Metropolitan Offices of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin will not be passed unless they are five feet five inches in height, and are able to lift two weights of half a hundredweight each.

‖ In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

¶ The limit to be 45 in all cases where there has been any previous Public Service extending beyond a period of five years.

** Including Registry of Seamen, Registry of Designs, and Registry of Joint Stock Companies.

†† Persons already in the Public Service may be transferred to the Board of Trade, provided they were, at the time when they first entered the Service, under the maximum age for admission into the class to which they may be transferred.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
TREASURY :—		
Establishment Clerks	18	25
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office	20	30
Supplementary Clerks	18	25*
WAR DEPARTMENT :—		
Permanent Clerks	18	25†‡
Non-Commissioned Officers (nominated to Out-stations or Manufacturing Branches).	—	42
Temporary Clerks	18	40‡
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE :—		
Established Clerks	18	25
Supernumerary Clerks	18	40
COUNCIL of MILITARY EDUCATION :—		
Clerks	—	42
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	23
Temporary Clerks	16	40
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	25
Temporary Clerks	16	40
WOODS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks	17	25
WORKS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Surveyor's Clerks	18	30
SCOTLAND.		
BOARD OF FISHERIES :—		
Clerks	17	25
Fishery Officers	21	30
BOARD OF SUPERVISION	18	45
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE:—		
Clerks, Transcribers, and Sorters	17	25
Indexers	17	30
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE	18	28
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, Edinburgh	17	35
IRELAND.		
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25
Messengers	20	35
CONSTABULARY :—		
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25
Messengers	20	35
RECEIVER'S OFFICE	18	25
CADETS OF CONSTABULARY	18	24

* Unless they have been continuously in the Public Service since they were 25, in which case the maximum may be extended to 30.

† Temporary Clerks are considered eligible up to 30, provided their service commenced before they were 25.

‡ Candidates nominated to clerkships after having held other situations (not being temporary clerkships) in the service of the War Office, will only be required to have been within the prescribed limits of age when they first entered the Service.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
DIRECTORS OF PRISONS (OFFICE OF)		
Clerks	18	25
Draftsmen Clerks	18	35
Assistant Schoolmasters	—	40
Messengers	20	35
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE :—		
Clerks	18	25
Messengers	20	35
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:—		
Established Clerks	18	25
Temporary Clerks	18	35
Boys in Office	14	18
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE	18	25
INSPECTORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Messengers	20	35
INSPECTORS OF PRISONS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Messengers	20	35
LOAN FUND BOARD :—		
Senior Clerks	—	35
Junior Clerk	—	25
Messengers	20	35
PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks	16*	22
Messengers	20	35
POOR LAW COMMISSION	18	30
REGISTRY OF DEEDS OFFICE	17	25
WAR (Military Offices in Dublin) :—		
Permanent Clerks	18	25
Temporary Clerks	18	40

* The Junior Clerk in the Record Branch is not to be under 18.

TABLE B.—Different STANDARDS of QUALIFICATION established by the various DEPARTMENTS.

Note.—It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.

Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY.

I. WHITEHALL BRANCH.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History
7. Translation from French.
8. Translation from Latin or a second modern language.

II. SOMERSET HOUSE BRANCH.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
6. Geography.
7. Either—
   (*a*) Translation from Latin or a modern language;
   (*b*) The leading points of English or Modern History; or,
   (*c*) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

III. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, OR NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS AT HOME, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.

ADMIRALTY (REGISTRAR AND MARSHAL OF COURT OF).

I. CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. One of the following subjects:—
   (*a*) Latin or a modern language;†
   (*b*) The leading points of English or Modern History;
   (*c*) Geography;
   (*d*) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY, REGISTRAR AND MARSHAL OF COURT OF—*cont.*

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

AUDIT OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (Elementary).

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Nothing fixed.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS COMMISSION.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Two at least of the following :—
   (*a*) Latin or a Modern Foreign Language ; †
   (*b*) English History;
   (*c*) Elementary Mathematics.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing.
2. Copying from MSS.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use of Logarithms).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements).

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—*continued.*

I. CLERKS—*continued.*

5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Latin.
8. French, or another Modern Language.

II. OFFICE KEEPER, MESSENGER, AND PORTER.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

COLONIAL OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION :—

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Geography.
5. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

FINAL EXAMINATION :—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany, and Italy.
3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches.—Accounts and Book-keeping.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

II. WRITERS IN CEYLON.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION :—

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. The preparation of a Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Geography, particularly that of British India and its Dependencies.
5. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, and Italian—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

COLONIAL OFFICE—*continued.*

II. WRITERS IN CEYLON—*continued.*

FINAL EXAMINATION :—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions.—Exercises in English Composition designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
3. Elements of Constitutional and International Law.—Elements of Political Economy.
4. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches.—Accounts and Book-keeping.
5. Geology, Chemistry, and Civil Engineering.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

Gentlemen appointed to Writerships are required, after their arrival at Ceylon, to pass an examination in the Cingalese and Tamul languages before being appointed on the Civil Establishment of the Island; and a further examination, proving a thorough knowledge of those languages, is required for promotion.

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION OFFICE.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.

1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Elementary Arithmetic.
3. Correspondence.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION.†

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Calculation of per-centages.
5. Book-keeping.
6. Précis and digest of forms into summaries.

COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

† In *competitions* there is a further examination, the above being then merely preliminary. The subjects which may be taken in the second examination are—(1) English Composition; (2) Geography; (3) Modern History; (4) Mathematics; (5) Natural Science; (6) Languages.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

COMMONS, HOUSE OF—*continued.*

4. English Composition.
5. History of England, and of the Constitution.
6. Latin and French.†
7. (For COMMITTEE CLERKS.) The Elements of the Law of Evidence.

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

II. PERMANENT DRAUGHTSMEN.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Land Surveying.
5. Plan Drawing.

CROWN OFFICE, HOUSE OF LORDS.

Nothing fixed.

CROWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BENCH.

Nothing fixed.

CUSTOMS.

I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin.†

II. OTHER CLERKS; EXTRA CLERKS; LANDING WAITERS‡; COAST OFFICERS; GAUGERS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History (except for Coast Officers).

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

‡ All Candidates for the Office of Landing Waiter will be required to exhibit somewhat greater proficiency in the above subjects than that which will be deemed sufficient in the case of Clerks, Extra Clerks, &c., and those nominated to the office of Landing Waiter at Newhaven, Dover, and Folkestone must show some proficiency in French.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

CUSTOMS—*continued.*

III. TIDEWAITERS AND WEIGHERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and the different Weights and Measures).

IV. HOUSEKEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).

DEEDS, REGISTRAR OF, IN MIDDLESEX.

Nothing fixed.

DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF.

(The same as for "Supplementary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.)

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Nothing fixed.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Latin.†
8. French, or one other Language.†

EXCHEQUER.

1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis.

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† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT.

SUB-INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Latin or one modern Foreign Language.†
8. Elements of Political Economy.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.‡

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. French.

II. UNPAID ATTACHÉS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. Geography
4. Modern History, especially that of the country to which the candidate is to proceed.
5. French.

III. PAID ATTACHÉS.

1. French.
2. One other Language.
3. International Law.
4. Reports upon the General, Commercial, and Political Relations of the several countries in which they have resided; on the internal Polity and the Administration and Social Institutions of such countries, and on the character of their people.

IV. CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS.

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.
3. French (written and spoken).
4. The Language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.
5. British Mercantile and Commercial Law.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY.

Nothing fixed.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

‡ Any vacancy which may hereafter occur will be filled up by competition. When two or more candidates have severally displayed sufficient ability in the subjects above mentioned, they will each be examined in German also.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. INDEXERS, TRANSCRIBERS, STATISTICAL ABSTRACTORS, AND SORTERS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. OFFICE KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Nothing fixed.

HOME OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History
6. Latin.†
7. French.†

INDIA OFFICE.

I. ESTABLISHED CLERKS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.‡
5. Geography.
6. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee).
7. Latin or one Modern Foreign Language (at the option of the Nominee).

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

‡ For the Departments of the Accountant-General or Auditor the "Elements of Book-keeping" may be substituted for Précis-writing.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

INDIA OFFICE—*continued.*

II. WRITERS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.
6. History.

III. DOORKEEPER, OFFICE PORTER, MESSENGER.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Elementary).

INLAND REVENUE.

I. CLERKS IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE† AND IN THE LEGACY DUTY OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.

II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE IN LONDON.‡
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. CLERKS IN OFFICES OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT; AND SUPERNUMERARY SURVEYORS OF TAXES.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.
6. History of the British Empire.

IV. COPYING CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

V. SECOND-CLASS ASSISTANTS OF EXCISE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

† "The examination, as regards history, geography, correspondence, and the other heads, would extend much further than is thought necessary in the case of clerks in offices of account and receipt, and would be such as to ascertain whether or not the person had received such an education as would qualify him, after experience in the various business of the office, to be employed in duties of a superior description."

‡ For clerks in the Solicitors' offices, Dublin and Edinburgh, the examination is the same as that for the Secretary's office, with the addition of Latin.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

INLAND REVENUE—*continued.*

VI. STAMPERS, PACKERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY.

(The same as for "Supplementary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.)

LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

LORDS, HOUSE OF.

(See Parliament Office.)

LUNACY COMMISSION.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis.

METROPOLIS ROADS COMMISSION.

Nothing fixed.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, with Reduction and Proportion).
3. English Composition.
4. Either —
   (*a*) Geography ;
   (*b*) English History ;
   (*c*) Latin or a modern foreign Language.†
5. Criminal Law (*if the Candidate be a Certificated Attorney, or Justices' Clerk at Petty Sessions*).

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.
5. English Geography.
6. History of the British Empire.
7. French.†

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF POLICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. English Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.

MINT.

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Preparation of Tabular Statements.
6. Either of the following :—
   (*a*) History of England ;
   (*b*) Political Economy, so far as it relates to Money and Coinage ;
   (*c*) Elements of Mechanical Science ;
   (*d*) Elements of Chemistry.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

MINT—*continued.*

II. JUNIOR ASSAYERS, JUNIOR SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE MELTING AND COINING ROOMS, AND OTHERS BELONGING TO THE SAME CLASS.†

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

III. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Geography.
5. History.

PARLIAMENT OFFICE.

(House of Lords.)

CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. History of England and of the Constitution.
6. Latin or French Translation.

In case of a competition after the Candidates have passed the preliminary examination as above, one subject out of each of the following groups :—

GROUP I.—

A. English History (including that of the Constitution of Parliament).
B. English Composition (including the power of drawing up Legal Instruments or Clauses of a Bill).

GROUP II.—

C. Classics.
D. Mathematics.
E. Moral and Mental Philosophy and Political Economy.

† These must also possess the requisite technical knowledge.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

PATENTS OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Purchase of Stock, and Exchange).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Précis.
5. One dead or modern Language.†

POOR LAW BOARD.

I. SUPERIOR CLERKS.‡

1. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

POST OFFICE.

I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE (3rd Class).

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

II. CLERKS, SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY EXTRA CLERKS, IN LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN, SURVEYOR'S STATIONARY CLERKS, AND CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE (4th Class).

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

‡ "Candidates for clerkships of the superior class should be examined with a view to ascertain that they have received a liberal education and are personally intelligent. We do not desire to lay down any minute rules as to the manner of this examination, which may, to a certain extent, be made to depend upon the nature of the candidate's previous studies."—(Viscount Courtenay to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

POST OFFICE—*continued.*

III. CLERKS IN COUNTRY OFFICES.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. LETTER CARRIERS, AUXILIARY LETTER CARRIERS, AND MAIL GUARDS.†
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Reading Manuscript.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice and the Arithmetical Tables).

II. STEWARDS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

III. SCHOOLMASTERS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two at least of the following, at the option of the Candidate:—
   (*a*) English History.
   (*b*) Geography.
   (*c*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics.
   (*d*) Latin.‡

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS.
1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Accuracy in copying French and English.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

† The examination for Mail Guards is to be the same as that for Letter Carriers, although educational acquirements are considered of less consequence than activity.

‡ In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

QUEEN'S PRISON.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

RECORD OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Latin (translation).
8. French (translation).

REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF.

I. ORDINARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. English Composition.

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.

(The same as for "Supplementary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.)

TRADE, BOARD OF.

I. ORDINARY CLERKS.†

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.†

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three.)
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

TREASURY.

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.
4. Geography.
5. History of England.
6. First Three Books of Euclid.
7. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Latin, French, German, or Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

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† "My Lords would also be glad to receive a report of the Candidate's proficiency in any other subject or subjects, to be selected by him, in which he may desire to be examined."—(James Booth, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

TREASURY—*continued.*

II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.

1. Exercises, designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Latin, or one Foreign Language.†

II. PERMANENT CLERKS AT OUT-STATIONS.

[Clerks in Military Store Service, Clerks in Royal Engineers' Offices, and Clerks in Barrack Offices.]

1. Exercises, designed to test Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical correctness.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. History.

III. CLERKS AT THE ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH, AND AT THE MANUFACTURING BRANCHES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.‡

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (the ordinary rules, including Avoirdupois Table).
3. Timber Measurement.
4. Correspondence.
5. The distinguishing Characteristics of the Materials used in the Service, and the Mode of Computation employed for each.

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† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

‡ On account of the peculiar knowledge required from Candidates for these Clerkships, "it has for the present been decided that Non-commissioned Officers from the Royal Artillery and Royal Sappers and Miners alone should be admitted as competitors."

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

IV. CLERKS AT OUT-STATIONS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS, AT THE ROYAL GUN FACTORIES (WHEN THEY ARE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICES OF THE LINE).

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

V. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical correctness.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Latin, or one Foreign Language.†

II. SUPERNUMERARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.

III. CLERK TO THE COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. EXTRA CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic.
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.

WOODS, OFFICE OF.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.
4. English History.
5. Translation from either French or Latin.

II. CLERKS TO SURVEYORS OF FORESTS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Correspondence.
5. Copying a Plan.
6. Measuring with a Chain.

WORKS, OFFICE OF.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (Principles of).
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis.

DEPARTMENTS IN SCOTLAND.

BOARD OF FISHERIES.

I. CLERKS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules and Rule of Three).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. Correspondence.

II. FISHERY OFFICERS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules and Cask Mensuration).
3. Correspondence.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

OFFICES IN SCOTLAND—*continued.*

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
3. Correspondence.
4. Geography.
5. English History.

DIRECTORS OF PRISONS, OFFICE OF.

Nothing fixed.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting, Punctuation, and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
3. Calculation of Percentages.
4. English Grammar.
5. Correspondence.
6. Précis, and the Preparation of Schedules.

II. TRANSCRIBERS, SORTERS, AND INDEXERS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. English Composition.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY OFFICE.

(The same as for Supplementary Clerks, Board of Trade.)

LUNACY BOARD.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES, COMMISSIONERS OF.

Nothing fixed.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

OFFICES IN SCOTLAND—*continued.*

QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin, or one modern Foreign Language.†

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.

ASSISTANT PRACTICAL ASTRONOMER.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Algebra.
5. Plane Trigonometry.
6. Translation from Latin, French or German.

SASINE OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

DEPARTMENTS IN IRELAND.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS COMMISSION.

Nothing fixed.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. History.

II. CLERKS IN FINES AND PENALTIES OFFICE.

1. Exercises, designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.

III. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

OFFICES IN IRELAND—*continued.*

CONSTABULARY.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.

CADETS OF CONSTABULARY.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Percentages).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography (especially that of Ireland).

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS, OFFICE OF.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTERS.
1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Grammar.
3. Geography.
4. History.
5. School Management.

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

I. CLERKS IN DIVISIONAL OFFICES.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. Précis.
4. French.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

OFFICES IN IRELAND—*continued.*

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE—*continued.*

II. CLERKS IN RECEIVER'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Précis.

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation,
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

EDUCATION OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Calculation of Per-centages.
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry (for Financial Department).
5. English Grammar.
6. English Composition.
7. Précis.
8. Geography.
9. Euclid (first three books).
10. French.†
11. History of English Literature.

II. BOYS IN OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (General Principles).
4. English Composition.
5. English Grammar.
6. Geography of Great Britain and Ireland.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

INSPECTORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS, OFFICE OF.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

OFFICES IN IRELAND—*continued.*

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS, OFFICE OF.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF.

Nothing fixed.

LOAN FUND BOARD.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES, OFFICE OF.

I. CLERKS IN PAY OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.

II. CLERKS IN RECORD OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Surveying.
4. Book-keeping.
5. Irish and English History.
6. Latin.†
7. French.

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

OFFICES IN IRELAND—*continued.*

POOR LAW COMMISSION.

EXTRA CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.

WAR DEPARTMENTS.

MILITARY OFFICES IN DUBLIN.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Latin, or one Foreign Language.†

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE C.—Showing for each DEPARTMENT the TOTAL NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, during the year 1858, and the manner in which all such NOMINATIONS have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations.			No. of Nominees.														
										Residue.								
										To whom Certificates were granted.				To whom Certificates were not granted.				
														Refused.		Unsuccessful C		
	Made in 1858.	Made in 1857, but disposed of in 1858.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	On London Examinations.	On Provincial Examinations.	On Reports of Heads.	Total.	On London Examinations.	On Provincial Examinations.	On London Examinations.	On Provincial Examinations.	Total.
TOTALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS	2,258	78	2,336	126	59	23	20	31	176	650	481	23	1,154	143	149	370	85	747
TOTALS OF THE LARGER DEPARTMENTS:—																		
ADMIRALTY - - - -	71	4	75	10	2	–	–	3	12	23	–	–	23	7	–	18	–	25
AUDIT OFFICE - - -	20	–	20	1	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	9	1	–	9	–	10
CUSTOMS - - - -	527	28	555	33	23	12	5	8	78	92	129	18	239	7	41	77	35	160
INLAND REVENUE - - -	354	17	371	24	8	4	–	6	17	58	102	1	161	11	62	65	19	172
POST OFFICE - - - -	702	23	725	19	16	5	13	8	32	240	233	–	473	72	42	33	12	159
WAR DEPARTMENTS - - -	311	1	312	25	5	1	–	4	8	152	5	3	160	30	1	78	–	109
COMBINED COMPETITIONS - -	51	–	51	5	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	12	–	–	34	–	34
ADMIRALTY:—																		
Clerks, Whitehall - - -	13	3	16	1	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	–	6	1	–	6	–	7
Clerks, Somerset House - -	16	–	16	2	–	–	–	–	6	4	–	–	4	1	–	3	–	4
Clerks in Dockyards - -	35	–	35	5	2	–	–	1	6	8	–	–	8	4	–	9	–	13
Temporary Clerks - -	7	1	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	1

ADMIRALTY COURT:—																		
Registrar's Office, Supplementary Clerks.	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Marshal's Office, Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
AUDIT OFFICE:—																		
Clerks on Establishment	16	–	16	1	–	–	1	–	–	6*	–	–	6	–	–	9	–	9
Temporary Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
CHARITY COMMISSION:—																		
Third-class Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	3
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—																		
Clerks	26	–	26	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	21	–	21
COLONIAL OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	3
Ceylon Writers	14	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
CONSTABULARY OF IRELAND:—																		
Inspector General's Office, Clerks	15	–	15	1	2	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	5
Do. do. Messengers	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
Receiver's Office, Clerks	9	–	9	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	6
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION:—																		
Copying Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Permanent Draughtsmen	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
CUSTOMS:—																		
Clerks, Solicitor's Office	3	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Other Clerks	252	9	261	14	2	4	–	1	49	55	24	5	84	2	10	64	31	107
Searchers	18	3	21	1	–	–	–	2	5	6†	1	–	7	–	–	4	4	8
Principal Coast Officers	21	1	22	3	1	–	1	1	1	1	5	3	9	–	6	–	–	6
Gaugers	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	3	2*	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	8
Tidewaiters	154	10	164	8	16	4	4	4	14	11	73	6	90	1	23	–	–	24
Weighers	59	5	64	3	3	4	–	–	6	14	25	4	43	3	2	–	–	5
Housekeepers and Messengers	8	–	8	1	1	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	4	1	–	–	–	1

* Including one candidate for whom a certificate was granted on the result of a combined competition, and who is referred to also under that head.
† Including two candidates for whom certificates were granted on the result of a combined competition, and who are referred to also under that head.

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the TOTAL NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. in 1858, and the manner in which all such NOMINATIONS have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations.			No. of Nominees.															
										Residue.									
										To whom Certificates were granted.				To whom Certificates were not granted.					
														Refused.		Unsuccessful Competitors.			
	Made in 1858.	Made in 1857, but disposed of in 1858.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	On London Examinations.	On Provincial Examinations.	On Reports of Heads.	Total.	On London Examinations.	On Provincial Examinations.	On London Examinations.	On Provincial Examinations.	Total.
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—																			
Temporary Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
EDUCATION OFFICE:—																			
Assistant Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
FISHERIES, BOARD OF:—																			
Supernumerary Officers	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
FOREIGN OFFICE:—																			
Unpaid Attachés	20	–	20	1	–	–	–	–	1	13	–	–	13	5	–	–	–	5
Consuls	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	4	–	–	–	4
Clerks	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	7
HOME DEPARTMENT:—																			
Sub-Inspectors of Factories	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1
HOUSE OF COMMONS:—																			
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
INDIA BOARD:—																			
Assistant Keeper of Papers		–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–

INLAND REVENUE:—																		
Clerks in Secretary's and Legacy Duty Office.	20	–	20	2	–	1	–	–	3	9*	–	–	9	–	–	8	–	8
Clerks in Offices of Account -	44	1	45	3	–	1	–	–	3	8†	3	1	12	1	–	20	7	28
Copying Clerks - - -	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Supernumerary Surveyors of Taxes	83	1	84	12	–	–	–	–	–	20‡	4	–	24	–	–	37	12	49
Assistants of Excise - -	200	15	215	7	8	2	–	6	10	16	95	–	111	9	62	–	–	71
Messengers - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1
LUNACY COMMISSION (ENGLAND):—																		
Clerks - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—																		
Junior Clerks - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																		
Supplemental Clerks - -	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	1
PARLIAMENT OFFICE:—																		
Clerks - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE:—																		
Clerks - - - - -	6	–	6	1	–	–	1	–	–	3†	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	3
PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES (IRELAND):—																		
Clerks - - - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2
POLICE COURTS:—																		
Clerks - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
POOR LAW BOARD:—																		
Supplementary Clerks - -	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2
POST OFFICE:—																		
Clerks, London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and Surveyors' Stationary Clerks.	80	1	81	2	2	–	–	–	3	23	6	–	29	–	–	33	12	45
Temporary Extra Clerks - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	1
Provincial Clerks - - -	129	9	138	4	4	2	3	3	10	2	78	–	80	1	31	–	–	32
Letter-carriers - - -	477	12	489	13	10	3	10	3	19	207	145	–	352	69	10	–	–	79
Mail Guards - - -	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	6	1	1	–	–	2
Labourers - - - -	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–

* Including three candidates for whom certificates were granted on the result of combined competitions, and who are referred to also under that head.
† Including two candidates for whom certificates were granted on the result of combined competitions, and who are referred to also under that head.
‡ Including one candidate for whom a certificate was granted on the result of a combined competition, and who is referred to also under that head.

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the TOTAL NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. in 1858, and the manner in which all such NOMINATION have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations.			No. of Nominees.																
										Residue.										
										To whom Certificates were granted.				To whom Certificates were not granted.						
														Refused.		Unsuccessful Competitors.				
	Made in 1858.	Made in 1857, but disposed of in 1858.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	On London Examinations.	On Provincial Examinations.	On Reports of Heads.	Total.	On London Examinations.	On Provincial Examinations.	On London Examinations.	On Provincial Examinations.	Total.		
PRISONS (ENGLAND):—																				
Clerks	7	–	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	1		
PRISONS (IRELAND), DIRECTORS' OFFICE:—																				
Draughtsmen Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–		
Assistant Schoolmasters	5	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	3		
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE:—																				
Supplemental Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–		
REGISTRAR GENERAL, OFFICE OF (ENGLAND):—																				
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–		
Transcribers and Indexers	8	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	3		
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—																				
Ordinary Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	1		
STATIONERY OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–		
Extra Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
TRADE (BOARD OF):—																				
Supplementary Clerks	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–		
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE—																				
Clerks	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	6		
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES REGISTRATION OFFICE (Edinburgh)—																				
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	2		

TREASURY:—																		
Supplementary Clerks - -	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	8
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON:—																		
Temporary Clerks - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAR DEPARTMENTS:—																		
Clerks, Pall Mall - - -	85	-	85	11	1	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	1	-	48	-	49
Clerks in Royal Engineers' Offices, Military Store Service, &c.	55	1	56	3	2	-	-	-	1	16	4	-	20	4	-	26	-	30
Temporary Clerks - - -	128	-	128	6	2	-	-	1	6	96	-	-	96	16	1	-	-	17
Non-Commissioned Officers:																		
Clerks in Royal Engineers' Department.	12	-	12	4	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	4
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE (London)																		
Clerks - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary Clerks - - -	14	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	8
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE—																		
Established Clerks - - -	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-
COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION—																		
Clerks - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (London)—																		
Clerks - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary Clerks - - -	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (Dublin)—																		
Clerks - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WOODS, OFFICE OF:—																		
Clerks to Surveyors of Forests -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORKS, OFFICE OF:—																		
Clerks - - -	6	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the TOTAL NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. in 1858, and the manner in which all such NOMINATIONS have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations.			No. of Nominees.																
										Residue.										
										To whom Certificates were granted.				To whom Certificates were not granted.						
														Refused.		Unsuccessful Competitors.				
	Made in 1858.	Made in 1857, but disposed of in 1858.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	On London Examinations.	On Provincial Examinations.	On Reports of Heads.	Total.	On London Examinations.	On Provincial Examinations.	On London Examinations.	On Provincial Examinations.	Total.		
COMBINED COMPETITIONS:—																				
CUSTOMS—																				
One Gaugership - - -	9	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	5		
Two Seacherships - - -										2	–	–								
INLAND REVENUE—																				
One Clerkship in an Office of Accounts.	12	–	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	9		
Three Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes.										–	–	–								
Two Clerkships in Secretary's Office.	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	6		
One Clerkship in an Office of Account.										1	–	–								
PAY OFFICE—																				
One Clerkship - - -	12	–	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	9	–	9		
INLAND REVENUE—										1	–	–								
Three Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes.																				
AUDIT OFFICE—																				
One Clerkship - -	9	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	5		
PAY OFFICE—										1	–	–								
One Clerkship - -										1	–	–								
INLAND REVENUE—																				
One Clerkship in Legacy Duty Office.																				

TABLE D.—Showing the Number of Nominations, &c., in 1857 and 1858 respectively.

Offices.	Candidates Nominated.		Candidates Examined.*		Certificates Granted.		Certificates Refused.	
	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.
Total - -	2,189	2,258	1,954	1,878	1,354	1,154	490	292
Permanent Clerks, &c.:—								
Admiralty - -	62	64	55	42	38	18	9	6
Admiralty Court -	—	4	—	4	—	3	—	1
Audit Office - -	6	16	6	14	2	6	—	—
Charity Commission	1	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland).	—	4	—	4	—	1	—	—
Civil Service Commission.	—	26	—	22	—	1	—	—
Colonial Office (including Ceylon Civil Service).	8	18	6	5	1	2	—	—
Colonial Land and Emigration Office.	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Constabulary of Ireland :—								
Inspector-General's Office.	—	15	—	7	—	2	—	—
Receiver's Office	—	9	—	7	1	1	—	—
Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission.	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	1
Customs - - -	241	306	209	221	129	102	49	18
Education Office -	62	2	39	2	16	2	—	—
Foreign Office (including Diplomatic and Consular Services).	30	38	31	36	22	20	10	9
Home Department -	1	3	1	3	1	2	—	1
House of Commons -	4	1	4	1	1	1	3	—
India Board - -	4	1	4	1	2	1	—	—
Inland Revenue -	109	151	113	126	53	48	25	1
Loan Fund Board (Ireland).	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Lunacy Commission (England).	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lunacy Commission (Scotland).	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
National Debt Office	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	1
National Education Office (Ireland).	—	4	—	4	—	3	—	1
Parliament Office -	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Paymaster-General's Office.	—	6	—	4	—	3	—	—
Paymaster of Civil Services (Ireland).	1	3	1	3	1	1	—	—
Police Courts (London).	3	1	3	1	1	1	—	—
Police (Dublin) -	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Poor Law Board -	12	3	11	4	3	2	—	—
Post Office - -	173	209	157	186	122	109	38	32
Prisons Department (England).	17	7	17	5	13	4	4	1

* Candidates who were found to be ineligible as to age, health, or character are not here included amongst the examined, although some of them went through the examination

TABLE D.—*continued.*

OFFICES.	Candidates Nominated.		Candidates Examined.		Certificates Granted.		Certificates Refused.	
	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.
PERMANENT CLERKS, &c.—*continued.*								
Prisons (Ireland), Directors' Office.	1	6	1	5	—	2	1	—
Privy Council Office	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Public Works Loan Office.	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Record Office - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Registrar General, Office of, (England).	16	9	16	8	8	5	2	—
Registrar General, Office of, (Ireland).	6	—	5	—	1	—	—	—
Registrar General, Office of, (Scotland).	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Royal Observatory (Edinburgh).	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Science and Art Department.	—	4	—	4	—	3	—	1
Stationery Office -	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
Supervision, Board of (Scotland).	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Trade, Board of	21	3	20	1	16	1	—	—
Joint Stock Comp. Registration Office (Edinburgh).	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	—
Seamen's Registry Office.	16	9	16	9	12	3	4	—
Treasury - -	20	11	21	11	8	3	—	—
War Departments -	79	164	48	136	23	56	11	5
Woods, Office of -	6	—	5	—	3	—	—	—
Works, Office of -	6	6	6	2	3	1	1	—
Competitors in combined competitions.	—	51	—	46	—	12	—	—
OTHER OFFICERS.								
Temporary Clerks in all Departments.	111	172	96	153	74	123	25	30
Excise Expectants -	312	200	302	182	175	111	133	71
Tidewaiters and Weighers.	343	213	269	152	243	133	50	29
Letter-carriers, Mail Guards, and Post Office Labourers.	494	490	472	443	357	362	122	81
Messengers, Housekeepers, &c., in all Departments.	12	14	8	11	8	8	2	3

TABLE E.—Showing the NUMBER and PARTICULARS of COMPETITIONS held in the Year 1858, together with the NUMBER of PERSONS nominated without Competition during the same Time to CLERKSHIPS or similar Positions.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.				No. of Persons Nominated to Clerkships, &c. without Competition.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible* and examined.			
					Total.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.	
TOTAL - -	122	230†	745†	98	647	455	192	235
ADMIRALTY:—								
Clerks, Whitehall - - -	5	5‡	13	3	10	6	4	3
Clerks, Somerset House - -	2	2‡	7	2	5	3	2	5
Clerks in Dockyards - -	5	5‡	19	7	12	9	3	10
ADMIRALTY COURT:—								
Clerks in Marshal's Office - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Supplementary Clerks in Registrar's Office.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
AUDIT OFFICE:—								
Clerks - - - - - -	4	5	16	2	14	9	5	–
CHARITY COMMISSION:—								
Third-class Clerks - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
CHIEF SECRETARYS OFFICE (IRELAND):—								
Clerks - - - - -	1	1	4	–	4	3	1	–
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—								
Clerks - - - - - -	1	1	26	4	22	21	1	–
COLONIAL OFFICE:—								
Clerks - - - - -	1	1	4	–	4	3	1§	–
COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION OFFICE:—								
Clerks - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):—								
Clerks, Inspector-General's Office	1	2	10	3	7	5	2	–
Clerks, Receiver's Office - -	3	3	9	2	7	6	1	–
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION:—								
Copying Clerks - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Permanent Draughtsmen - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
CUSTOMS:—								
Clerks, Solicitor's Office - -	1	1	3	2	1	1	–	–
Other Clerks - - - -	15	50	153	14	139	95	44‖	53
Searchers - - - -	5	5	14	3	11	8	3	3
Principal Coast Officers - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
Gaugers - - - -	3	3	9	–	9	8	1	–
EDUCATION OFFICE:—								
Assistant Clerks - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
FOREIGN OFFICE:—								
Unpaid Attachés - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Consuls and Vice-Consuls - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Clerks - - - - -	3	3	9	–	9	7	2	–

* Candidates who were found to be ineligible as to age, health, or character are not here reckoned as examined, although some of them went through the examination.

† Of these five nominees competing for two situations were nominated in 1857, and were included in the corresponding columns of the Table of competitions given last year.

‡ Some of these examinations were competitions only in name, the intention being that all of the Candidates who showed themselves capable of passing in the prescribed subjects, should receive certificates of qualification. Consequently these examinations, though in name competitive, partake more of the nature of test examinations.

§ In addition to the above, one Candidate was granted a certificate on the result of a competition held in 1857.

‖ For one of these a certificate of qualification had not been issued on December 31. In addition to the above, three Candidates were granted certificates on the results of competitions held in 1857.

TABLE E.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.				No. of Persons Nominated to Clerkships, &c. without Competition.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible* and examined.			
					Total.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.	
HOME DEPARTMENT:—								
Sub-Inspector of Factories	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
HOUSE OF COMMONS:—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
INLAND REVENUE:—								
Clerks in Secretary's and Legacy Duty Offices.	4	5	16	3	13	8	5	1
Clerks in Offices of Account	8	14	41	4	37	27	10†‡	3
Copying Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Supernumerary Surveyors of Taxes	14	28	83	12	71	49	22†	–
LUNACY COMMISSION (ENGLAND):—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE:—								
Supplemental Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
PARLIAMENT OFFICE:—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE:—								
Clerks	1	2	6	2	4	3	1	–
PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES (IRELAND):—								
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	2	1	–
POLICE COURTS:—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
POOR LAW BOARD:—								
Supplementary Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	2	1†	–
POST OFFICE:—								
Clerks	20	28	73	4	69	45	24	4
Provincial Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	129
PRISONS (ENGLAND):—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
PRISONS (IRELAND):—								
DIRECTORS' OFFICE:—								
Draughtsmen Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Assistant Schoolmasters	1	1	5	1	4	3	1	–
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE:—								
Supplemental Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Transcribers and Indexers	2	2	6	1	5	3	2	2
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—								
Ordinary Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
STATIONERY OFFICE:—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

*Candidates who were found to be ineligible as to age, health, or character are not here reckoned as examined, although some of them went through the examination.

†In addition to the above, one candidate was granted a certificate on the result of a competition held in 1857.

‡For three of these a certificate of qualification had not been issued on December 31.

TABLE E.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.				No. of Persons Nominated to Clerkships, &c. without Competition.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible* and examined.			
					Total.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.	
TRADE (BOARD OF):—								
Supplementary Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–†	–
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE:—								
Clerks	3	3	9	–	9	6	3	–
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES REGISTRATION OFFICE, (Edinburgh):—								
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	2	1	–
TREASURY:—								
Supplementary Clerks	2	3	11	–	11	8	3	–
WAR DEPARTMENTS:—								
Clerks at Pall Mall	2	22	82	12	70	48	22	3
Clerks in Royal Engineer Department, Military Store Service, &c.	4	12	42	4	38	26	12	13
Non-Commissioned Officers—								
Clerks in Royal Engineer Department.	1	1	12	7	5	4	1	–
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE (London):—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE:—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION:—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (London):—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (Dublin):—								
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
WORKS, OFFICE OF:—								
Clerks	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	–
COMBINED COMPETITIONS:—								
CUSTOMS:— One Gaugership and two Searcherships.	1	3	9	1	8	5	3	–
INLAND REVENUE:— One Clerkship in an Office of Account, and three Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes.	1	4	12	2	10	9	1	–
Two Clerkships in Secretary's Office. One Clerkship in an Office of Account.	1	3	9	–	9	6	3	–
INLAND REVENUE:— Three Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes. PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE:— One Clerkship	1	4	12	1	11	9	2	–
AUDIT OFFICE:— One Clerkship PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE:— One Clerkship INLAND REVENUE:— One Clerkship in Legacy Duty Office.	1	3	9	1	8	5	3	–

* Candidates who were found to be ineligible as to age, health, or character are not here reckoned as examined, although some of them went through the examination.

† One candidate received a certificate on the results of a competition held in 1857.

TABLE E.—*continued.*

Note.—In addition to the above, the following competitions had been announced but not dealt with, up to December 31, 1858.

——	Number of Competitions.	Number of Situations to be competed for.	Number of Nominees.
ADMIRALTY:—			
Clerks, Somerset House	2	2	4
Clerks, Dockyards	1	3	6
COLONIAL OFFICE:—			
Ceylon Writers	3	3	14
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):—			
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE:—			
Clerks	1	1	5
CUSTOMS:—			
Searchers	1	1	3
Clerks	1	15	46
Gaugers	1	1	3
INLAND REVENUE:—			
Clerks, Legacy Duty Office	1	1	
POST OFFICE:—			
Clerks	1	1	3
TRADE (BOARD OF):—			
Supplementary Clerks	1		3
WORKS (OFFICE OF):—			
Clerks	1		3

TABLE F.—SHOWING the SUBJECTS for which HONORARY ADDITIONS have been made to the CERTIFICATES of CANDIDATES during the year 1858.

[Note.—The number of Certificates to which honorary additions were made during the year 1858 was 174.]

—	Clerks and Superior Officers.						Assistants of Excise.	Letter-carriers, Tidewaiters, Weighers, &c.	Total.
	Customs.	Inland Revenue.	Post Office.	Treasury, &c.*	Other Departments.	Total.			
Languages :—									
Latin	4	4	3	3	16	30	—	—	30
Greek	2	1	1	2	8	14	—	—	14
French	12	8	5	1	32	58	2	1	61
German	1	1	—	14	8	24	—	2	26
Italian	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2
Spanish	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2
Dutch	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Swedish	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Russian	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Polish	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2
Turkish	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Hindustani	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Sanskrit	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Mathematics :—									
Arithmetic, including Fractions.	—	—	2	—	7	9	—	6	15
Higher Arithmetic	3	1	1	1	5	11	—	—	11
Euclid	11	4	1	3	13	32	1	1	34
Algebra	8	3	2	2	11	26	2	—	28
Trigonometry	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Higher Mathematics	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Book-keeping	6	1	2	1	3	13	—	1	14
Land Surveying	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2
Geography	—	—	—	1	10	11	1	2	14
Physical Geography	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
English History	—	—	—	—	7	7	1	1	9
General History	1	—	—	2	2	5	—	—	5
Constitutional History	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
English Composition	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Précis	1	—	2	—	3	6	—	—	6
English Literature	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
Natural Philosophy	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2
Chemistry	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	3
Real Property Law, &c.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Marked Proficiency in some or all of the prescribed Subjects.	4	4	1	2	7	18	1	6	25

* Including the Home Office, Foreign Office, War Office, Parliament Office, and House of Commons.

TABLE G. 1.—(CAUSES OF REJECTION.)

Showing the PARTICULAR DEFICIENCIES on account of which CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION have been REFUSED by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS during the Year 1858.

CAUSES of REJECTION.	Superior Officers, viz., Establishment Clerks and others.				Temporary Clerks, Dockyard Clerks, Expectants of Excise, &c.	Tidewaiters, Weighers, Letter-carriers, &c.	Total.
	Admiralty, Home Office, Foreign Office, &c.	Customs and Inland Revenue.	Other Departments.	Total.			
DEFICIENCIES IN							
Spelling	3	3	1	7	50	40	97
Arithmetic	–	2	2	4	16	14	34
Book-keeping	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
History	–	–	1	1	–	–	1
Language	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Précis	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Handwriting	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Spelling and Reading MSS.	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Spelling and Handwriting	–	–	–	–	8	13	21
Spelling and Arithmetic	1	8	1	10	46	26	82
Spelling and Correspondence	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Spelling and History	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
Arithmetic and Handwriting	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Arithmetic and Book-keeping	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Arithmetic and Reading MSS.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Arithmetic and Law	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Latin and French	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Spelling, Reading MSS., and Arithmetic	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Spelling, Reading MSS., and Handwriting	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Spelling, Handwriting, and Arithmetic	–	1	–	1	3	9	13
Spelling, Handwriting, and Précis	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, and English Composition.	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Spelling, Arithmetic, and Geography	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Spelling, Arithmetic, and History	–	–	1	1	–	–	1
Spelling, English Composition, and Geography.	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
Spelling, English Composition, and Law	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Spelling, Geography, and History	–	–	1	1	–	–	1
Arithmetic, Geography, and History	–	2	–	2	–	–	2
Arithmetic, French, and Italian	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ „ and Précis	–	–	1	1	–	–	1
Spelling, Précis, Geography, and Language.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, and History.	–	–	2	2	–	–	2
Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, and Handwriting.	–	1	–	1	1	–	2
Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, and Latin	–	–	1	1	–	–	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, History, Geography, and Précis.	–	–	–	–	1	–	1

TABLE G. 2.—Causes of Rejection, &c.—*continued.*

Being an Analysis of Table G. 1., and showing the Extent to which Rejections have been attributable to Failures in SPELLING and ARITHMETIC in the year 1858.

DEPARTMENT.	CAUSES OF REJECTION.					TOTAL of REJECTIONS.
	SPELLING. (Alone, or with other Subjects, except Arithmetic.)	ARITHMETIC. (Alone, or with other Subjects, except Spelling.)	SPELLING AND ARITHMETIC, both. (Alone, or with other Subjects.)	Total of rejections involving failure in Spelling, or Arithmetic, or both.	Rejections not involving failure in either Spelling or Arithmetic.	
1. Clerks in Admiralty at Whitehall and Somerset House, in War Office, and in Foreign Department.	6	2	1	9	3	12
2. Clerks, &c., in Customs and Inland Revenue.	5	4	10	19	–	19
3. Clerks in other Offices - - -	2	3	5	10	1	11
4. Dockyard Clerks, Provincial Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Assistants of Excise.	61	18	57	136	1	137
5. Tidewaiters, Weighers, Letter-carriers, Mail Guards, and Messengers.	58	17	37	112	1	113
Total of all Departments - -	132	44	110	286	6	292
PER-CENTAGES.						
Out of 100 *Persons rejected, the Number who were rejected for Deficiencies in each Subject or Combination of Subjects :—*						
1–3. CLERKS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT IN CERTAIN OFFICES.	31·0	21·4	38·1	90·5	9·5	100·0
4. DOCKYARD CLERKS, PROVINCIAL CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS OF EXCISE.	44·5	13·2	41·6	99·3	0·7	100·0
5. TIDEWAITERS, WEIGHERS, LETTER-CARRIERS, &c.	51·3	15·1	32·7	99·1	0·9	100·0
TOTAL - - -	45·2	15·1	37·7	98·0	2·0	100·0

TABLE H. (1.)—Showing in detail the Marks obtained by Successful and Unsuccessful Competitors in the Examinations of 1858.

Note.—The names of the successful Candidates are given, and the unsuccessful are designated by numbers. When all the competitors are designated by numbers, the case is one in which none of them passed a sufficiently good examination in each of the prescribed subjects to entitle them to certificates of qualification. Where one of the unsuccessful competitors is shown to have obtained more marks than the successful candidate he had forfeited his claim to a certificate by failure in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

* Successful competitors whose names are preceded by this mark have obtained honorary additions to their certificates. *See* p. 104.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
	ADMIRALTY.															
January 5.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	—	**100**	**200**	—	**1550**
Phipps; P.W. -	A Clerkship (Whitehall)	192	31	85	83	100	—	123	105	65	55	—	77	164	—	1080
No. 2 - - -		243	0	45	65	85	—	108	84	135	110	—	57	124	—	1056
No. 3 - - -		126	0	65	40	95	—	85	114	85	65	—	20	114	—	809
July 27.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	**1600**
Whish; G. C. -	A Clerkship (Whitehall)	137	0	90	65	100	—	123	105	103	87	—	115	130	—	1055
No. 2 - - -		91	23	60	60	80	—	68	50	84	21	—	35	53	—	625
No. 3 - - -		20	0	75	50	85	—	55	50	68	49	—	90	55	—	597
August 3.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**(200)**	**150**	**(200)**	—	—	**1500**
Dawson; E. -	A Clerkship (Somerset House).	138	14	60	50	80	—	98	92	45	110	62	—	—	—	749
No. 2. - - -		89	0	45	55	65	—	60	75	40	—	30	145	—	—	604
October 12.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**(150**	**(150**	**(150** Italian.	**1600**
Gordon; F. F. -	A Clerkship (Whitehall)	157	24	70	55	75	—	100	140	120	120	—	105	—	30	996
No. 2 - - -		110	5	70	65	90	—	75	50	100	110	—	75	95	—	845

October 12.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	**150**	**(200)**	**(200)**	—	**1500**
*Welch; H. W. -	A Clerkship (Somerset House).	103	0	100	85	100	—	140	180	70	—	76	—	180	—	1034
No. 2 - - -		263	2	70	60	90	—	85	100	90	—	94	140	—	—	994
No. 3 - - -		111	0	45	45	65	—	80	160	70	—	34	160	—	—	770
November 16.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	**1600**
Miller; J. V. -	A Clerkship (Whitehall)	143	0	75	68	90	—	83	100	50	100	—	83	48	—	840
No. 2 - - -		113	35	60	60	80	—	95	50	40	75	—	83	20	—	711
January 26.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	**800**
Stubbing; C. -	A Dockyard Clerkship -	139	27	73	63	35	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	382
No. 2 - - -		72	15	78	55	78	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	368
February 16.																
Westbrook; C.F.-	A Dockyard Clerkship -	173	20	60	40	45	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	—	453
No. 2 - - -		96	40	63	55	65	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	374
No. 3 - - -		102	42	43	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	342
March 23.																
Watson; T.- -	A Dockyard Clerkship -	204	43	88	60	95	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	—	—	588
No. 2 - - -		176	45	93	40	90	—	—	—	—	—	113	—	—	—	557
No. 3 - - -		204	38	70	53	65	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	495
October 5.																
No. 1 - - -	A Dockyard Clerkship -	174	29	85	70	85	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	463
No. 2 - - -		184	0	80	65	65	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	438
November 23.																
No. 1 - - -	A Dockyard Clerkship -	124	12	75	40	70	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	366
No. 2 - - -		99	28	65	50	70	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	322
December 28.																
Oliver; J. - -	2 Dockyard Clerkships -	258	22	65	73	80	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	578
Webb; W. - -		172	34	70	60	75	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	484
No. 3 - - -		201	39	40	58	65	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	499
No. 4 - - -		183	0	90	5	85	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	447
No. 5 - - -		171	5	50	65	35	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	375
No. 6 - - -		43	4	15	35	40	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	162

Table H.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
AUDIT OFFICE.																
March 2.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1000**
*Campbell; J. D. -	A Clerkship - -	228	30	88	90	90	—	135	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	806
No. 2 - - -		115	38	85	85	73	—	115	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	601
No. 3 - - -		179	0	35	60	40	—	15	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	359
June 8.																
Woods; R. L. -	A Clerkship - -	244	42	95	80	95	—	90	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	771
No. 2 - - -		200	0	40	40	75	—	110	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	535
No. 3 - - -		248	43	65	60	60	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	526
June 22.																
*Roe; W. T. -	A Clerkship - -	129	20	85	65	100	—	120	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	652
No. 2 - - -		132	0	38	58	70	—	60	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	428
November 16.																
*Lindsay; W. P. -		227	37	96	78	80	—	145	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	833
*Robinson; L. G. -		188	6	96	65	90	—	125	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	675
No. 3 - - -	2 Clerkships - -	232	41	88	50	40	—	68	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	619
No. 4 - - -		188	0	60	35	75	—	115	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	603
No. 5 - - -		137	0	85	68	90	—	73	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	528
No. 6 - - -		52	5	0	48	40	—	20	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	165

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).																
FINES AND PENALTIES DEPARTMENT.																
October 21.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	—	**200**	—		—	**1150**
Taggart; T. P. A.	A Clerkship - -	145	44	83	70	75	—	113	—	100	—	103	—	—	—	733
No. 2 - - -		183	44	75	70	90	—	68	—	90	—	80	—	—	—	700
No. 3 - - -		128	22	50	60	35	—	90	—	40	—	81	—	—	—	506
No. 4 - - -		78	0	38	35	70	—	48	—	25	—	19	—	—	—	313
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.																
January 5.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**200**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1950**
Fletcher; G.W.H.	A Junior Clerkship	290	10	85	58	85	—	136	140	81	116	—	237	230	—	1468
No. 2 - -		237	18	83	69	75	—	150	140	82	94	—	195	197	—	1340
No. 3 - -		250	18	100	44	85	—	170	88	132	125	—	173	130	—	1315
No. 4 - -		222	0	73	65	68	—	163	103	110	106	—	185	180	—	1275
No. 5 - -		200	4	78	89	93	—	196	13	71	125	—	230	155	—	1254
No. 6 - -		196	33	90	71	87	—	100	93	71	112	—	240	95	—	1188
No. 7 - -		219	0	83	59	77	—	136	98	67	97	—	185	120	—	1141
No. 8 - -		185	32	80	79	57	—	143	73	109	81	—	73	178	—	1090
No. 9 - -		99	0	73	56	73	—	140	63	105	94	—	235	104	—	1042
No. 10 - -		206	41	90	61	79	—	127	110	61	60	—	55	145	—	1035
No. 11 - -		233	18	70	58	93	—	76	98	30	22	—	165	110	—	973
No. 12 - -		114	0	93	51	47	—	100	30	26	39	—	160	204	—	864
No. 13 - -		203	0	65	51	72	—	80	83	70	83	—	95	31	—	833
No. 14 - -		242	35	73	33	70	—	92	65	87	90	—	40	0	—	827
No. 15 - -		157	10	58	49	70	—	106	105	55	54	—	135	10	—	809
No. 16 - -		191	0	58	44	67	—	100	48	58	38	—	50	83	—	737
No. 17† - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 18 - -		142	18	40	40	57	—	76	30	43	64	—	25	128	—	663
No. 19 - -		183	0	50	39	53	—	36	30	65	86	—	78	38	—	658
No. 20 - -		112	0	95	56	79	—	36	0	11	16	—	145	66	—	616
No. 21 -		79	0	60	60	87	—	100	18	27	20	—	125	20	—	596
No. 22 -		118	20	20	48	57	—	46	15	37	67	—	40	10	—	478
No. 23 -		92	0	35	50	83	—	50	43	33	6	—	10	0	—	402

† The examination of this candidate was interrupted.

Table H.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).																
June 8.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**850**
M'Clintock; C. F.	2 Clerkships - -	115	38	95	70	98	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	506
Macaulay; G. D. -		156	40	80	73	73	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	502
No. 3 - - -		215	38	85	68	83	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	499
No. 4 - - -		168	30	95	58	85	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	461
No. 5 - - -		90	0	35	38	50	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	213
No. 6 - - -		83	0	15	55	20	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	173
No. 7 - - -		24	2	5	33	25	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	99
OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF CONSTABULARY * (IRELAND).																
April 20.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	—	**200**	—	—	—	**1150**
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship - -	135	15	43	70	65	—	105	—	90	—	0	—	—	—	523
No. 2 - - -		85	11	15	60	73	—	85	—	35	—	13	—	—	—	377
No. 3 - - -		84	0	33	55	60	—	33	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	281
May 18.																
*Irwin; C. K. -	A Clerkship - -	136	12	88	63	90	—	140	—	113	—	69	—	—	—	711
No. 2 - - -		196	45	50	25	60	—	55	—	53	—	58	—	—	—	542
No. 3 - - -		7	0	5	28	10	—	20	—	10	—	0	—	—	—	80

CUSTOMS.

1857, *December* 29.	**Maximum**	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1100**
Robinson ; C.	A Searchership	128	40	60	80	90	—	78	—	110	55	—	—	—	—	641
No. 2		86	20	93	60	80	—	108	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	487
1858, *January* 12.																
*Churchill; R. T.	A Searchership	237	28	60	55	73	—	98	—	143	120	—	—	—	—	814
No. 2		127	41	85	85	93	—	100	—	43	10	—	—	—	—	584
No. 3		184	34	58	60	58	—	53	—	58	60	—	—	—	—	565
January 26.																
*Hitchins ; H.	A Clerkship (Legal Quays Office).	195	19	88	70	83	—	133	—	120	120	—	—	—	—	828
No. 2		107	12	65	65	68	—	60	—	85	50	—	—	—	—	512
No. 3		70	43	58	58	60	—	30	—	50	55	—	—	—	—	424
February 2.																
Briscoe ; J. M.	A Clerkship (Jerquer's Office).	220	14	83	78	88	—	110	—	120	110	—	—	—	—	823
No. 2		160	0	55	40	83	—	73	—	85	75	—	—	—	—	571
No. 3		189	0	50	45	45	—	90	—	38	48	—	—	—	—	505
February 9.																
Andrews ; W. J.	A Searchership	176	0	90	85	98	—	133	—	140	138	—	—	—	—	860
No. 2		213	39	40	63	75	—	100	—	135	143	—	—	—	—	808
No. 3		86	37	50	30	55	—	45	—	15	50	—	—	—	—	368
February 16.																
*Dunning; J.	A Clerkship (St. Katharine Docks).	128	0	63	68	83	—	110	—	113	120	—	—	—	—	685
No. 2		57	0	58	58	58	—	55	—	45	63	—	—	—	—	394
No. 3		58	0	25	65	38	—	65	—	18	28	—	—	—	—	297
March 9.																
Sargent; J.	A Clerkship for General Business.	241	27	60	50	100	—	88	—	70	74	—	—	—	—	710
No. 2		53	0	15	35	25	—	30	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	179

* One "Competition" for a Clerkship in the Office of the Receiver of Constabulary, Ireland, became a mere pass examination by the withdrawal before examination of all but one of the nominees.

‡ No marks were assigned in this case, and it is consequently not included in this table.

Table H.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
March 9.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**10**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1100**
*Bertolacci ; E. -	A Clerkship for General Business.	130	34	70	59	60	—	55	—	110	80	—	—	—	—	598
No. 2 - - -		225	10	55	47	47	—	77	—	85	40	—	—	—	—	586
March 9.																
Cobb ; J.S. - -	A Clerkship (East and West India Docks).	190	20	75	68	100	—	90	—	105	94	—	—	—	—	742
No. 2 - - -		67	33	65	68	40	—	45	—	35	18	—	—	—	—	371
March 30.																
No. 1 - - -	A Gaugership - -	79	42	50	65	93	—	98	—	35	10	—	—	—	—	472
No. 2 - - -		22	0	48	53	93	—	75	—	88	80	—	—	—	—	459
No. 3 - - -		93	33	0	35	35	—	55	—	53	23	—	—	—	—	327
March 30.																
Lee ; J. - -	A Clerkship (Liverpool).	174	28	90	90	90	—	90	—	90	103	—	—	—	—	755
No. 2 - - -		128	33	60	63	75	—	70	—	58	53	—	—	—	—	540
No. 3 - -		122	5	53	40	80	—	85	—	85	63	—	—	—	—	533
May 4.																
*Colson ; T. M.	A Gaugership (London).	154	33	75	48	98	—	140	—	45	70	—	—	—	—	663
No. 2 - - "		124	33	38	38	75	—	85	—	88	70	—	—	—	—	551
No. 3 - - -		42	45	45	70	55	—	43	—	20	23	—	—	—	—	343

May 18.	**Maximum**	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1100**
No. 1	A Clerkship (London Docks).	99	48	45	60	75	—	70	—	53	65	—	—	—	—	515
No. 2		88	0	65	55	55	—	40	—	63	43	—	—	—	—	409
No. 3		81	22	15	65	25	—	55	—	10	18	—	—	—	—	291
June 8.																
No. 1	A Searchership (London).	132	33	33	53	60	—	60	—	40	33	—	—	—	—	444
No. 2		110	0	0	45	60	—	10	—	53	30	—	—	—	—	308
No. 3		34	0	0	38	60	—	40	—	30	26	—	—	—	—	228
June 15.																
Nixon; A. C.	1 Clerkship (Examiner's Office), 1 Supernumerary Clerkship (Receiver General's Office), 1 Clerkship (London Docks).	211	37	80	60	80	—	120	—	100	125	—	—	—	—	813
Stebbing; C. J.		213	33	60	60	60	—	55	—	75	70	—	—	—	—	626
Lacon; R. F.		228	0	73	80	60	—	55	—	30	48	—	—	—	—	574
No. 4		172	0	75	55	90	—	85	—	28	43	—	—	—	—	548
No. 5		192	0	75	35	100	—	55	—	3	23	—	—	—	—	483
No. 6		135	0	45	70	60	—	20	—	65	65	—	—	—	—	460
No. 7		91	0	60	53	60	—	40	—	5	23	—	—	—	—	332
No. 8		25	10	53	55	60	—	45	—	20	6	—	—	—	—	274
No. 9		41	0	40	60	40	—	30	—	15	5	—	—	—	—	231
July 13.																
*Jolly; G.	2 Searcherships and 1 Gaugership.	259	44	65	90	85	—	118	—	150	143	—	—	—	—	954
*Barber; G.		141	39	73	80	80	—	95	—	125	110	—	—	—	—	743
Walker; W. C.		147	41	80	68	95	—	80	—	50	30	—	—	—	—	591
No. 4		164	10	55	48	80	—	70	—	40	55	—	—	—	—	522
No. 5		121	0	83	43	60	—	80	—	60	55	—	—	—	—	502
No. 6		107	0	43	38	70	—	60	—	65	85	—	—	—	—	468
No. 7		110	4	65	58	60	—	53	—	20	15	—	—	—	—	385
No. 8		56	0	45	38	40	—	20	—	35	25	—	—	—	—	259
August 3.																
*Howard; T. R.	1 Supernumerary Clerkship (Tea Department), 2 Supernumerary Clerkships (Legal Quays Department), and 1 Clerkship (East & West India Docks).	286	44	95	60	90	—	85	—	142	129	—	—	—	—	931
*Hort; J.		244	45	99	85	75	—	135	—	126	116	—	—	—	—	925
*Skinner; G. E.		199	44	95	65	70	—	118	—	116	99	—	—	—	—	806
*Kitchener; A.		230	40	80	50	75	—	73	—	61	73	—	—	—	—	682

Table H.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
August 3.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1100**
No. 5 - -	1 Supernumerary Clerkship (Tea Department), 2 Supernumerary Clerkships (Legal Quays Department), and 1 Clerkship (East and West India Docks).	125	15	90	85	85	—	105	—	104	43	—	—	—	—	652
No. 6 - -		136	39	75	50	90	—	75	—	71	21	—	—	—	—	557
No. 7 - -		114	41	70	60	60	—	73	—	68	34	—	—	—	—	520
No. 8 - -		183	0	40	40	40	—	58	—	82	50	—	—	—	—	493
No. 9 - -		145	0	10	35	40	—	85	—	53	38	—	—	—	—	406
No. 10 - -		64	0	30	60	40	—	50	—	65	83	—	—	—	—	392
No. 11 - -		128	0	55	45	20	—	50	—	32	49	—	—	—	—	379
No. 12 - -		100	0	35	60	30	—	55	—	48	48	—	—	—	—	376
August 3.																
Tresilian ; S. S. -	2 Supernumerary Clerkships in the Legal Quays Department, and 1 in the Tea Department.	156	33	85	65	100	—	90	—	70	45	—	—	—	—	644
Quin ; J. H. -		200	24	65	85	95	—	65	—	50	40	—	—	—	—	624
*Chaine ; W. -		122	22	75	60	70	—	65	—	105	75	—	—	—	—	594
No. 4 - - -		152	27	50	55	60	—	100	—	50	80	—	—	—	—	574
No. 5 - - -		167	13	10	45	50	—	70	—	35	30	—	—	—	—	420
No. 6 - - -		119	0	20	30	50	—	35	—	75	80	—	—	—	—	409
No. 7 - - -		68	0	10	35	35	—	40	—	40	30	—	—	—	—	258
No. 8 - - -		41	0	0	20	20	—	0	—	30	20	—	—	—	—	131
November 2.																
* Elliott ; T. - -		255	24	100	85	100	—	120	—	137	150	—	—	—	—	971
* Mullett ; W. J. -		252	42	80	62	85	—	110	—	114	133	—	—	—	—	878
* Ward ; W. -		255	29	65	57	80	—	90	—	118	110	—	—	—	—	804

*Bird; C.	9 Clerkships in the Examiner's Office, 4 Clerkships in the Legal Quays Department, and 6 Clerkships in the Tea Department.	157	40	99	50	95	—	77	—	128	119	—	—	—	—	765
*Flower; J. W.		138	30	90	69	90	—	114	—	68	92	—	—	—	—	691
*Page; G. A.		195	19	70	69	90	—	80	—	83	68	—	—	—	—	674
No. 7†		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Quarm; T.		262	14	73	48	85	—	72	—	56	50	—	—	—	—	660
Mount; J.		161	46	75	63	90	—	64	—	66	69	—	—	—	—	634
Clapton; H.		130	46	78	79	85	—	45	—	82	71	—	—	—	—	616
Larkins; E. K.		256	36	65	45	60	—	70	—	44	40	—	—	—	—	616
Calvert; G. C.		171	39	63	47	80	—	69	—	75	65	—	—	—	—	609
*Wormald; T. B.		123	0	75	51	90	—	110	—	58	96	—	—	—	—	603
Pyne; C. A.		141	36	78	50	90	—	69	—	50	56	—	—	—	—	570
Webb; I.		228	24	53	44	60	—	57	—	27	56	—	—	—	—	549
*Earle; N.		111	38	68	56	80	—	70	—	54	71	—	—	—	—	548
Walker; A.		139	0	68	53	65	—	62	—	74	60	—	—	—	—	521
M'Pherson; L.		129	24	78	42	50	—	69	—	69	60	—	—	—	—	521
Howes; H. F.		132	11	80	45	80	—	77	—	45	46	—	—	—	—	516
Bunbury; S.		118	0	55	45	60	—	67	—	82	83	—	—	—	—	510
No. 21		195	17	50	37	70	—	70	—	67	72	—	—	—	—	578
No. 22		99	0	63	50	50	—	100	—	115	100	—	—	—	—	577
No. 23		193	0	45	45	65	—	92	—	56	80	—	—	—	—	576
No. 24		181	19	43	62	70	—	67	—	84	49	—	—	—	—	575
No. 25		78	47	75	40	90	—	52	—	58	87	—	—	—	—	527
No. 26		113	0	80	47	85	—	67	—	38	79	—	—	—	—	509
No. 27		154	14	53	40	60	—	54	—	76	55	—	—	—	—	506
No. 28		165	47	65	37	60	—	67	—	27	36	—	—	—	—	504
No. 29		125	18	73	40	85	—	54	—	54	45	—	—	—	—	494
No. 30		124	16	83	52	65	—	27	—	57	66	—	—	—	—	490
No. 31		90	48	60	50	75	—	55	—	39	66	—	—	—	—	483
No. 32		119	16	58	75	90	—	45	—	47	24	—	—	—	—	474
No. 33		152	31	55	40	70	—	44	—	47	33	—	—	—	—	472
No. 34		146	0	5	69	50	—	27	—	84	82	—	—	—	—	463
No. 35		125	34	50	49	50	—	42	—	54	53	—	—	—	—	457
No. 36		145	0	53	50	80	—	40	—	40	48	—	—	—	—	456
No. 37		85	40	65	52	80	—	54	—	43	28	—	—	—	—	447
No. 38		128	37	68	42	60	—	72	—	23	16	—	—	—	—	446
No. 39		123	10	53	46	55	—	64	—	47	25	—	—	—	—	423
No. 40		80	32	48	31	80	—	79	—	45	22	—	—	—	—	417

† The candidate who obtained the 7th place would have been successful if he had not been considered ineligible on the ground of health. The competition was for 20 vacancies, but under the circumstances 19 only were filled up.

Table H.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
November 2.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1100**
No. 41 - -	9 Clerkships in the Examiner's Office, 4 Clerkships in the Legal Quays Department, and 6 Clerkships in the Tea Department.	140	0	25	31	40	—	39	—	50	75	—	—	—	—	400
- -		86	0	43	41	30	—	57	—	73	70	—	—	—	—	400
No. 43 - -		116	15	43	32	60	—	65	—	50	18	—	—	—	—	399
No. 44 - -		109	35	35	37	40	—	52	—	31	51	—	—	—	—	390
No. 45 - -		134	0	35	32	50	—	35	—	33	49	—	—	—	—	368
No. 46 - -		149	0	0	34	40	—	47	—	49	30	—	—	—	—	349
No. 47 - -		92	14	13	29	60	—	54	—	32	43	—	—	—	—	337
- -		98	23	65	30	50	—	47	—	9	15	—	—	—	—	337
No. 49 - -		67	5	28	59	65	—	64	—	27	19	—	—	—	—	334
No. 50 - -		141	22	35	28	30	—	47	—	13	8	—	—	—	—	324
No. 51 - -		54	22	40	40	55	—	30	—	17	46	—	—	—	—	304
No. 52 - -		67	0	43	35	50	—	30	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	275
No. 53 - -		93	10	33	31	50	—	45	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	270
- -		69	24	8	35	40	—	45	—	41	8	—	—	—	—	270
No. 55 - -		114	0	25	30	40	—	22	—	16	15	—	—	—	—	262
No. 56 - -		72	14	0	40	40	—	20	—	18	0	—	—	—	—	204
No. 57 - -		49	0	3	30	40	—	15	—	20	15	—	—	—	—	172
No. 58 - -		0	0	0	20	0	—	2	—	0	2	—	—	—	—	24
November 2.																
Smith ; W. -		245	46	65	55	70	—	82	—	97	71	—	—	—	—	731
Fleming ; J. -		147	44	88	62	100	—	112	—	33	49	—	—	—	—	635
Chambers ; J. -		138	0	53	49	50	—	55	—	111	81	—	—	—	—	537

Higginson; H. P. -	4 Clerkships in the Examiner's Office, 1 Clerkship in the Tea Department, and 1 Clerkship in the Legal Quays Department.†	130	34	58	52	50	—	80	—	53	57	—	—	—	—	514
Scott; H. J. -		132	0	58	54	80	—	70	—	43	59	—	—	—	—	496
M'Loughlin; G. -		136	36	55	50	50	—	60	—	45	34	—	—	—	—	466
No. 7 - -		103	21	45	42	70	—	90	—	86	99	—	—	—	—	556
No. 8 - -		125	0	33	47	65	—	80	—	80	49	—	—	—	—	479
No. 9 - -		99	0	45	39	70	—	77	—	77	57	—	—	—	—	464
No. 10 - -		90	41	33	50	70	—	75	—	53	46	—	—	—	—	458
No. 11 - -		97	0	70	60	80	—	82	—	37	24	—	—	—	—	450
No. 12 - -		157	0	58	39	70	—	17	—	67	39	—	—	—	—	447
No. 13 - -		121	0	48	39	60	—	49	—	50	49	—	—	—	—	416
No. 14 - -		114	29	43	45	40	—	80	—	33	28	—	—	—	—	412
No. 15 - -		94	48	53	54	50	—	90	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	408
No. 16 - -		132	32	5	42	60	—	55	—	49	27	—	—	—	—	402
No. 17 - -		91	27	43	41	50	—	60	—	44	43	—	—	—	—	399
No. 18 - -		98	0	5	40	40	—	34	—	74	69	—	—	—	—	360
No. 19 - -		81	34	70	30	70	—	—	—	35	17	—	—	—	—	337
No. 20 - -		83	4	80	44	60	—	42	—	14	9	—	—	—	—	336
No. 21 - -		76	36	38	45	30	—	50	—	10	32	—	—	—	—	317
No. 22 - -		73	31	30	45	40	—	35	—	8	14	—	—	—	—	276
No. 23 - -		57	0	10	26	50	—	33	—	48	43	—	—	—	—	267
No. 24 - -		102	3	23	44	20	—	52	—	16	2	—	—	—	—	262
No. 25 - -		76	20	30	39	40	—	25	—	12	0	—	—	—	—	242
No. 26 - -		57	0	5	42	30	—	27	—	0	8	—	—	—	—	169
November 9.																
*Croll; J. F. -	A Clerkship (Perth)	197	43	85	60	80	—	100	—	95	88	—	—	—	—	748
No. 2 - - -		141	32	98	68	100	—	105	—	30	45	—	—	—	—	619
No. 3 - - -		181	0	50	45	50	—	43	—	48	48	—	—	—	—	465
November 23.																
No. 1 - - -	A Gaugership (London)	120	0	45	45	50	—	50	—	25	15	—	—	—	—	350
No. 2 - - -		103	0	10	35	40	—	60	—	60	40	—	—	—	—	348
No. 3 - - -		15	29	10	30	20	—	30	—	5	0	—	—	—	—	139
November 23.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	**150**	—	**1250**
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship (Solicitor's Office).	113	0	70	38	70	—	60	—	30	70	—	—	25	—	476
No. 2 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

† This competition was for ten Clerkships, but only six of the candidates having passed in the prescribed subjects of examination, the four remaining vacancies were not filled up.

Table H.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
November 23.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1100**
Brooke; T.W. -	A Clerkship (Liverpool)	199	40	68	58	70	—	73	—	100	40	—	—	—	—	648
No. 2 - - -		81	37	45	63	75	—	83	—	40	30	—	—	—	—	454
No. 3 - - -		81	0	53	38	45	—	30	—	55	50	—	—	—	—	352
December 21.																
White; J. - -		199	35	90	85	85	—	108	—	98	110	—	—	—	—	810
Gibbons; S.F. -		221	44	75	65	90	—	90	—	119	89	—	—	—	—	793
Stacke; H. S. -		197	14	70	78	80	—	95	—	101	97	—	—	—	—	732
Kent; G. J. -		199	32	60	80	75	—	110	—	90	40	—	—	—	—	686
Roberts; A.W. -		161	29	60	80	65	—	68	—	83	102	—	—	—	—	648
Ford; C.F. - -		152	0	65	65	80	—	115	—	75	79	—	—	—	—	631
Cooper; J. - -		161	36	70	55	75	—	75	—	88	56	—	—	—	—	616
Luscombe; J.F.		160	38	60	50	70	—	105	—	70	62	—	—	—	—	615
Dyason; F.		168	36	85	55	80	—	37	—	85	69	—	—	—	—	615
H - -		224	37	100	45	70	—	50	—	53	27	—	—	—	—	606
Brown; J.E. -		155	0	75	65	70	—	100	—	90	46	—	—	—	—	601
Lewis; H. - -		136	31	85	75	90	—	50	—	32	71	—	—	—	—	570
Rusby; A. - -	1 Clerkship	172	42	55	70	70	—	65	—	60	34	—	—	—	—	568
Moody; G.H. -	(Solicitor's Office),†	146	0	70	60	80	—	88	—	58	41	—	—	—	—	543
Lawson; J. -	2 Clerkships	147	30	55	55	65	—	60	—	70	45	—	—	—	—	527
No. 16 - -	(Comptroller General's	226	23	40	70	75	—	75	—	110	104	—	—	—	—	723
No. 17 - -	Office),	157	19	50	55	70	—	95	—	68	93	—	—	—	—	607

No. 18	3 Clerkships	177	0	35	35	65	—	100	—	85	90	—	—	—	—	587
No. 19	(Examiner's Office),	124	0	50	60	80	—	110	—	70	47	—	—	—	—	541
No. 20	1 Clerkship	142	31	60	75	70	—	65	—	59	18	—	—	—	—	520
No. 21	(Tea Department),	178	8	0	25	50	—	108	—	63	76	—	—	—	—	508
No. 22	1 Clerkship	163	0	38	55	60	—	55	—	54	82	—	—	—	—	507
No. 23	(Legal Quays Department),	109	18	60	65	70	—	65	—	90	24	—	—	—	—	501
No. 24	1 Clerkship	123	20	75	60	45	—	65	—	52	49	—	—	—	—	489
No. 25	for General Business,	106	33	55	60	60	—	95	—	34	43	—	—	—	—	486
No. 26	1 Supernumerary Clerkship	122	19	85	50	80	—	50	—	67	8	—	—	—	—	481
No. 27	(Receiver General's Office),	157	0	55	50	50	—	30	—	56	70	—	—	—	—	468
No. 28	and 5 Clerkships	119	0	40	60	45	—	35	—	31	45	—	—	—	—	375
No. 29	(London Docks).	93	10	80	40	60	—	50	—	31	10	—	—	—	—	374
No. 30		102	8	35	45	40	—	65	—	43	26	—	—	—	—	364
No. 31		92	0	35	50	40	—	60	—	46	40	—	—	—	—	363
No. 32		104	30	35	50	50	—	28	—	29	8	—	—	—	—	334
No. 33		129	20	30	30	20	—	30	—	38	26	—	—	—	—	323
No. 34		111	0	60	55	75	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	310
No. 35		180	0	10	30	30	—	15	—	34	2	—	—	—	—	301
No. 36		143	0	30	40	45	—	8	—	14	8	—	—	—	—	288
No. 37		71	6	30	55	40	—	55	—	22	5	—	—	—	—	284
No. 38		114	0	15	35	35	—	18	—	45	12	—	—	—	—	274
No. 39		30	0	45	45	50	—	50	—	26	23	—	—	—	—	269
No. 40		36	0	20	40	40	—	33	—	20	44	—	—	—	—	233
No. 41		84	0	25	20	25	—	20	—	37	13	—	—	—	—	224
No. 42		35	26	0	30	30	—	23	—	22	16	—	—	—	—	182
No. 43		30	0	0	25	20	—	10	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	96
FOREIGN OFFICE.																	
February 16.	**Maximum**	—	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**300**	—	—	**800**
No. 1	A Clerkship (Librarian's Department).	—	—	40	75	70	—	—	155	—	—	—	235	—	—	575
No. 2		—	—	68	90	83	—	—	110	—	—	—	80	—	—	431
No. 3		—	—	60	58	68	—	—	80	—	—	—	122	—	—	388
February 16.																	
Russell, R.	A Clerkship	—	—	100	68	90	—	—	185	—	—	—	225	—	—	668
No. 2		—	—	73	78	95	—	—	145	—	—	—	205	—	—	596
No. 3		—	—	68	65	55	—	—	75	—	—	—	113	—	—	376

† The competition was for "fifteen Clerkships," but one candidate having passed in Latin as an extra subject, was appointed to the Solicitor's Office.

Table H.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
FOREIGN OFFICE—*cont.*																
March 30.	**Maximum** -	—	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**300**	German **130**	—	**930**
Oakes; A. H. -	A Clerkship - -	—	—	78	68	95	—	—	95	—	—	—	165	110	—	611
No. 2 - - -		—	—	80	83	95	—	—	100	—	—	—	135	—	—	493
No. 3 - - -		—	—	53	83	85	—	—	170	—	—	—	45	—	—	436
INLAND REVENUE.																
February 23.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1100**
*Shebbeare; R. J. -	A Clerkship (Legacy Duty Office).	73	27	73	78	75	—	78	—	88	125	—	—	—	—	617
No. 2† - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 - - -		140	0	33	65	65	—	90	—	55	63	—	—	—	—	511
March 9.																
*Gordon; J. - -	A Clerkship (Legacy Duty Office).	210	39	63	65	100	—	115	—	110	140	—	—	—	—	842
No. 2 - - -		116	32	50	53	78	—	63	—	60	76	—	—	—	—	528
No. 3 - - -		84	10	70	50	78	—	63	—	20	21	—	—	—	—	396
March 9,																
*Donne; W. M. -	A Clerkship (Secretary's Office).	138	0	83	63	100	—	138	—	70	138	—	—	—	—	730
No. 2 - - -		121	1	68	45	93	—	43	—	20	58	—	—	—	—	449
No. 3 - - -		90	0	75	63	98	—	65	—	8	0	—	—	—	—	399

April 27.		**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1100**
*Plumer ; H. T. -	2 Clerkships (Legacy Duty Office).		152	20	100	78	100	—	145	—	135	148	—	—	—	—	878
Farmer ; T. A. -			144	11	63	63	60	—	88	—	88	95	—	—	—	—	612
No. 3 - - -			93	11	88	53	80	—	80	—	35	70	—	—	—	—	510
No. 4 - - -			77	0	20	48	38	—	28	—	45	68	—	—	—	—	324
No. 5 - - -			31	0	48	25	40	—	43	—	23	33	—	—	—	—	243
December 28.																	
Paget ; B. - -	A Clerkship (Legacy Duty Office).		227	15	85	90	95	—	120	—	99	100	—	—	—	—	831
No. 2 - - -			72	0	20	35	30	—	23	—	15	0	—	—	—	—	195
No. 3 - - -			18	0	0	25	30	—	30	—	17	5	—	—	—	—	125
January 12.		**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	**1300**
Coles ; C. J. -	A Supernumerary Surveyorship of Taxes.		151	37	75	73	63	—	93	—	40	60	93	—	—	—	685
No. 2 - - -			87	34	53	53	78	—	85	—	108	78	77	—	—	—	653
No. 3 - - -			152	23	8	28	38	—	58	—	45	43	45	—	—	—	440
January 12.																	
Browning ; A. F. -	2 Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes.		176	38	88	60	73	—	88	—	63	68	110	—	—	—	764
*Phillipson ; G. M.-			126	10	53	63	80	—	100	—	106	98	41	—	—	—	677
No. 3 - - -			156	0	40	83	78	—	75	—	78	68	48	—	—	—	626
No. 4 - - -			120	41	68	45	75	—	110	—	0	23	33	—	—	—	515
No. 5 - - -			43	0	60	30	45	—	95	—	7	53	18	—	—	—	351
No. 6‡- - -			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February 9.																	
Dick ; T. H. -	2 Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes.		172	42	55	60	90	—	135	—	95	125	68	—	—	—	842
*Gundry ; R. S. -			140	36	73	53	83	—	95	—	78	75	80	—	—	—	713
No. 3 - - -			147	48	58	45	70	—	75	—	23	58	98	—	—	—	622
No. 4 - - -			94	38	70	58	70	—	70	—	10	30	15	—	—	—	455
No. 5 - - -			107	0	45	58	20	—	90	—	38	60	13	—	—	—	431
February 24.																	
No. 1 - - -	A Supernumerary Surveyorship of Taxes.		140	20	10	68	73	—	95	—	105	115	74	—	—	—	700
No. 2 - - -			158	0	30	68	70	—	63	—	13	38	25	—	—	—	465

† This candidate would have been successful, if he had not been considered ineligible on the ground of health.
‡ This candidate withdrew before the conclusion of the examination.

Table H.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
March 9.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	**1300**
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship (Accountant and Comptroller General's Office).	252	38	55	65	70	—	95	—	91	122	42	—	—	—	830
No. 2 - - -		154	20	38	58	73	—	115	—	87	92	41	—	—	—	678
March 9.																
Coles; H. - -	A Supernumerary Surveyorship of Taxes.	250	22	63	45	80	—	65	—	30	46	49	—	—	—	650
No. 2 - - -		0	0	33	33	43	—	25	—	0	3	0	—	—	—	137
March 9.																
No. 1 - - -	A Supernumerary Surveyorship of Taxes.	158	0	33	40	50	—	58	—	65	64	49	—	—	—	517
No. 2 - - -		80	0	3	40	80	—	83	—	30	71	76	—	—	—	463
No. 3 - - -		163	0	33	58	60	—	58	—	20	17	40	—	—	—	449
March 9.																
Morel; C. H. -	A Clerkship (Accountant and Comptroller General's Office).	210	39	98	53	93	—	85	—	74	72	66	—	—	—	790
No. 2 - - -		129	0	75	68	80	—	108	—	40	65	18	—	—	—	583
No. 3 - - -		47	34	45	50	60	—	53	—	33	8	5	—	—	—	335
March 9.																
Gunn; G. - -	3 Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes.	155	10	60	63	93	—	115	—	113	50	146	—	—	—	805
Walker; J. - -		179	0	73	70	93	—	40	—	85	95	58	—	—	—	693
No. 3 - - -		143	28	68	58	90	—	108	—	40	70	0	—	—	—	605
No. 4 - - -		164	0	78	55	90	—	63	—	65	48	—	—	—	—	563
No. 5 - - -		112	35	5	38	83	—	65	—	45	65	53	—	—	—	501
No. 6† - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 7† - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

March 15.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	**1300**
No. 1 - - -	2 Clerkships (Comptroller General's Office, Edinburgh).	111	40	70	73	88	—	100	—	103	83	0	—	—	—	668
No. 2 - - -		129	22	63	60	95	—	100	—	80	73	40	—	—	—	662
No. 3 - - -		73	12	38	53	55	—	65	—	50	88	0	—	—	—	434
No. 4 - - -		81	0	53	65	85	—	38	—	35	40	—	—	—	—	397
April 6.																
Hohler; T. T. -	A Supernumerary Surveyorship of Taxes	169	47	75	68	80	—	78	—	93	100	74	—	—	—	784
No. 2 - - -		164	29	35	53	80	—	70	—	15	75	0	—	—	—	521
No. 3 - - -		53	25	48	50	85	—	93	—	5	40	64	—	—	—	463
April 13.																
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship (Accountant and Comptroller General's Office).	127	27	100	75	98	—	105	—	90	85	0	—	—	—	707
No. 2 - - -		135	0	55	65	80	—	60	—	108	110	24	—	—	—	637
No. 3 - - -		84	0	93	50	68	—	100	—	0	20	33	—	—	—	448
April 13.																
Stephenson; J. -	A Clerkship (Income Tax Office).	137	16	73	48	80	—	65	—	60	18	62	—	—	—	559
No. 2 - - -		137	9	58	40	80	—	100	—	50	73	0	—	—	—	547
No. 3 - - -		52	0	58	43	50	—	90	—	20	80	22	—	—	—	415
May 4.																
Court; W. C. -	A Supernumerary Surveyorship of Taxes.	101	18	80	60	88	—	113	—	68	98	115	—	—	—	741
No. 2 - - -		111	27	35	73	80	—	40	—	45	55	77	—	—	—	543
No. 3 - - -		30	0	38	38	60	—	30	—	18	0	40	—	—	—	254
May 11.																
Tubb; J. - -	A Clerkship (Accountant and Comptroller General's Office), and 3 Supernumerary	230	36	78	65	88	—	85	—	100	133	127	—	—	—	942
No. 2 - - -		209	22	95	90	95	—	113	—	110	118	34	—	—	—	886
No. 3 - - -		120	0	100	75	98	—	140	—	100	118	0	—	—	—	751
No. 4 - - -		100	32	53	75	75	—	60	—	90	50	0	—	—	—	535
No. 5 - - -		92	44	40	35	68	—	58	—	65	78	48	—	—	—	528
No. 6 - - -		117	33	48	48	78	—	78	—	40	60	18	—	—	—	520
No. 7 - - -		106	36	90	45	70	—	48	—	33	58	15	—	—	—	501

† These candidates withdrew before the conclusion of the examination.

Table H.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*May* 11—*cont.*																
	Maximum -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	**1300**
No. 8 - -	Surveyorships of Taxes.	100	33	75	75	60	—	65	—	8	18	61	—	—	—	495
No. 9 - -		124	20	35	45	78	—	33	—	70	73	0	—	—	—	478
No. 10 - -		45	20	0	30	30	—	28	—	5	18	0	—	—	—	176
May 11.																
*Anderson; J. -	2 Clerkships (Comptroller General's Office, Edinburgh).	126	28	88	80	85	—	115	—	70	63	72	—	—	—	727
*Boyle; N. - -		221	48	60	60	83	—	20	—	40	40	82	—	—	—	654
No. 3 - - -		129	46	78	70	70	—	103	—	30	38	23	—	—	—	587
No. 4 - - -		126	20	40	45	65	—	85	—	53	70	0	—	—	—	504
No. 5 - - -		25	34	5	48	53	—	45	—	30	23	64	—	—	—	327
May 18.																
Webber; W. S. -	A Supernumerary Surveyorship of Taxes.	180	41	98	90	95	—	115	—	83	105	101	—	—	—	908
Liddell; M. -		187	32	58	55	83	—	70	—	93	113	54	—	—	—	745
No. 3 - - -		76	34	10	50	13	—	70	—	0	8	23	—	—	—	284
July 20.																
*Russell; J. - -	2 Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes.	197	8	60	50	70	—	95	—	125	100	65	—	—	—	770
No. 2. - - -		174	40	28	60	40	—	63	—	85	65	49	—	—	—	604
No. 3. - - -		162	40	40	53	50	—	38	—	63	90	53	—	—	—	589
No. 4. - - -		73	0	70	55	60	—	115	—	75	65	58	—	—	—	571

No. 5 - -		45	10	85	75	90	—	58	—	53	55	0	—	—	—	—	471
No. 6 - -		110	20	20	30	60	—	90	—	30	30	49	—	—	—	—	439
August 31.																	
*Barker ; J.C. -		214	46	100	90	100	—	120	—	100	140	30	—	—	—	—	940
*Fisher ; J. -		249	34	85	45	100	—	108	—	70	110	67	—	—	—	—	868
Brown ; J. S. P. -		193	38	60	65	90	—	80	—	85	110	102	—	—	—	—	823
No. 4 - -	2 Clerkships (Secretary's Office), and 1 Clerkship (Sea Policy Office).	187	36	65	60	90	—	60	—	100	125	56	—	—	—	—	779
No. 5 - -		159	20	60	55	80	—	45	—	35	55	23	—	—	—	—	532
No. 6 - -		98	0	75	60	80	—	35	—	20	55	0	—	—	—	—	423
No. 7 - -		160	3	30	50	45	—	35	—	12	35	0	—	—	—	—	370
No. 8 - -		90	0	60	50	80	—	35	—	10	35	0	—	—	—	—	360
No. 9 - -		109	0	30	40	30	—	20	—	25	15	0	—	—	—	—	269
September 14.																	
Irwin ; H. A. -		125	44	60	35	70	—	100	—	85	85	81	—	—	—	—	685
Miles ; J. -		152	44	55	65	50	—	50	—	75	70	90	—	—	—	—	651
No. 3 - -		90	33	55	50	75	—	80	—	55	20	31	—	—	—	—	489
No. 4 - -	3 Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes.	102	0	10	45	40	—	70	—	50	70	100	—	—	—	—	487
No. 5 - -		162	37	70	55	60	—	40	—	20	15	0	—	—	—	—	459
No. 6 - -		85	0	10	35	20	—	70	—	45	20	50	—	—	—	—	335
No. 7 - -		77	0	30	55	40	—	60	—	30	0	27	—	—	—	—	319
No. 8 - -		59	22	20	40	30	—	40	—	10	10	22	—	—	—	—	253
November 9.																	
*Newman ; H. -		220	11	100	78	95	—	125	—	140	140	130	—	—	—	—	1039
Styles ; R. H. P. -		190	32	65	48	85	—	93	—	94	105	149	—	—	—	—	861
Young ; A. -		190	37	60	50	65	—	73	—	79	70	87	—	—	—	—	711
No. 4 - -	3 Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes.	163	32	60	63	80	—	105	—	78	53	66	—	—	—	—	700
No. 5 - -		157	18	65	63	70	—	55	—	35	48	40	—	—	—	—	551
No. 6 - -		83	41	38	50	80	—	50	—	45	45	40	—	—	—	—	472
No. 7 - -		35	0	48	35	60	—	100	—	61	65	30	—	—	—	—	434
No. 8 - -		77	0	15	38	60	—	23	—	10	15	30	—	—	—	—	268
November 9.																	
Spear ; S. H. -	A Clerkship	230	21	75	50	80	—	103	—	106	109	86	—	—	—	—	860
*Gidney ; J. M.		224	0	75	70	80	—	80	—	93	28	121	—	—	—	—	771

Table H.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*Nov.* 9—*cont.*																
	Maximum -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	**1300**
Whitmore; J. -	(Accountant and Comptroller General's Office), A Clerkship (Registrar of Warrants' Office), A Clerkship (Licence Department).	142	29	83	68	95	—	85	—	97	90	81	—	—	—	770
No. 4 - - -		144	36	95	43	100	—	108	—	36	40	103	—	—	—	705
No. 5 - - -		207	25	45	53	60	—	90	—	66	68	66	—	—	—	680
No. 6 - - -		214	0	58	58	60	—	75	—	74	60	65	—	—	—	664
No. 7 - - -		208	42	25	40	40	—	45	—	57	28	0	—	—	—	485
No. 8 - - -		130	4	53	48	60	—	73	—	45	25	32	—	—	—	470
No. 9 - - -		98	31	75	58	75	—	55	—	17	19	29	—	—	—	457
November 30.																
Harrison; G. -	5 Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes.	250	46	94	70	90	—	92	—	60	110	123	—	—	—	935
Best; G. - -		144	0	65	50	55	—	118	—	130	110	78	—	—	—	750
Eldred; H. - -		189	0	60	68	85	—	68	—	90	35	51	—	—	—	646
*Wootton; C. A. -		155	41	75	45	80	—	55	—	40	40	93	—	—	—	624
No. 5 - -		153	39	65	45	65	—	68	—	35	25	59	—	—	—	554
No. 6 - -		120	30	10	45	60	—	53	—	105	100	10	—	—	—	533
No. 7 - -		64	46	65	58	85	—	70	—	35	10	0	—	—	—	433
No. 8 - -		41	43	58	55	65	—	95	—	10	25	40	—	—	—	432
No. 9 - -		83	30	75	40	85	—	95	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	408
No. 10 - -		87	3	48	40	50	—	58	—	60	40	8	—	—	—	394
No. 11 - -		101	5	35	45	70	—	30	—	15	25	55	—	—	—	381
No. 12 - -		52	46	40	43	70	—	53	—	10	10	0	—	—	—	324
No. 12 - -		36	8	20	20	50	—	23	—	0	10	0	—	—	—	167

December 21.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	**1300**
*Johnston ; C. F. H.	2 Clerkships (Registrar of Warrants' Office), and 1 Clerkship (Licence Department).	273	43	95	65	95	—	115	—	128	103	134	—	—	—	1051
*Cleave ; E. - -		255	32	88	70	90	—	95	—	113	108	102	—	—	—	953
*Price ; W. J. -		231	26	85	70	95	—	100	—	74	103	97	—	—	—	881
No. 4 - - -		148	38	45	70	75	—	103	—	79	64	66	—	—	—	688
No. 5 - - -		170	15	58	60	70	—	45	—	79	67	77	—	—	—	641
No. 6 - - -		126	11	80	75	80	—	50	—	73	42	34	—	—	—	571
No. 7 - - -		107	33	40	50	60	—	50	—	71	29	38	—	—	—	478
No. 8 - - -		0	10	65	60	40	—	25	—	10	24	0	—	—	—	234
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRATION OFFICE (EDINBURGH).																
April 27.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**800**
Spyer ; R. - -	A Clerkship - -	111	0	70	68	90	70	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	514
No. 2 - - -		133	38	60	43	75	45	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479
No. 3 - - -		66	17	48	50	65	55	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	376
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.																
May 11.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**1100**
Anderton ; G. -	2 Clerkships - -	214	80	70	63	65	—	—	105	—	—	83	—	—	—	680
No. 2 - - -		186	38	93	88	93	—	—	165	—	—	29	—	—	—	692
No. 3 - - -		162	74	70	43	83	—	—	50	—	—	30	—	—	—	512
No. 4 - - -		177	0	65	33	73	—	—	120	—	—	24	—	—	—	492
No. 5† - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 6‡ - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

† This candidate withdrew before the conclusion of the examination.
‡ This candidate was ordered to withdraw from the examination, having been detected in copying.

Table H.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES (IRELAND).																
October 6.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**850**
Willis ; F. D. A. -	A Clerkship - -	216	36	70	75	80	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	544
No. 2 - - -		205	10	90	65	80	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	510
No. 3 - - -		25	0	75	70	85	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	255
POOR LAW BOARD.																
December 29, 1857.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1000**
*Walsh ; N. C. -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	163	37	100	55	85	—	113	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	621
No. 2 - - -		176	33	70	85	85	—	50	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	589
No. 3 - - -		135	23	80	55	85	—	60	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	588
No. 4 - - -		108	0	43	40	33	—	40	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	274
February 9, 1858.																
Allen ; R. B. -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	140	35	96	85	90	—	110	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	726
No. 2 - - -		76	0	68	70	50	—	38	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
No. 3 - - -		127	43	45	38	28	—	38	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	329
POST OFFICE.																
March 2.	**Maximum** -	**150**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**500**
Merrylees ; R. -		125	41	78	80	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414
*Badcock ; J. C. -		129	32	83	70	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	404
*Harris ; H. C. -		99	37	93	65	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	387

West; A. F. -	5 Clerkships (Money Order Office).	103	40	60	65	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328
Gough; T. P. -		114	27	50	53	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304
No. 6 - - -		83	0	58	53	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	274
No. 7 - - -		93	0	68	45	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266
No. 8 - - -		91	*	55	40	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249
March 9.																	
*Haworth; M. L. -	A Supplementary Clerkship (Secretary's Office).	100	34	70	93	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	377
No. 2 - - -		66	19	15	38	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178
March 16.																	
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship (Mail Office).	115	0	78	73	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349
No. 2 - - -		97	0	45	53	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255
March 16.																	
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship (Railway Post Office).	87	0	63	63	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278
No. 2 - - -		87	23	33	63	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246
No. 3 - - -		51	0	15	55	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141
March 16.	**Maximum -**	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
*Evans; W. F. -	4 Clerkships (Money Order Office).	172	48	100	60	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475
*Dowse; F. E. -		161	40	88	55	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427
Munro; T. -		148	38	88	48	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	392
*Ringrose; B. -		99	43	60	63	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348
No. 5 - - -		104	39	60	55	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	326
No. 6 - - -		73	43	50	63	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	309
No. 7 - - -		66	24	63	68	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	291
No. 8 - - -		56	0	75	58	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	264
May 11.																	
Hall; T. - -	A Supplementary Clerkship (Dublin).	104	14	100	65	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	376
No. 2 - - -		50	4	23	45	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152
No. 3 - - -		56	0	5	35	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141
May 18.																	
Gill; W. H. -	A Clerkship (Mail Office)	148	0	78	65	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386
No. 2 - - -		120	27	50	55	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332
No. 3 - - -		122	32	43	65	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	307

Table H.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
June 11.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Murdoch ; S. -	A Supplementary Clerkship (Dublin).	143	21	50	50	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	327
No. 2 - - -		113	30	55	38	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304
No. 3 - - -		70	22	63	70	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	280
July 6.																
*Knott ; G. G. -	A Clerkship (Money Order Office).	161	0	70	40	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331
No. 2 - - -		111	22	38	40	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	271
No. 3 - - -		34	0	35	43	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152
July 7.																
*Clark ; C. G. -	A Supplementary Clerkship (Edinburgh).	122	30	93	65	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	380
No. 2 - - -		142	13	85	50	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360
No. 3 - - -		31	30	65	63	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	259
No. 4 - - -		18	0	50	35	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163
July 15.																
Deedes ; F. G. -	A Supplementary Clerkship (Secretary's Office).	114	15	75	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	344
No. 2 - - -		69	0	70	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219
No. 3 - - -		5	0	0	55	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100

July 13.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
No. 1 - - -	A Supplementary Clerkship (Dublin).	131	35	40	45	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	301
No. 2 - - -		110	18	45	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253
No. 3 - - -		94	20	5	48	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217
August 12.																	
* Dalton ; H. R. S. -	A Supplementary Clerkship (Secretary's Office).	100	0	100	75	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375
No. 2 - - -		93	42	85	60	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345
No. 3 - - -		96	18	10	45	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219
August 19.																	
* Wickins ; T. -	2 Clerkships (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	160	44	100	70	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	454
Dowse ; T. R. -		160	44	85	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	429
No. 3 - - -		105	19	35	50	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	279
No. 4 - - -		105	11	65	35	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276
No. 5 - - -		45	0	10	20	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115
September 7.																	
Vint ; J. W. -	A Clerkship (Money Order Office).	140	45	90	70	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435
No. 2 - - -		160	44	75	60	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414
No. 3 - - -		114	46	55	50	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340
September 7.																	
Wilson ; R. W. -	A Supplementary Clerkship (Dublin).	161	0	70	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386
No. 2 - - -		135	10	70	70	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365
No. 3 - - -		76	34	40	60	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255
October 5.																	
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship (Money Order Office).	90	45	80	55	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350
No. 2 - - -		146	33	35	40	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	314
No. 3 - - -		80	16	80	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256
October 12.																	
Wilson ; J. - -	A Clerkship (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	133	0	85	45	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	343
No. 2 - - -		106	30	60	55	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321

Table H.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
October 12.																
Knight ; J. S. -	A Clerkship (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	111	35	60	65	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331
No. 2 - - -		69	11	35	35	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210
November 9.																
Falconer ; R. -	A Supplementary Clerkship (Edinburgh).	157	45	65	48	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375
No. 2 - - -		93	25	85	78	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371
No. 3 - - -		83	0	50	53	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246
December 23.																
Field ; J. - -	A Supplementary Clerkship Dublin.	127	42	83	80	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427
No. 2 - - -		67	7	40	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214
No. 3 - - -		27	9	35	45	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156
DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS (IRELAND). SPIKE ISLAND DEPÔT.													School Management.			
June 15.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**200**	—	**150**	**150**	—	**200**	—	—	**1350**
Feneighty ; R. -	An Assistant Schoolmastership.	252	20	60	55	60	—	134	—	115	55	—	120	—	—	871
No. 2 - - -		228	8	10	60	60	—	80	—	58	8	—	88	—	—	600
No. 3 - - -		201	8	55	60	75	—	47	—	50	3	—	63	—	—	562
No. 4 - - -		153	32	65	58	75	—	60	—	45	5	—	60	—	—	553

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).																
January 12.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1300**
Deering; T. -	A Transcribership -	215	21	88	75	78	—	85	55	95	78	—	—	—	—	790
No. 2 - - -		74	17	55	40	68	—	60	30	58	50	—	—	—	—	452
March 9.																
Taylor; D. F. R. -	An Indexership - -	98	15	65	68	88	—	90	175	70	72	—	—	—	—	741
No. 2 - - -		113	0	35	58	78	—	45	45	12	98	—	—	—	—	484
No. 3 - - -		146	12	55	45	50	—	5	95	10	3	—	—	—	—	421
SEAMENS' REGISTRY OFFICE.																
July 6.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**800**
*Whitehead; W. E.	A Clerkship - -	131	44	100	83	85	118	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	654
No. 2 - - -		131	20	83	80	90	100	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	587
No. 3 - - -		98	23	50	48	65	43	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	372
October 5.																
*Reade; W.W. -	A Clerkship - -	111	31	95	75	80	80	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	572
No. 2 - - -		135	0	60	55	60	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	450
No. 3 - - -		70	23	20	40	40	40	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	283
October 26.																
*Lyons; W.D.W. -	A Clerkship - -	187	36	95	68	85	90	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	681
No. 2 - - -		80	0	70	48	75	50	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393
No. 3 - - -		135	4	0	40	30	30	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	279
TREASURY.																
April 13.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**200**	**150**	**300**	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	**1450**
Jones; W.P. -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	221	41	98	95	100	184	130	245	—	—	29	—	—	—	1143
No. 2 - - -		162	48	93	65	93	131	83	150	—	—	76	—	—	—	901
No. 3 - - -		172	32	73	65	68	141	93	188	—	—	10	—	—	—	842
No. 4 - - -		120	38	73	63	85	134	83	170	—	—	54	—	—	—	820

Table H.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
TREASURY—*cont.*																
September 28.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**200**	**150**	**300**	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	**1450**
Wheeler; F. G. -	2 Supplementary Clerkships.	265	33	100	100	100	191	135	200	—	—	109	—	—	—	1233
*John; E. W. -		266	47	85	90	80	187	120	160	—	—	97	—	—	—	1132
No. 3 - - -		248	43	95	65	90	168	130	185	—	—	90	—	—	—	1114
No. 4 - - -		232	48	80	65	90	157	60	130	—	—	60	—	—	—	922
No. 5 - - -		223	48	80	55	80	131	60	55	—	—	62	—	—	—	794
No. 6 - - -		166	33	50	55	70	132	70	120	—	—	51	—	—	—	747
No. 7 - - -		243	47	45	40	50	102	50	75	—	—	94	—	—	—	746
WAR OFFICE.																
January 26.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**200**	**200**	**15**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1650**
*Gielgud; A. J. C. -	13 Clerkships (Pall Mall)	245	43	95	78	92	—	180	178	122	104	—	263	—	—	1400
Marzials; F. T. -		182	38	80	64	88	—	145	178	90	118	—	268	—	—	1251
*Majendie; A. -		228	13	75	75	92	—	113	178	128	113	—	228	—	—	1243
*Davis; G. H. J. -		260	43	85	70	93	—	140	133	96	70	—	246	—	—	1236
*Turle; C. E. -		155	40	97	39	93	—	188	180	92	110	—	—	208	—	1202
*Knox; R. H. -		166	39	68	56	80	—	145	155	135	118	—	—	215	—	1177
Boger; W. S. -		178	23	98	79	97	—	180	118	100	51	—	—	205	—	1129
Lockyer; J. N. -		202	47	78	79	97	—	120	133	79	85	—	203	—	—	1123
Child; P. W. -		230	30	70	60	80	—	113	143	100	70	—	78	—	—	974
Lambert; J. C. -		185	33	70	59	63	—	118	100	116	120	—	108	—	—	972
Witten; H. -		183	45	90	85	95	—	98	120	93	44	—	108	—	—	961

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Table H.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	History.	Geography.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
WAR OFFICE—*June* 1—*cont.*																
Maximum		**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**—**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**—**	**300**	**300**	**—**	**1650**
No. 11	9 Clerkships (Pall Mall)—*cont.*	166	32	53	70	93	—	130	153	68	72	—	50	—	—	887
No. 12		138	30	73	55	88	—	60	140	48	39	—	171	—	—	842
No. 13		231	41	63	53	85	—	77	155	44	47	—	23	—	—	819
No. 14		135	16	55	50	75	—	92	65	55	67	—	190	—	—	800
No. 15		151	19	65	55	85	—	107	90	62	45	—	83	—	—	762
No. 16		133	13	60	55	75	—	89	115	46	55	—	—	120	—	761
No. 17		149	35	63	65	80	—	70	85	59	53	—	64	—	—	723
No. 18		164	9	65	75	85	—	104	105	58	40	—	14	—	—	719
No. 19		180	35	58	73	83	—	62	70	40	49	—	49	—	—	699
		180	20	43	30	55	—	107	60	27	11	—	166	—	—	699
No. 21		70	0	48	38	53	—	39	125	19	16	—	253	—	—	661
No. 22		96	14	100	50	90	—	79	55	16	10	—	145	—	—	655
No. 23		125	43	68	40	73	—	90	50	47	43	—	—	60	—	639
No. 24		132	43	85	55	85	—	64	60	20	33	—	46	—	—	623
No. 25		148	34	40	53	48	—	90	65	56	56	—	23	—	—	613
No. 26		90	11	38	43	53	—	57	25	8	8	—	225	—	—	558
No. 27		133	23	30	38	60	—	62	35	64	44	—	48	—	—	537
No. 28		156	0	75	65	60	—	24	35	64	25	—	16	—	—	520
No. 29		93	0	20	43	78	—	70	23	68	48	—	—	65	—	508
No. 30		133	34	53	60	65	—	30	40	32	30	—	3	—	—	480
No. 31		84	29	13	50	68	—	44	105	38	28	—	0	—	—	459
No. 32		101	0	25	60	65	—	54	33	13	13	—	36	—	—	400
No. 33		60	0	70	30	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210

	Maximum	300	50	100	100	100	—	150	100	—	150	150	—	—	—	—	900
June 29.																	
Leest ; W. S. -	A Clerkship (Royal Engineer Department). (*Non-commissioned officers*)	210	45	85	50	100	—	123	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	675
No. 2 - -		123	33	75	90	80	—	83	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	520
No. 3 - -		99	38	53	53	80	—	83	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	468
No. 4 - -		106	26	40	55	50	—	53	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	361
No. 5 - -		—	7	63	43	50	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226
July 13.	**Maximum**	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1100**
*Flinter ; J. S. -	A Clerkship (Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey).	193	24	68	68	100	—	80	—	133	95	—	—	—	—	—	761
No. 2 - -		136	29	85	60	80	—	55	—	68	58	—	—	—	—	—	571
No. 3 - -		136	17	63	53	70	—	55	—	48	58	—	—	—	—	—	500
July 27.																	
Condy ; P. J. -	A Clerkship (Royal Engineer Department).	212	35	95	65	100	—	80	—	41	15	—	—	—	—	—	643
No. 2 - -		131	45	100	55	95	—	80	—	21	17	—	—	—	—	—	544
No. 3 - -		78	8	60	60	80	—	53	—	65	105	—	—	—	—	—	509
No. 4 - -		98	0	60	35	80	—	70	—	19	46	—	—	—	—	—	408
November 23.																	
White ; R. E. -	An Out-station Clerkship	100	28	55	60	80	—	85	—	70	63	—	—	—	—	—	541
No. 2 - -		116	46	75	60	80	—	73	—	40	25	—	—	—	—	—	515
No. 3 - -		78	0	35	28	40	—	88	—	110	100	—	—	—	—	—	479
No. 4 - -		71	4	45	48	60	—	88	—	10	23	—	—	—	—	—	349
December 14.																	
Olpherts ; R. P. -	9 Clerkships (Military Store Service).	145	27	95	73	95	—	138	—	112	73	—	—	—	—	—	758
*Stratton ; J. -		168	46	90	65	100	—	98	—	97	63	—	—	—	—	—	727
*Lloyd ; J. M. -		143	42	70	70	90	—	133	—	80	66	—	—	—	—	—	694
Bristow ; J. A. -		225	38	90	55	85	—	43	—	64	32	—	—	—	—	—	632
*Morrey ; H. C. -		183	42	60	75	50	—	88	—	76	43	—	—	—	—	—	617
*Kellman ; J. C. -		96	42	75	70	100	—	78	—	80	60	—	—	—	—	—	601

Table 11.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
	War Office—*December* 14—*cont.*															
	Maximum -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**		**150**		**150**	**150**					**1100**
*Gordon; W. C. - -	9 Clerkships (Military Store Service).	193	5	60	55	70		60		68	81					592
Crawford; A. G. - -		156	16	75	75	90		70		43	65					590
*Jago; R. - -		205	24	60	70	95		65		43	21					583
No. 10 - -		210	24	55	40	70		85		37	36					557
No. 11 - -		123	27	40	50	80		120		46	31					517
No. 12 - -		135	33	40	60	80		83		58	19					508
No. 13 - -		105	15	80	45	70		83		35	65					498
No. 14 - -		100	29	80	70	75		50		25	40					469
No. 15 - -		73	20	65	60	60		85		62	18					443
No. 16 - -		84	42	85	65	70		65		11	3					425
No. 17 - -		102	40	45	60	60		40		21	7					375
No. 18 - -		117	34	40	65	70		—		37	6					369
No. 19 - -		66	34	50	45	65		53		29	21					363
No. 20 - -		122	40	65	55	60		—		4	15					361
No. 21 - -		139	31	0	50	50		15		21	30					336
No. 22 - -		69	40	75	40	60		0		6	9					299
No. 23 - -		31	14	40	55	60		48		13	3					264
No. 24 - -		72	0	40	55	40		—		34	—					241
No. 25 - -		16	6	45	50	35		55		13	12					232
No. 27 - -		32	27	40	40	45		25		13	10					232
No. 28 - -		103	30	0	30	35		12		2	7					219
		52	—	—	—	—		—		—	—					52

WORKS, OFFICE OF.																	
August 17.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**15**	**200**	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	**1150**
Willis; J. - -	A Clerkship - - -	159	40	65	65	65	—	75	70	—	—	70	—	—	—	609
No. 2 - - -		92	15	80	70	90	—	105	170	—	—	42	—	—	—	664
December 28.																	
Potter; H. R. -	A Clerkship - - -	172	17	95	85	100	—	110	110	—	—	109	—	—	—	798
No. 2 - - -		258	29	80	25	85	—	81	108	—	—	56	—	—	—	722
No. 3 - - -		85	0	90	80	95	—	70	108	—	—	25	—	—	—	553
COMBINED COMPETITIONS.															Stocks and Exchanges	
June 15.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**300**	**300**	**150**	**2000**
Dunn; J. M. -	1 Clerkship in the Paymaster-General's Office, and 3 Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes in the Inland Revenue.	216	40	80	65	100	—	90	85	34	58	53	—	125	122	1068
Apthorpe; A. J. -		205	54	65	65	80	—	65	55	70	95	50	—	—	—	804
No. 3 - -		249	83	80	63	80	—	120	155	80	123	29	—	—	—	1062
No. 4 - -		98	0	15	43	50	—	78	40	113	108	52	195	—	24	816
No. 5 - -		166	35	70	43	75	—	65	50	30	50	0	—	75	85	744
No. 6 - -		210	92	63	65	50	—	90	60	30	38	31	—	—	—	729
No. 7 - -		86	16	53	78	85	—	85	120	21	23	21	—	—	—	588
No. 8 - -		176	55	10	30	60	—	45	115	28	23	42	—	—	—	584
No. 9 - -		64	0	5	33	70	—	70	80	37	35	41	—	—	—	435
No. 10 - -		133	61	60	53	50	—	0	15	5	0	0	—	—	—	377
No. 11 - -		51	86	20	55	60	—	40	28	0	8	0	—	—	—	348
September 21.																	
*Abbott; G. B. -	1 Clerkship in the Audit Office, 1 Clerkship in the Paymaster-General's Office, and 1 Clerkship in the Legacy Duty Office (Inland Revenue).	260	82	100	95	95	—	120	190	140	150	89	155	—	82	1558
*Crosse; A. - -		221	95	95	65	100	—	90	40	105	90	78	230	—	140	1349
*Pout; J. H. -		186	37	75	85	95	—	80	120	100	120	11	—	120	85	1114
No. 4 - -		219	12	40	60	80	—	70	30	75	90	96	195	—	47	1014
No. 5 - -		224	6	50	55	90	—	70	130	85	130	0	100	—	58	998
No. 6 - -		238	45	35	50	70	—	60	60	85	90	0	—	60	102	895
No. 7 - -		183	0	20	30	40	—	60	20	85	70	33	55	—	40	636
No. - -		139	27	85	40	70	—	75	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	466

TABLE H. (2.)—**COLONIAL OFFICE.**

Name or Number of Candidate.	Situation, and Date of Competition.	Précis.	Class I.					Class II.				Class III.			Class IV.			Class V.			Total.
			Latin Translation.	Latin Composition.	Greek Translation.	Greek Composition.	Greek and Latin Literature.	French Translation.	French Composition.	French Oral.	French Literature.	General History.	British History.	English Composition.	International Law.	Constitutional Law.	Political Economy.	Mathematics, Pure.	Mathematics, Mixed.	Book-keeping.	
	Maximum	**600**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**100**	**500**	**400**	**600**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**650**	**650**	**200**	**5100**
	Dec. 29, 1857.																				
Ebden; R. P.	A Clerkship	170	190	160	105	—	35	—	—	—	—	321	272	420	—	—	—	445	354	26	2498
No. 2	A Clerkship	365	180	85	18	—	110	60	40	38	13	234	294	315	—	—	—	—	—	—	1752
No. 3	A Clerkship	310	133	73	33	23	25	—	—	—	—	158	146	285	279	105	166	—	—	—	1736
No. 4	A Clerkship	115	78	105	135	25	35	—	—	—	—	38	59	250	—	—	—	30	—	27	897
No. 5	A Clerkship	358	—	—	—	—	—	60	110	113	0	35	47	140	—	—	—	—	—	32	895

Name or Number of Candidate.	Situation, and Date of Competition.	Précis.	Class I.					Class II.										Class III.		Class IV.	Total.
			Latin Translation.	Latin Composition.	Greek Translation.	Greek Composition.	Greek & Latin Literature.	French Translation.	French Composition.	French Oral.	French Literature.	German Translation.	German Composition.	German Oral.	German Literature.	Italian Translation.	Italian Composition.	Italian Oral.	Italian Literature.	Modern History.	English Composition.	Mathematics and Book-keeping.	
	Maximum	**600**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**100**	**900**	**600**	**1500**	**5100**
	August 24.																						
*Hales; J. No. 2.	A Clerkship	20	225	200	215	100	60	80	120	115	50	85	65	100	40	65	50	60	40	400	450	—	2940
	A Clerkship	80	60	60	50	35	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	200	60	800

TABLE I.

OPEN COMPETITION for EIGHT WRITERSHIPS in the Office of the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL.—(Held 18th, 19th, and 20th January 1859.)

TABLE OF MARKS.

[*The names printed in this list, in addition to those of the successful competitors, are those of the candidates who have intimated their wish that their names should be printed in the Table as published in the Fourth Report.*]

Number in order of Marks.	Name or Number of Candidate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying MSS.	English Composition.	Geography.	History.	Total.
	Maximum -	300	150	200	100	400	200	200	1550
1	LORD; A. R. - - - -	184	140	143	89	360	129	85	1130
2	BAIRD; T. H. - - - -	242	102	145	78	305	134	91	1097
3	CROWDY; GEORGE - - -	211	128	118	71	240	197	119	1084
	HAMPSON; R. T. - - -	108	150	104	80	363	139	140	1084
5	HILL; HENRY - - - -	147	147	122	90	260	151	131	1048
6	NEEL; EDMUND - - -	142	105	109	68	260	163	180	1027
7	CLARKE; EDWD. G. - - -	201	120	110	56	350	93	95	1025
	Scott; W. - - - -	207	140	128	77	335	103	35	1025
9	Courtney; J. M. - - - -	230	120	71	77	278	94	152	1022
10	POPE; M. - - - -	124	105	148	92	260	146	142	1017
	WOLLASTON; A. N. - - -	180	98	116	58	300	122	143	1017
12	- - - - - -	162	128	87	67	243	179	140	1006
13	Parker; J. S. - - - -	224	147	118	76	235	81	97	978
14	Clinker; Edward - - -	152	102	129	74	220	171	127	975
15	- - - - - -	189	117	134	78	255	135	66	974
16	Carrick; William - - -	185	132	60	54	303	124	104	962
17	- - - - - -	99	128	104	79	310	94	145	959
18	- - - - - -	205	147	121	67	230	88	90	948
19	- - - - - -	105	132	104	62	235	171	131	993
20	Lewes; Eustace Edward - -	154	143	105	73	285	113	66	939
21	Davies; James - - - -	201	98	142	72	175	97	140	925
22	Moore; J. R. - - - -	198	143	121	68	185	115	92	922
23	- - - - - -	172	98	96	62	250	107	130	915
24	Denman; E. - - - -	115	98	103	73	250	121	142	902
25	- - - - - -	147	135	120	70	283	75	70	900

Number in order of Marks.	Name or Number of Candidate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying MSS.	English Composition.	Geography.	History.	Total.
	Maximum - -	300	150	200	100	400	200	200	1550
26	Mays; A. - - - -	157	128	86	66	300	105	56	898
27	- - - - - -	180	150	104	75	215	91	76	891
28	- - - - - -	155	135	122	91	128	152	107	890
29	- - - - - -	118	87	122	68	170	175	139	879
30	- - - - - -	104	60	93	54	270	181	114	876
31	- - - - - -	205	105	124	80	160	97	100	871
32	- - - - - -	176	87	109	59	203	136	99	869
33	- - - - - -	223	128	80	70	233	63	71	868
34	Coghlan; Charles Henry - -	140	140	132	62	228	59	104	865
35	- - - - - -	180	141	78	78	275	50	59	861
36	- - - - - -	149	128	135	82	280	49	32	855
37	- - - - - -	144	140	125	53	215	94	83	854
	- - - - - -	191	120	90	68	313	21	51	854
	- - - - - -	109	132	93	78	221	114	116	854
40	- - - - - -	92	141	103	66	305	49	94	850
41	- - - - - -	107	120	77	68	250	108	115	845
42	- - - - - -	190	75	96	72	155	142	113	843
43	Harold; W. T. - - - -	109	117	136	90	225	102	50	829
44	- - - - - -	197	120	111	74	180	37	106	825
45	- - - - - -	82	143	134	97	240	53	74	823
	- - - - - -	174	113	87	66	170	101	112	823
	- - - - - -	131	120	79	42	250	112	89	823
48	- - - - - -	131	147	114	70	205	102	53	822
49	- - - - - -	117	143	102	68	165	124	98	817
50	- - - - - -	137	105	103	87	220	77	85	814
51	- - - -	222	125	100	46	110	131	79	813
52	- - - - - -	191	80	109	86	258	48	40	812
53	- - - - - -	186	102	106	60	220	66	71	811
54	- - - - - -	184	113	129	90	160	71	59	806
	- - - - - -	127	125	107	64	198	113	72	806
56	- - - - - -	176	120	110	66	135	104	93	804
57	- - - - - -	76	132	80	74	205	129	106	802
58	- - - - - -	154	120	83	77	253	49	64	800
59	- - - - - -	77	105	120	75	230	116	73	796
60	- - - - - -	66	95	105	78	285	56	109	794
61	- - - - - -	149	120	84	69	243	39	89	793
62	- - - - - -	89	125	100	80	225	78	86	783

Number in order of Marks.	Name or Number of Candidate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying MSS.	English Composition.	Geography.	History.	Total.
	Maximum - -	300	150	200	100	400	200	200	1550
63	- - - - - -	108	87	122	63	143	162	96	781
64	- - - - - -	161	135	100	56	118	111	99	780
65	- - - - - -	136	68	57	52	280	96	88	777
66	- - - - - -	81	128	86	72	200	88	120	775
67	Moss; T. F. - - - -	123	98	105	63	143	118	124	774
68	- - - - - -	193	90	115	90	115	90	77	770
69	- - - - - -	169	110	101	55	175	61	97	768
70	- - - - - -	198	132	135	91	160	28	17	761
71	- - - - - -	125	68	99	50	190	153	73	758
72	- - - - - -	80	83	103	60	168	98	160	752
73	- - - - - -	88	113	89	64	145	162	90	751
74	Wilkinson; J. W. - - -	91	98	134	72	185	114	54	748
	- - - - - -	103	120	118	86	275	2	44	748
76	- - - - - -	127	95	81	59	165	116	103	746
77	- - - - - -	141	117	121	63	156	80	66	744
78	- - - - - -	143	132	80	75	265	38	10	743
79	- - - - - -	97	95	73	54	220	125	78	742
80	- - - - - -	107	128	70	62	170	88	116	741
81	Sutherland; Wm. - - -	121	120	78	46	205	87	83	740
82	- - - - - -	115	53	102	57	155	154	103	739
83	- - - - - -	171	125	117	60	170	44	46	733
84	- - - - - -	160	117	99	58	145	46	107	732
	- - - - - -	147	132	120	90	160	39	44	732
86	- - - - - -	146	50	112	92	183	59	85	727
87	- - - - - -	191	117	120	68	113	60	57	726
88	- - - - - -	155	128	75	44	135	100	81	718
	- - - - - -	200	135	102	67	93	46	75	718
90	- - - - - -	89	80	81	51	195	79	139	714
91	- - - - - -	68	98	81	59	260	91	55	712
	- - - - - -	175	113	116	71	80	84	73	712
93	- - - - - -	80	128	110	63	165	86	79	711
	Willats; T. F. G. - - -	92	117	121	62	165	96	58	711
	- - - - - -	85	125	128	75	185	49	64	711
	Bedford; Robert - - -	123	110	111	73	175	50	69	711
	- - - - - -	109	98	106	56	155	102	85	711
98	- - - - - -	44	60	143	56	163	142	87	695
99	- - - - - -	82	102	106	69	105	155	69	688
100	- - - - - -	110	80	105	54	190	75	73	687

Number in order of Marks.	Name or Number of Candidate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying MSS.	English Composition.	Geography.	History.	Total.
	Maximum - -	300	150	200	100	400	200	200	1550
101	- - - - - -	183	113	97	54	131	58	50	686
	- - - - - -	81	95	75	58	175	100	102	686
103	- - - - - -	95	117	78	46	155	109	85	685
104	- - - - - -	153	0	116	70	148	105	89	681
105	- - - - - -	156	120	113	71	90	99	29	678
106	- - - - - -	117	87	72	54	201	74	70	675
107	- - - - - -	146	140	133	69	98	55	33	674
108	- - - - - -	113	95	140	82	138	19	84	671
109	- - - - - -	122	110	115	93	145	51	34	670
110	- - - - - -	131	60	91	62	215	59	51	669
111	- - - - - -	92	83	104	59	160	72	98	668
	- - - - - -	183	45	115	57	93	79	96	668
113	- - - - - -	134	132	67	45	140	62	87	667
114	- - - - - -	95	113	102	54	175	70	57	666
115	- - - - - -	154	105	108	50	95	64	89	665
116	- - - - - -	125	60	81	57	148	68	122	661
	- - - - - -	170	117	82	42	88	81	81	661
118	- - - - - -	100	110	111	73	130	78	56	658
	- - - - - -	119	38	87	68	130	91	125	658
120	- - - - - -	95	90	130	74	178	43	47	657
121	- - - - - -	84	117	54	42	165	87	103	652
122	- - - - - -	137	90	90	54	85	101	94	651
	Ball; H. W. - - - -	82	117	121	77	105	68	81	651
	- - - - - -	146	95	99	70	160	49	32	651
125	- - - - - -	97	117	93	64	210	8	60	649
126	- - - - - -	196	143	117	70	75	27	20	648
127	Johnson; Edwin - - -	61	147	68	60	170	68	73	647
128	- - - - - -	46	50	84	71	285	8	101	645
129	- - - - - -	67	72	129	84	180	70	42	644
130	- - - - - -	115	105	93	64	170	43	50	640
131	- - - - - -	97	75	106	63	120	80	94	635
132	- - - - - -	86	113	71	65	128	84	87	634
133	- - - - - -	100	0	109	50	195	84	94	632
134	- - - - - -	139	110	127	85	60	64	42	627
	- - - - - -	170	110	126	46	85	51	39	627
136	- - - - - -	100	98	116	58	115	63	76	626
137	- - - - - -	112	110	108	69	36	79	111	625
	- - - - - -	92	113	139	65	113	54	49	625

Number in order of Marks.	Name or Number of Candidate	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying MSS.	English Composition.	Geography.	History.	Total.
	Maximum - -	300	150	0	1	400	200	200	1550
139	- - - - - -	82	113	100	78	168	41	42	624
140	- - - - - -	135	105	95	62	98	51	76	622
141	- - - - - -	139	110	104	69	88	60	51	621
142	- - - - - -	123	117	75	48	45	102	109	619
143	- - - - - -	113	135	115	82	125	27	21	618
144	- - - - - -	99	105	141	69	108	36	58	616
145	- - - - - -	46	150	111	66	165	28	47	613
146	Spong; George - - - -	79	90	113	52	155	78	41	608
	- - - - - -	122	132	111	46	100	72	25	608
148	- - - - - -	129	128	105	62	100	63	18	605
149	- - - - - -	127	110	82	28	60	151	46	604
	- - - - - -	128	68	78	58	83	105	84	604
151	- - - - - -	169	0	49	16	180	80	109	603
152	- - - - - -	146	80	107	70	123	32	44	602
153	- - - - - -	82	72	137	66	125	72	45	599
	- - - - - -	133	15	94	76	153	67	61	599
155	- - - - - -	188	117	104	58	100	20	8	595
156	- - - - - -	154	105	48	44	120	76	44	591
157	- - - - - -	149	60	90	32	63	111	85	590
158	- - - - - -	130	102	112	82	85	32	46	589
	- - - - - -	52	140	111	46	90	80	70	589
160	- - - - - -	172	75	92	74	128	34	13	588
	- - - - - -	140	45	114	69	150	38	32	588
162	- - - - - -	163	68	91	46	96	83	40	587
163	- - - - - -	127	72	116	60	75	64	70	584
164	- - - - - -	50	80	97	49	158	70	79	583
	- - - - - -	115	90	77	64	135	84	18	583
166	- - - - - -	189	68	98	46	83	41	55	580
167	- - - - - -	140	23	96	48	155	54	62	578
168	- - - - - -	62	117	103	80	155	27	33	577
169	- - - - - -	68	110	85	50	148	57	56	574
170	Bate; J - -	155	50	97	57	115	25	72	571
171	- - - - - -	68	120	106	56	98	54	68	570
172	- - - - - -	90	128	126	70	125	5	25	569
	- - - - - -	90	90	89	65	128	56	51	569
174	- - - - - -	131	15	103	42	153	57	65	566
175	- - - - - -	105	113	78	45	130	48	46	565
176	- - - - - -	123	0	136	46	90	108	61	564

Number in order of Marks.	Name or Number of Candidate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying MSS	English Composition.	Geography.	History.	Total.
	Maximum - -	300	150	200	100	400	200	200	1550
177	- - - - - -	42	117	48	40	145	72	99	563
	- - - - - -	77	23	61	32	148	102	120	563
179	- - - - - -	99	42	73	41	230	31	45	561
180	- - - - - -	64	68	110	44	120	115	38	559
181	- - - - - -	107	80	97	43	133	56	42	558
182	- - - - - -	149	68	119	47	95	49	29	556
183	- - - - - -	63	120	59	50	113	98	52	555
	- - - - - -	75	105	143	78	68	22	64	555
185	- - - - - -	108	80	104	50	123	37	51	553
186	- - - - - -	90	95	85	43	155	41	43	552
187	- - - - - -	136	87	103	57	48	62	58	551
188	- - - - - -	85	125	71	58	140	37	34	550
189	- - - - - -	62	125	128	87	88	25	33	548
190	- - - - - -	105	95	62	44	86	83	69	544
191	- - - - - -	68	117	107	48	103	43	57	543
192	- - - - - -	108	90	94	67	100	49	31	539
	- - - - - -	96	27	94	68	110	60	84	539
194	- - - - - -	33	87	94	47	148	87	39	535
195	- - - - - -	113	57	60	48	110	83	63	534
	- - - - - -	125	35	77	32	161	41	63	534
	- - - - - -	123	68	105	60	61	69	48	534
198	- - - - - -	103	128	100	64	50	32	56	533
199	- - - - - -	46	90	66	70	138	44	77	531
200	- - - - - -	117	8	53	64	165	66	52	525
	- - - - - -	93	53	62	52	130	72	63	525
202	- - - - - -	115	30	105	59	128	36	47	520
203	- - - - - -	86	128	105	80	100	3	13	515
204	- - - - - -	56	38	109	68	93	65	84	513
205	- - - - - -	43	45	79	76	205	24	38	510
206	- - - - - -	83	30	109	52	153	44	37	508
	- - - - - -	81	68	104	50	93	40	72	508
208	- - - - - -	102	53	44	13	163	37	95	507
209	- - - - - -	83	98	102	66	78	46	33	506
	- - - - - -	60	135	112	55	90	26	28	506
211	- - - - - -	68	117	68	42	148	10	51	504
	- - - - - -	105	80	110	60	115	16	18	504
213	- - - - - -	144	98	116	62	13	33	37	503
214	- - - - - -	90	30	88	40	128	60	65	501

Number in order of Marks.	Name or Number of Candidate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying MSS.	English Composition.	Geography.	History.	Total.
	Maximum - -	300	150	200	100	400	200	200	1550
215	- - - - - -	87	23	103	59	103	63	61	499
216	- - - - - -	95	105	79	44	116	27	32	498
217	- - - - - -	98	95	104	61	78	19	42	497
218	- - - - -	83	75	117	54	108	34	22	493
219	Wade; John George - - -	64	50	135	38	151	30	23	491
220	- - - - - -	62	8	88	56	103	92	73	482
221	- - - - - -	95	0	100	56	115	36	79	481
	- - - - - -	27	98	90	55	113	35	63	481
223	- - - - - -	119	45	55	56	155	42	8	480
224	- - - - - -	79	0	79	43	158	47	73	479
225	- - - - - -	157	68	99	56	90	0	6	476
226	- - - - - -	98	0	130	49	48	74	70	469
227	- - - - - -	66	65	125	64	103	22	23	468
228	- - - - - -	14	42	82	71	185	34	39	467
229	- - - - - -	36	105	108	72	113	16	13	463
230	- - - - - -	130	0	79	40	100	51	62	462
231	- - - - - -	139	53	95	54	51	25	32	449
232	- - - - - -	129	0	116	83	80	19	21	448
233	- - - - - -	99	0	103	56	65	97	21	441
	Gilbert; W. K. - - -	97	35	102	62	40	76	29	441
235	- - - - - -	109	50	72	48	88	35	37	439
236	- - - - - -	54	95	71	72	138	2	4	436
237	- - - - - -	42	42	95	52	95	76	32	434
	- - - - - -	61	60	109	54	65	27	58	434
239	- - - - - -	79	0	113	69	56	45	69	431
	- - - - - -	118	50	68	39	35	87	34	431
241	- - - - - -	46	105	95	31	83	29	38	427
242	- - - - - -	80	68	89	52	78	23	35	425
243	- - - - - -	74	35	75	40	83	44	73	424
244	- - - - - -	70	80	58	38	131	20	24	421
245	- - - - - -	65	0	90	40	150	23	49	417
246	Bartlett; A. J. - - - -	92	68	71	47	56	51	28	413
247	- - - - - -	48	60	90	61	65	35	49	408
248	- - - - - -	33	105	80	67	53	42	24	404
	- - - - - -	70	0	81	34	85	87	47	404
	- - - - - -	41	83	124	76	31	32	17	404
251	- - - - - -	77	23	84	26	65	69	58	402
252	- - - - - -	90	35	88	64	83	11	28	399

Number in order of Marks.	Name or Number of Candidate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying MSS.	English Composition.	Geography.	History.	Total.
	Maximum - -	300	150	200	100	400	200	200	1550
253	- - - - - -	111	0	102	58	48	23	49	391
254	- - - - - -	79	72	45	47	108	6	30	387
255	- - - - - -	38	83	92	56	63	18	35	385
256	- - - - - -	94	30	119	53	53	6	28	383
	- - - - - -	57	68	101	76	18	13	50	383
	- - - - - -	74	15	97	57	45	49	46	383
259	- - - - - -	64	30	95	58	103	13	19	382
260	- - - - - -	140	0	76	38	36	56	35	381
	- - - - - -	100	98	75	34	15	24	35	381
262	Bendelow; Wm. A. - - -	34	30	54	36	150	29	45	378
263	- - - - - -	55	50	103	52	33	42	37	372
264	- - - - - -	101	42	110	63	48	3	0	367
265	- - - - - -	21	117	54	48	80	16	30	366
	- - - - - -	134	30	88	42	43	4	25	366
267	- - - - - -	49	53	84	51	60	35	32	364
268	- - - - - -	55	8	70	55	128	24	23	363
269	- - - - - -	131	0	90	27	20	51	43	362
270	- - - - - -	33	72	64	36	55	40	55	355
271	- - - - - -	80	80	90	50	35	8	9	352
272	- - - - - -	25	23	101	48	95	33	23	348
273	- - - - - -	53	42	63	49	93	19	27	346
274	- - - - - -	116	15	90	46	38	22	18	345
	- - - - - -	106	15	66	38	41	56	23	345
276	- - - - - -	33	23	93	54	110	6	24	343
	- - - - - -	93	30	95	58	43	9	15	343
278	- - - - - -	118	0	105	63	28	5	20	339
	- - - - - -	54	0	97	56	85	22	25	339
280	- - - - - -	66	15	74	40	45	67	26	333
	- - - - - -	21	0	48	37	98	75	54	333
282	- - - - - -	74	0	107	77	43	16	15	332
283	- - - - - -	64	27	77	47	60	34	21	330
	- - - - - -	71	60	67	44	31	21	36	330
285	- - - - - -	28	8	53	44	140	27	25	325
286	- - - - - -	99	0	99	56	38	21	10	323
287	- - - - - -	54	0	62	34	115	41	13	319
288	- - - - - -	92	15	101	47	18	7	31	311
289	- - - - - -	69	0	83	52	53	26	24	307
290	- - - - - -	32	50	72	45	56	20	31	306

Number in order of Marks.	Name or Number of Candidate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying MSS.	English Composition.	Geography.	History.	Total.
	Maximum	300	150	200	100	400	200	200	1550
291	- - - - - -	62	15	78	24	66	27	31	303
292	- - - - - -	81	0	74	47	45	13	41	301
293	- - - - - -	49	68	54	38	65	9	14	297
294	- - - - - -	132	0	56	50	43	7	7	295
295	- - - - - -	63	38	46	26	33	30	53	289
296	- - - - -	68	8	97	44	13	31	26	287
297	- - - - - -	74	0	64	30	83	7	21	279
298	- - - - - -	56	0	55	32	38	56	41	278
299	- - - - - -	105	0	79	31	20	22	20	277
300	- - - - - -	50	38	72	46	15	14	35	270
301	- - - - - -	69	23	45	29	55	28	14	263
302	- - - - - -	77	15	89	40	23	2	14	260
303	- - - - - -	30	65	48	45	55	8	6	257
304	- - - - - -	42	0	93	28	23	64	6	256
305	- - - - - -	37	0	76	50	30	16	18	227
306	- - - - - -	45	0	91	42	26	10	10	224
307	- - - - - -	64	0	59	22	58	6	10	219
308	- - - - - -	19	0	104	58	20	9	5	215
309	Swail ; A. J. - - -	59	38	46	15	31	15	8	212
310	- - - - -	4	0	60	36	3	44	49	196
311	- - - - - -	3	15	64	34	20	11	24	171
312	- - - - - -	30	0	56	22	13	25	24	170
313	- - - - - -	21	0	63	10	13	35	23	165
314	- - - - - -	10	0	61	18	28	4	11	132
315	- - - - - -	6	0	77	7	10	5	6	111
316	- - - - - -	4	0	57	11	13	0	16	101
317	- - - - - -	20	0	54	13	3	0	8	98
318	- - - - - -	30	0	35	4	0	5	10	84

TABLE K.

Number of Competitors, and their Locality of Residence.

Note.—The number 391, taken in this and the following Tables, represents the total number of Candidates who, having satisfied the prescribed conditions as to evidence of character, &c., were entered on the list of admitted competitors. Some, however, did not present themselves for examination. The number actually attending on the first day of the competition was 339, and the number who went through the whole examination was 318, as stated in the Table of Marks, p. 83.

Place of Residence.	No. of Candidates.	Place of Residence.	No. of Candidates.
****London	234	Other Parts of England—*cont.*	
		Warwickshire	3
Other Parts of England, viz:—		Wilts	3
Bedfordshire	3	Worcestershire	2
Berkshire	4	Yorkshire	4
Bucks	2		
Cambridgeshire	1	Wales:—	
Cheshire	1	Anglesey	1
Cornwall	4	Brecon	1
Cumberland	1	Cardigan	1
Derbyshire	1	Flint	1
*Devonshire	9	Glamorgan	1
Dorsetshire	1		
Durham	1	Scotland:—	
Essex	2	Aberdeenshire	2
Gloucestershire	4	Edinburgh	1
Hampshire	10	Fife	1
Herts	8	Lanark	1
Kent	15	Ross	1
*Lancashire	5	Stirling	1
Leicester	2		
Lincoln	2	Ireland:—	
Monmouth	2	Clare	1
Norfolk	3	Cork	1
Northampton	3	Dublin	5
Northumberland	1	Mayo	1
Nottingham	1	Tyrone	1
Oxfordshire	3	Waterford	1
*Shropshire	6		
Somerset	6	*Jersey	2
Staffordshire	3		
Suffolk	2	Boulogne	1
*Surrey	5		
Sussex	9	Total	391

*** The asterisks indicate the residences of the nine successful candidates.

TABLE L.

SOCIAL POSITION of the CANDIDATES, as indicated by the OCCUPATIONS, &c. of their FATHERS.

Occupation, &c. of Fathers.	No. of Candidates.
ARMY :—	
Major-General	1
Colonel	2
Lieutenant-Colonel	2
Major	1
Brevet Major (Royal Marines)	1
Captain	2
Commissariat Officer	1
Quartermaster	2
NAVY :—	
Captain	1
Commander	1
Lieutenant	2
Master	1
Gunner	1
CIVIL SERVICE :—	
Justice of the Peace	1
Vice-Chancellor (Colonial)	1
Clerk and Superior Officer	24
Member of Civil Service of India	3
Clerk to Guardians	1
Relieving Officer	3
Collector of Parochial Taxes	1
Police Inspector	1
Police Sergeant	1
Usher to Law Court	1
Messenger	2
Postman	2
Beadle	1
PRINCIPAL PROFESSIONS :—	
Barrister	3
Clergyman of the Church of England.	22
*Dissenting Minister	6
Physician	3
Solicitor	9
Surgeon	6
OTHER PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS :—	
Accountant	9
Architect and Surveyor	2
Artist and Portrait Painter	2
*Author	1
Comedian	1
Dentist	2
Musical Composer	1
Musician	2
Notary	2
Private Tutor	3
Schoolmaster	9
Teacher of Languages	1
Teacher of Music	1
OFFICERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES :—	
Cashier (Bank of England)	1
Collector to Steam Boat Company.	1
Manager of Bank	1
Secretary to Bank	1
Secretary to Public Company	1
Superintendent of Railway	1
CLERK TO—	
Banker	2
Mercantile Firm	6
Shorthand Writer	1
Solicitor	5
MERCHANTS, AGENTS, TRADESMEN, &c.:—	
Auctioneer	3
Baker	6
Banker	2
Bookseller	1
Butcher	4
Cattle Merchant	1
Chemist and Druggist	2
Coal Merchant	2
Collector	1
Commercial Traveller	3
Commission Agent	4
Corn Merchant	2
Druggist and Grocer	1
Drysalter	1
Fishmonger	1
Fruiterer	1
General Dealer	1
Grocer	4
Hatter	2
Hawker	1
Innkeeper, Licensed Victuallers, and Publicans.	12
Ironmonger	4
Linendraper	6
Malt Factor	1
Merchant	6
Miller	1
*Shipowner	2
Shopkeeper	1
*Silversmith	2
Stationer (wholesale)	2
Stockbroker	1
Teazle Merchant	1
Warehouseman (wholesale)	1
*Wine Merchant	2
Yeast Merchant	1

Table L.—*continued.*

Occupation, &c. of Fathers.	No. of Candidates.	Occupation, &c. of Fathers.	No. of Candidates.
ARTIFICERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.:—		Artificers, Manufacturers, &c.—*cont.*	
Artificer and Mechanic -	2	Upholsterer - - -	1
Artificial Florist - -	1	Watchmaker - - -	2
Blacksmith - - -	3	Woollen Manufacturer -	1
Bookbinder - - -	2	Woolstapler - - -	1
Bootmaker - - -	10		
Brewer - - -	1	MISCELLANEOUS :—	
Brickmaker - - -	1	Carrier - - -	1
*Builder - - -	10	College Servant - -	1
Carpenter - - -	6	Farm Bailiff - - -	1
*Chair Manufacturer - -	1	Farmer - - -	1
Cloth Drawer - -	1	Foreman to Hotel Keeper -	11
Colliery Overman and Inspector.	2	Gardener - - -	1
		Grocer's Assistant - -	1
Copper Manufacturer -	1	Labourer - - -	1
Currier - - -	1	Law Stationer - -	2
Dressing Case Maker -	1	Lodging House Keeper -	1
Dyer - - - -	2	Pilot - - - -	1
Engineer - - -	2	Porter - - -	1
Manager of Ironworks -	1	Porter on Railway - -	1
Manager of Sugar Refinery -	1	Sailor - - -	1
Painter - - -	8	Shorthand Writer - -	2
Paper Manufacturer - -	1	Steward - - -	1
Pattern Manufacturer -	1	Stud Groom - - -	1
Piano Manufacturer - -	1	Warehouseman - -	2
Picture Cleaner - -	1		
Printer - - -	3	**Gentlemen - - -	16
Saddler - - -	1	No Profession - -	11
Shipwright and Barge Builder	3	Undescribed - - -	2
Tailor - - -	5		
Tanner - - -	1	Total - -	391
Umbrella Maker - -	1		

*** The asterisks indicate the occupation of the fathers of the *successful* candidates.

TABLE M.

SOCIAL POSITION of the CANDIDATES, as indicated by their own previous OCCUPATIONS.

Occupations.	No. of Candidate.
PROFESSIONALLY EMPLOYED :—	
*Sub-Editor, Reporter	2
Private Tutor	4
**School Teacher	48
Queen's Scholar	1
Pupil Teacher	13
Assistant to Surgeon	5
Clerk to Civil Engineer	1
* ,, Notary	3
,, Solicitor	31
Amanuensis	1
CIVIL SERVICE :—	
Customs, Clerk	1
Post Office, Clerk, London	1
,, ,, Provincial Clerk	2
Temporary Clerk	8
Collector of Taxes	1
Clerk to Commissioners of Taxes.	1
MERCANTILE MARINE	3
MILITIA (Ensign)	2
AGRICULTURE :—	
Farming Glebe	1
Overseer on an Australian Sheep Farm.	1
OFFICERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES :—	
Agent to Bank, Singapore	1
Clerk to Scientific Society	1
* ,, Insurance Co.	7
* ,, Railway Co.	13
,, Telegraph Co.	1
,, other Companies, &	10
Librarian	2
MERCANTILE EMPLOYMENTS :—	
Commission Agent	1
Book-keeper	2
Clerk to Accountant	5
,, Auctioneer	2
Clerk at Bank	7
Clerk to Candle Co.	1
,, Builder	1
,, Captain, Mercantile Marine.	1
,, Carrier	2
Mercantile Employments—*cont.*	
Clerk to Chemical Manufacturer	1
,, Contractor	1
,, Corn Merchant	2
,, Dyer	1
,, Founder	3
,, Gas Engineer	1
,, News Agent	2
,, Public Gardens	1
,, Sharebroker	2
,, Shipbroker	8
,, Shorthand Writer	2
* ,, Silversmith	1
,, Surveyor	11
,, Tea Merchant	2
,, Wharfinger	1
,, Wine Merchant	2
Not further specified	37
Copying Clerk	3
Assistant to Apothecary	2
,, Bookseller	1
,, Builder	1
,, Draper	5
,, Fruiterer	1
,, Innkeeper	1
,, Ironmonger	2
,, Pawnbroker	2
,, Preservers	1
Shopman	4
Warehouseman	2
ARTIZANS, &c. :—	
Baker	1
Cabinet Maker	2
Compositor and Reader to Press	4
Footman	2
Painter	1
Seaman	1
Shipwright (H.M. Yard)	1
Shoemaker	1
Watchmaker	2
MISCELLANEOUS :—	
*Still at School or College	32
*" Studying," " Travelling "	22
No regular occupation	31
No information	1
Total	391

*** The asterisks indicate the employment of the nine successful candidates.

TABLE M. 2.

SOCIAL POSITION of the CANDIDATES as indicated by the remuneration obtained by them in their previous employments.

OCCUPATION.	AMOUNT OF SALARY OR WAGES PER ANNUM.*													
	0.	£10 and less than £20.	£20 to £30.	£30 to £40.	£40 to £50.	£50 to £60.	£60 to £70.	£70 to £80.	£80 to £90.	£90 to £100.	£100 to £110.	£110 to £120.	£120 to £140.	£140 to £150.
PROFESSIONALLY EMPLOYED :—														
Sub-Editor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Private Tutor	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
School Teacher	–	2	7	6	8	7	5	5	–	–	2	–	1	–
Pupil Teacher	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant to Surgeon	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerk to Civil Engineer	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Notary	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
„ Solicitor	–	–	2	4	8	7	5	5	–	–	2	–	1	–
CIVIL SERVICE :—														
Post-office Clerk (London).	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Post-office (Provincial Clerk).	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–
Clerk to Commissioners of Taxes.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
AGRICULTURE :—														
Overseer on an Australian Sheep Farm.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
OFFICERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES :—														
Agent to Bank, Singapore.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Clerk to Scientific Society	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Insurance Company.	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ Railway Company.	–	–	–	3	3	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Telegraph Company.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ other Companies	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
MERCANTILE EMPLOYMENTS :—														
Clerk to News Agent	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Book-keeper	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Clerk to Accountant	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
„ Auctioneer	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Bank	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ Candle Company	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Cases in which board or lodging was provided in addition to the sum given as salary or wages, have not been included in this Table.

TABLE M. 2.—*continued.*

Occupation.	Amount of Salary or Wages per Annum.*													
	0.	£10 and less than £20.	£20 to £30.	£30 to £40.	£40 to £50.	£50 to £60.	£60 to £70.	£70 to £80.	£80 to £90.	£90 to £100.	£100 to £110.	£110 to £120.	£120 to £140.	£140 to £150.
Mercantile Employments—*cont.*														
Clerk to Captain, Mercantile Marine.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Carrier -	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Chemical Manufacturers.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Contractors -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Corn Merchant	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Founder -	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Gas Engineer -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Sharebroker -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ Shipbroker -	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Shorthand Writer	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ Silversmith -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Surveyor -	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ Tea Merchant -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
„ Wine Merchant	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not further specified	3	2	5	6	5	6	2	2	3	2	1	–	–	–
Copying Clerk - -	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant to Apothecary	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Draper -	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Fruiterer -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Ironmonger	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
„ Pawnbroker	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Preservers -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shopmen - -	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warehouseman - -	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Artizans, &c.:—														
Cabinet Maker - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Compositor and Reader to Press.	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Painter - - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Seaman - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shoemaker - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total - -	18	7	31	29	40	35	26	25	8	10	11	1	4	1

* Cases in which board or lodging was provided in addition to the sum given as salary or wages, have not been included in this Table.

TABLE N.

Ages of the Candidates.

Age.	Whole Number of Competitors.	The First Fifty.
Between 16 and 17 years - - -	50	3
„ 17 „ 18 „ - - -	55	7
„ 18 „ 19 „ - - -	47	3
„ 19 „ 20 „ - - -	46	8
„ 20 „ 21 „ - - -	55	9
„ 21 „ 22 „ - - -	32	3
„ 22 „ 23 „ - -	34	4
„ 23 „ 24 „ - - -	31	5
„ 24 „ 25 „ - - -	21	3
„ 25 „ 26 „ - - -	20	5
Between 16 and 26 years - - -	391	50

Note.—The ages of the nine successful candidates were as follows:—19 : 17 : 22 : 25 : 19 : 17 : 17 : 16 : 22.

TABLE O.

Schools, &c., at which the Candidates received the Principal Part of their Education.

Name of Schools, &c.	No. of Candidates.	Name of Schools, &c.	No. of Candidates.
Tutors - - -	15	Public & Grammar Schools—*cont.*	
At home - - -	5	Cirencester - - -	1
		City of London School -	8
Colleges:—		Clothworkers' - - -	1
Oxford, St. John's - -	1	Colne - - - -	1
Oxford, Wadham - -	1	Cranbrook (Queen Elizabeth)	1
Cambridge, Caius - -	2	Crewkerne - - -	1
Cambridge, Trinity - -	1	*Edinburgh Academy - -	1
London, King's - - -	2	Eton - - - -	2
Galway - - -	1	Felstead - - -	1
		Hereford Cathedral School -	1
Public and Grammar Schools:—		Highgate - - -	1
		Ipswich - - -	1
Aberdeen - - -	1	*Jersey (Victoria College) -	2
Bedford Commercial - -	1	King's College School -	6
Bedford Grammar - -	1	Marlborough - - -	3
Bishop Stortford - -	1	Mercers' - - -	1
Buntingford - - -	2	Merchant Taylors' - -	1
Bury St. Edmund's, Commercial.	1	Needham Market - -	1
		Royal Naval School, New Cross.	3
Cheltenham College - -	1		
Christ's Hospital - -	6	Rugby - - - -	1

Table O.—*continued.*

Name of Schools, &c.	No. of Candidates.	Name of Schools, &c.	No. of Candidates.
Public & Grammar Schools—*cont.*		Foreign Schools—*cont.*	
St. Paul's	2	Coblentz (Citizens' School)	1
Sevenoaks, Queen Elizabeth's	1	Dinan	1
Shrewsbury	1	Guines	2
Stamford	1	Hamburg	1
Stourbridge	1	Hanover	1
University College School	3	Homburg	1
		St. Omer	2
Proprietary Schools :—			
Bath, Grosvenor College	1		
Bath and Lansdown College	1	Training Colleges :—	
Bayswater (K. C.)	1	Battersea	2
Brentwood	2	Borough Road	1
Cheltenham Proprietary School	1	Chester	1
Camberwell College School (K. C.)	1	Glasgow	1
		*Kneller Hall	2
Devonport Grammar School	1	Winchester	1
Eton Square, St. Peter's (K.C.)	1	Santry	3
Edgbaston	1	Cheltenham	2
Greenwich	2		
Islington (K. C.)	2	Diocesan Schools :—	
Kensington (K. C.)	4	Cowley (Oxford)	1
Lewisham	2	Lincoln	1
Llandovery	1	Shrewsbury	1
North London	3	Rossall School	1
Philological (K. C.)	3		
Leamington College	1	*National Schools	32
Shoreham (St. Nicolas College)	1		
Southampton College	1	British Schools	19
Stepney (K. C.)	1		
*Stockwell (K. C.)	1	Free Schools	17
Walthamstow (K. C.)	1		
Wandsworth	1	Colliery School	1
		Dockyard School	1
****Private Schools	155	Roman Catholic School (pupil teacher).	1
Foreign Schools :—		Aldersgate Ward School	1
Abbeville	1	Scottish Parochial School	2
Argentan	1	Orphan Asylum, Clapton	1
Avranches	1	Licensed Victuallers' School	1
Bonn (English School)	1		
Brussels	1	Evening Classes	1
Calcutta (Academy)	1	No school at all	1
Cannstadt	1	No information	2

*** The asterisks indicate the schools at which the *successful* candidates were educated.

TABLES, P., Q., and R.

EDUCATIONAL POSITION OF THE CANDIDATES.

Table P.—Age on leaving School or College.

Age on leaving School.	No. of Candidates who left at each age.	Age on leaving School.	No. of Candidates who left at each age.
Between 11 and 12 years -	3	Between 19 and 20 years -	7
„ 12 „ 13 „ -	14	„ 20 „ 21 „ -	10
„ 13 „ 14 „ -	28	„ 21 „ 22 „ -	5
„ 14 „ 15 „ -	83	„ 22 „ 23 „ -	3
„ 15 „ 16 „ -	75		384
„ 16 „ 17 „ -	89	Age not stated -	7
„ 17 „ 18 „ -	42	Total -	391
„ 18 „ 19 „ -	25		

Note.—The ages at which the nine successful competitors quitted School were as follows :—14 : 14 : 15 : 14 : ? : 19 : 14 : 16 : 19.

Table Q.—Total Number of Years spent at School, &c.

Years spent at School.	No. of Candidates.	Years spent at School.	No. of Candidates.
Under one year - -	1	Between 9 and 10 years - -	20
Between 1 and 2 years - -	0	„ 10 „ 11 „ - -	19
„ 2 „ 3 „ - -	16	„ 11 „ 12 „ - -	7
„ 3 „ 4 „ - -	23	„ 12 „ 13 „ - -	2
„ 4 „ 5 „ - -	40	„ 13 „ 14 „ - -	4
„ 5 „ 6 „ - -	53	„ 14 „ 15 „ - -	1
„ 6 „ 7 „ - -	50	„ 15 „ 16 „ - -	2
„ 7 „ 8 „ - -	60	Not stated - -	53
„ 8 „ 9 „ - -	40	Total	391

Note.—The number of years spent at School by the nine successful competitors was as follows :—5 : 5 : 3 : 9 : 9 : 5 : 4 : 11 : 9.

Table R.—Time elapsed since School, &c. was left.

Time since School was left.	No. of Candidates.	Time since School was left.	No. of Candidates.
Less than one year - -	69	Between 8 and 9 years - -	26
Between 1 and 2 years - -	36	„ 9 „ 10 „ - -	14
„ 2 „ 3 „ - -	43	„ 10 „ 11 „ - -	11
„ 3 „ 4 „ - -	46	„ 11 „ 12 „ - -	8
„ 4 „ 5 „ - -	41	„ 12 „ 13 „ - -	2
„ 5 „ 6 „ - -	38	„ 13 „ 14 „ - -	1
„ 6 „ 7 „ - -	26	Not stated - -	6
„ 7 „ 8 „ - -	24	Total -	391

Note.—The number of years elapsed since School was left in the cases of the nine successful candidates was as follows :—5 : 3 : 10 . 8 : ? : 0 : 3 : 0 : 3.

TABLE S.

REFEREES as to the CHARACTER of the CANDIDATES.

Note.—No candidate was eligible to compete who did not furnish two statements of questions fully answered by responsible referees; one of such referees being either a clergyman or other minister, a magistrate, or the head of a public department.—The subjoined Table shows the proportion in which testimonials were received from each of these prescribed classes.

Social Position of Referees.	No. of Candidates recommended.	Social Position of Referees.	No. of Candidates recommended.
CLERGYMEN AND MINISTERS :—		Clergymen and Ministers—*cont.*	
Church of England - -	254	Roman Catholic - -	4
Church of Scotland - -	6	Jewish - - -	1
Independent - -	22	Undefined - - -	32
Baptist - - -	2	MAGISTRATES - - -	35
Wesleyan Methodist - -	13	HEADS OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS - - -	19
Primitive Methodist - -	2		
Free Church of Scotland -	1		391

TABLE T.—Social and Educational Position of the First Hundred Competitors in Order of Merit.

Order of Merit.	Profession of Father.	Place of Education.	Age on leaving School.	Age when examined.	Occupation since leaving School.	Total No. of Marks obtained.
1	Dissenting Minister (Independent)	Private School	14	19	Clerk to Insurance Company	1,130
2	Wine Merchant	Ditto	14	17	Clerk to Railway Company	1,097
3	Chair Manufacturer	Ditto	—	25	Assistant Schoolmaster	1,084
	Author	Ditto	—	22	Sub-Editor of N	1,084
5	Gentleman	Edinburgh Academy and University	—	19	Studying at Home	1,048
6	Mahogany Merchant and Shipowner	Victoria College, Jersey	—	17	Clerk to Notary and Leather Merchant	1,027
7	Silversmith	Private School	14	17	Assistant to Silversmith	1,025
	Relieving Officer	Ditto	14	24	Schoolmaster	1,025
9	Manager of Bank	Ditto	12½	20	Assistant Cashier to Bankers	1,022
10	Gentleman	Stockwell Grammar School	16	16	Just left School	1,017
	Builder	National School and Training College	19	22	Schoolmaster	1,017
12	Master, R.N.	Royal Naval School, New Cross	17	17	Not left School	1,006
13	Cloth Drawer	Public School	14	24	Clerk to Insurance Company	978
14	Master Blacksmith	Ditto	—	20	Pupil-teacher	975
15	Clerk in Acct.-Gen.'s Office, Court of Chancery	Private School	15	20	Clerk to Stockbrokers	974
16	Colliery Overman	Public School	—	25	Assistant of Excise	962
17	Clergyman	Merchant Tailors' School (and College)	18	22	Graduate of Oxford	959
18	Gunner, R.N.	Private School	16	23	Assistant Schoolmaster	948
19	Collector of Customs	Public School	15½	16	Studying at Evening Classes	940
20	Surgeon	Private School	16	19	Solicitor's Clerk	939
21	Flour and Wheat Merchant	Free School	15½	21	Temporary Clerk, Audit Office	925
22	Mercantile Clerk	Public School	15	19	Assistant Schoolmaster	922
23	Hatter	Private School	14	22	Shipowner's Clerk	915
24	Gardener	National School (Pupil-teacher)	18	23	Clerk to Railway Company	902
25	Licensed Victualler	Private School	14	19	Shipbroker's Clerk	900
26	Draper and Tailor	Bedford Endowed Commercial School	15½	17	Assistant Schoolmaster	898
27	Professor of Languages	Public School	17	21	Clerk to Insurance Agents	891
28	Draper	Private School	14	17	Solicitor's Clerk	890
29	Cattle Dealer	Victoria College, Jersey	18	18	Just left School	879
30	Boot and Shoe Maker	National School and Training College	13–20	20	Pupil-teacher	876
31	Clerk in India House (Retired)	Grammar School, Sevenoaks	16½	25	Clerk in Banking House	871
32	Schoolmaster	Private School	16	19	Assistant Schoolmaster	869
33	Dissenting Minister (Independent)	Grammar School, Amersham	16½	23	Ditto	868
34	Clergyman	Educated by Father	—	19	Ditto	865
35	Professor of Music	Private School	16½	18	Surgeon's Assistant	861
36	House Painter	Grammar School, Lewisham	14	20	Assistant Schoolmaster	855
37	Teazle Merchant	Private School	16	23	Temporary Clerk in the Admiralty	854
	Builder and House Agent	Ditto	14	20	Assistant to Collector of Taxes, &c.	854
	Comptroller of Accounts, Customs	City of London School	14½	20	Clerk to Wholesale Tea Merchant	854
40	Minister of Church of Scotland	Private Tuition	18	19	Attending Classes at University College	850
41	Not stated	Grammar School, Wakefield	17	25	Assistant Schoolmaster	845
42	'cher	National School and Training College	20	23	Schoolmaster	843
43	Currier	National School	13	21	Solicitor's Clerk	829
44	Architect and Surveyor	Private School	14½	20	Clerk and Assistant to Architect	825
45	Clergyman	Eton	17	20	Supplementary Clerk, Sec.'s Office, G.P.O.	823
	Draper	Diocesan School, Lincoln	13½	20	Draper's Assistant	823
	Farmer	Private Tuition	15	18	Assistant Schoolmaster	823
48	Gentleman	Private School	17	25	Professor of English at a Foreign School	822

49	Schoolmaster	Private School	16	16	Just left School	817
50	Musical Composer	Ditto	14⅔	24	Temporary Clerk, Emigration Office	814
51	Innkeeper	Public School	14	20	Assistant Schoolmaster	813
52	Clerk to Shorthand Writer	City of London School	15	24	Clerk to Booksellers	812
53	Boot Manufacturer	Private School	14½	16	Solicitor's Clerk	811
54	Gentleman	Ditto	14	24	Clerk to Accountant	806
	Biscuit Baker	National School	18	19	Assistant Schoolmaster	806
56	Ironmonger	Private School	16	20	Ditto	804
57	Saddler	Ditto, and King's College, London	15–22	23	None	802
58	Clergyman	King's College School	16	18	Assistant Schoolmaster	800
59	Cashier in Grocer's Shop	Christ's Hospital	14	20	English Teacher in Foreign School	796
60	Coal Merchant	Private School	13	23	Clerk to Patent Candle Company	794
61	Clerk in Civil Service (Retired)	Ditto	14	19	Clerk to Wharfinger	793
62	Clergyman	Grammar School, Ipswich	17½	19	None	783
63	Superannuated Coast-guard Officer	National School	20	21	None	781
64	Ironmonger	Free School	15	18	Ironmonger's Assistant	780
65	Upholsterer	Grammar School, Stourbridge	14	18	Studying Music	777
66	Solicitor	University College School	16½	18	Studying Surgery	775
67	Clerk to Guardians of Union	Alton Grammar School	14⅓	23	Schoolmaster	774
68	Law Stationer	Public School	15	23	Clerk, Railway Clearing House	770
69	Hatter	Private School	14	19	Shipowner's Clerk	768
70	House Painter	Grammar School, Lewisham	15	22	Law Stationer's Book-keeper	761
71	Musician	Public School	13	18	Pupil-teacher	758
72	Engineer	Kneller Hall College	19	22	Assistant Schoolmaster	752
73	Clerk in Glass Works	National School and Training College	21	23	Schoolmaster	751
74	Export Supervisor, Calcutta	Private School	17	18	Clerk to Banking Agent	748
	Clerk, Duchy of Cornwall Office	Ditto	14	22	Solicitor's Clerk	748
76	Vice-Chancellor of Jamaica	Grammar School, Cranbrook	14	23	Clerk to Merchant and Stockbroker	746
77	Gentleman	Collegiate School	16	19	Clerk to Iron Merchant	744
78	Miller	Proprietary School	15	20	Clerk to Corn Factors	743
79	Colonel in Army	Private Tuition	—	24	None	742
80	Chaplain to British Legation, Naples	Marlborough College	18	20	Temporary Clerk in Admiralty	741
81	Assessor of Stage Carriage Duties	Private School	16	16	None	740
82	Clergyman	Grammar School, Brentwood	18	18	Private Tutor	739
83	Commission Merchant	Private School	17½	19	None	733
84	Clergyman	Educated by Father	—	17	Assistant Schoolmaster	732
	Commercial Traveller	Private School	12	16	Solicitor's Clerk	732
86	Silversmith	Ditto	13	19	Clerk to Railway Company	727
87	Heraldic Painter, Carver, and Sculptor	Grammar School, Leamington	13½	18	Solicitor's Clerk	726
88	House Agent	Private School	13	18	Surveyor and Architect's Clerk	718
	Tailor	City of London School	15	19	Banker's Clerk	718
90	Physician	Christ's Hospital	16	17	None	714
91	Agriculturist	Grammar School, Ipswich	15	16	None	712
	Searcher, Her Majesty's Customs	Private School	14	16	Clerk to Railway Company	712
93	None	Ditto	16	24	Brewer's Clerk	711
	Shipwright	British School	20	20	Teacher in British School	711
	Bookbinder	Choristers' School, King's College, Cambridge	15½	22	Organist and Evening Schoolmaster	711
	Parish Beadle	Private School	13¾	20	Solicitor's Clerk	711
	None	Ditto	16½	20	Clerk to Accountant	711
98	Carpenter and Joiner	National School	22	22	Pupil-teacher	695
99	Captain	University College School	17	24	Architect's Clerk	688
100	Clergyman	Private School	16	22	Sailor	687

List of all Persons who have obtained Certificates of Qualification for Appointment in the various Public Departments during the year 1858.

* Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (*) obtained honorary additions to their Certificates either for proficiency in extra subjects chosen by themselves, or for marked proficiency in prescribed subjects.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of *competition*.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
A.			
Abbott; Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 28.
*†Abbott; George Blizard	Audit Office	Clerk	October 6.
Adams; Francis	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 30.
Adams; Robert Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 24.
Agar; Thomas	Do.	Do.	August 6.
Ainsworth; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	January 16.
†Airth; John	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	January 7.
Allen; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 15.
†Allen; Richard Briggs	Poor Law Board	Supplementary Clerk	February 12.
Allison; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 5.
Alliston; James Albert	Do.	Do.	Septrmber 30.
Allsop; Samuel	Do.	Do.	February 17.
Alpine; David	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	November 27.
Ambler; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 4.
*†Anderson; James	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Edinburgh)	June 5.
*Anderson; Noel Robert	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	June 21.
	Do.	Clerk (Whitehall)	July 13.
†Anderton; George	Paymaster General's Office.	Clerk	June 3.
*†Andrews; William John	Customs	Searcher (London)	March 3.
Angior; John Harrison	Post Office	Mail Guard	April 16.
Apthorpe; Alfred John	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	July 8.
*Arber; Edward	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	May 29.
Ardin; William	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	December 2.
Armstrong; Francis Hugh	War Office	Temporary Clerk	May 26.
Arnold; Alexander	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 15.
Arnold; Thomas	Do.	Do.	August 23.
Asball; William Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 22.
Ashby; Robert	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	October 14.
Ashton; Thomas	Do.	Letter-carrier	January 18.
*Atkin; John Greenwood	Customs	Extra Clerk (London)	April 9.
Atkins; Charles	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	September 21.
Atkins; George Prince	Do.	Letter-carrier	November 19.
Atkins; Richard	Customs	Tidewaiter	September 30.
Atkinson; Bond Douglas	War Office	Temporary Clerk	August 24.
Atkinson; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 2.
Atkinson; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 31.
Atkinson; John Charles	Do.	Do.	March 9.
Aubertin; Henry	Do.	Do.	August 23.
Austin; James Kates	Do.	Do.	February 22.
B.			
*†Badcock; Jasper Capper	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 10.
Bain; John	Board of Fisheries (Scotland).	Supernumerary Officer	January 12.
Bain; John	Post Office	Labourer	July 30.
Baird; James	Customs	Tidewaiter	October 14.
Baker; Henry	War Office	Temporary Clerk	May 26.
Baker; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 17.
Ball; John	Do.	Do.	March 17.
Ballantyne; John	Do	Do.	April 7.
Bambridge; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 23.
Bamford; Daniel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 15.
Banning; James William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	January 16.
*†Barber; George	Customs	Landingwaiter	August 5.
*†Barker; John Colling	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	September 27.
Barker; William Alleyne	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	June 30.
Barker; William Wilson	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 6.
Barnes; James	Do.	Do.	March 4.
Barnwell; William Thackeray Irving.	War Office	Temporary Clerk	November 12.
Barrett; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 7.
Barter; Sidney James	Do.	Letter-carrier	November 3.
*Bartlett; Edward Phelips	Education Office	Third-class Clerk	December 4.
Basnett; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Copying Clerk (Licence Department).	December 8.
Bass; John	Do.	Assistant of Excise	April 27.
Bateman; Robert	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	October 19.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Baty; Edward	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 20.
Bax; Alexander George	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 11.
Beale; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 8.
Bean; Henry Valyer	War Office	Temporary Clerk	December 17.
Bearman; John Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 23.
a'Beckett; Albert	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 9.
Beckett; Dennis	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 12.
Begg; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 10.
Beirne; Martin	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 2.
Beman; James Thomas	Do.	Do.	September 13.
Berry; William	Do.	Do.	August 12.
Berry; William Wigley	Do.	Do.	June 17.
*†Bertolacci; Edward	Customs	Clerk (General Business, London).	March 19.
Bertram; James Cathie	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 20.
†Best; George	Do.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	December 24.
Best; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	March 15.
Betty; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 22.
Bevan; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 23.
Beveridge; Andrew	Customs	Tidewaiter	January 12.
Biggs; Albert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 23.
Biggs; Owen	Do.	Do.	April 6.
*†Bird; Charles	Customs	Clerk (Legal Quays Department).	December 4.
*Birds; James Adey	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	July 23.
Bishop, William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 13.
Blackburn; William Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 20.
Blackwood; Percy	War Office	Temporary Clerk	November 13.
Blair; Thomas James	Do.	Do.	August 11.
*Blake; Charles Carter	Do.	Do.	December 8.
Blanchard; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 12.
Bliss; David	Do.	Do.	October 11.
Blofeld; John Ansell	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 29.
Bloomfield; Henry Dawkes	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 30.
Bodle; Charles	Customs	Weigher	April 6.
† Boger; William Shadforth	War Office	Clerk	February 10.
* Bolger; Patrick	Customs	Tidewaiter	November 30.
Bolton; George Gumbrell	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 7.
Boorn; Richard James	Customs	Tidewaiter	December 31.
Booth; Richard	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 24.
Borland; Hugh	Do.	Letter carrier	March 31.
Borrell; John Maximilian	War Office	Temporary Clerk	May 26.
Borthwick; James	Customs	Clerk (Leith)	January 6.
Bourke; Joseph Richard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 17.
	Do.	Provincial Clerk	September 6.
Bower; Robert	Do.	Letter-carrier	November 13.
Bowker; James	Do.	Provincial Clerk	January 11.
Boyes; Robert	Do.	Letter-carrier	September 3.
*†Boyle; Neil	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Edinburgh)	June 5.
*Boyle; Richard Alexander	War Office	Temporary Clerk	August 23.
Boys; Herbert Graham	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Junior Clerk	August 10.
Bracken; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 9.
Bradley; Reuben	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 18.
Brand; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	July 2.
Branson; John	War Office	Temporary Clerk	July 7.
Branson; William Brown	Customs	Weigher	May 13.
Bray; Charles Blake	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 12.
Breeze; Robert Glendenning	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 30.
Brett; William Joseph	Do.	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	November 17.
Brewster; John Girling	Do.	Letter-carrier	February 27.
Bridger; John Ablett	Do.	Do.	April 8.
Brindle; William	Do.	Do.	January 13.
†Briscoe; John Manvers	Customs	Clerk (Jerquer's Office)	March 11.
†Bristow; James Alfred	War Office	Clerk (Military Store Service).	December 21.
Broadhead; Edward Brinckman.	Do.	Temporary Clerk	May 7.
Broadwater; Richard	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 13.
†Brooke; Thomas Wiltshire	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	December 18.
Brown; George William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 8.
Brown; John	Do.	Do.	August 23.
†Brown; John Saul Powell	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Sea Policy Office)	September 27.
Brown; Robert Bradley	Do.	Assistant of Excise	April 9.
Brown; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 6.
Brown; William Fraser	Do.	Do.	August 25.
Browne; Charles Henry	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	July 1.
Browne; John Edward	Do.	Extra Clerk	July 14.
†Browning; Alfred French	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	February 2.
Bruton; Frederick	Do.	Porter	December 28.
Buchanan; Charles Newton	Customs	Clerk (Gloucester)	May 26.
Buchanan; Robert	Do.	Tidewaiter	May 28.
Buckley; Denis	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 5.
Budd; William Tobias	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 21.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Bugden; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 30.
†Bunbury; Shirley	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	November 26.
Burge; Thomas Andrews	Audit Office	Messenger	July 10.
Burgess; Gideon William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	December 28.
Burgess; Mark	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 26.
Burke; George Leonard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 6.
*Burke; Richard Milo	Quartermaster-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	October 7.
Burke; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 30.
*Burnett; Robert James	Do.	Do.	September 22.
Burrell; Joshua	Do.	Do.	March 12.
Burrows; George William	Do.	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	September 20.
Burton; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	January 23.
Butler; Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 21.
Butler; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 17.
Butler; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 27.
Buxton; George Short	India Board	Assistant Keeper of Papers	March 6.
Buzza; John Stephens	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 10.
C.			
Cahalin; Thomas	Customs	Tidewaiter	October 26.
Cairns; George Nicholas	Do.	Do.	December 23.
Callan; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 19.
†Calvert; George Crace	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	December 3.
*Cameron; *Capt.* Charles Duncan.	Foreign Office	Vice-Consul	June 16.
Cameron; Donald	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 4.
*Cameron; Duncan Alexander	Customs	19th Clerk (Glasgow)	September 6.
Camfield; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 7.
Camp; George	Do.	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	November 8.
*†Campbell; James Duncan	Audit Office	Clerk	March 6.
Campion; Patrick Hanway	Customs	Weigher	August 24.
Canham; John Dearsley	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 19.
Canty; Jeremiah	Customs	Weigher	April 12.
*Carey; Thomas	Convict Service	Third-class Clerk	April 6.
Carney; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 21.
Carr; George Parker	Do.	Letter-carrier	March 29.
Carrette; Edward William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	November 4.
*Carrick; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 17.
Carrington; Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 11.
Carter; David Henry Frederick.	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	May 21.
*Carter; Edward George	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	April 23.
Cartwright; Christopher Simner.	Emigration Office	Do.	September 27.
Casey; Patrick	Post Office	Letter-carrier	December 2.
Cassell; William Edmund George.	Customs	Clerk (Cork)	June 14.
Cator; Frederick Henry	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 25.
Catchpole; William	Customs	Weigher	January 29.
Cawston; George Arthur	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 15.
Chads; Herbert	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 10
*†Chaine; William	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (Tea Department).	August 25.
Chalmers; James Brown	Do.	Tidewaiter	March 17.
Chambers; Christopher George.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	September 20.
†Chambers; John	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	November 30.
Chambers; Thomas	Do.	Clerk (Tea Department)	October 12.
Champ; Claudius Palmer	Do.	Clerk (Legal Quays Department).	October 12.
Chandler; Richard Daniel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 1.
Chandler; Henry	Do.	Do.	April 7.
Chapman; Charles Capel	War Office	Temporary Clerk	February 26.
Chapman; Charles James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	June 3.
Chapman; James	Convict Service	Third-class Clerk	August 9.
*Chapman; Robert Stanley	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 31.
Chapman; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 28.
Charles; Alfred	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 2.
Cheetham; George	Do.	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	December 7.
*Chetwode; Augustus Littleton.	Charity Commission	Third-class Clerk	April 19.
Chichester; Charles Manners Sutton.	War Office	Temporary Clerk	August 4.
†Child; Percy Wheeler	Do.	Clerk (Pall Mall)	February 10.
*Christie; Matthew Philip	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	November 3.
*†Churchill; Robert Tyley	Customs	Searcher (London)	January 29.
†Clapton; Henry	Do.	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	November 26.
Claridge; Benjamin	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 12.
*Clark; Albert Henry	University of London	Temporary Clerk	May 17.
Clark; Andrew	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 29.
*†Clark; Charles Grant	Do.	Supplementary Clerk (Edinburgh).	July 29.
Clark; John	Customs	Weigher	July 10.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Clark; Robert Holloway	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	October 12.
Clarke; Michael	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 15.
Clarke; William	Do.	Do.	September 21.
Clayford; Thomas	Do.	Letter-carrier	February 16.
Clayton; George Augustus	War Office	Temporary Clerk	November 22.
Climpson; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	June 17.
*Clipperton; *Capt.* Robert Charles.	Foreign Office	Vice-Consul	May 22.
*Clutterham; Daniel Ward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 30.
Coates; Abraham Thomas	Customs	Weigher	May 7.
Coates; Richard	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 10.
†Cobb; John Samuel	Customs	Clerk (East and West India Docks).	March 24.
Cochrane; John Alexander	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 2.
Cole; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 18.
Coleman; Edward	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	February 26.
†Coles; Charles James	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	January 27.
†Coles; Henry	Do.	Do.	March 20.
*Collett; John	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	June 18.
*†Colson; Thomas Morton	Customs	Gauger	May 29.
Compton; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 27.
†Condy; Philip James	War Office	Clerk (Royal Engineer's Department).	August 6.
Connor; Richard	Irish Constabulary (Inspector General's Office).	Messenger	December 20.
Conolly; Richard	Foreign Office	Attaché	July 29.
Conway; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 23.
Cook; George Hills	Do.	Provincial Clerk	February 17.
Cook; James	Customs	Weigher	February 11.
Cook; Samuel Bird	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	April 29.
Cook; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	December 11.
Cooper; John	Customs	Tidewaiter	June 4.
Cooper; Samuel Binge	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 26.
Cooper; Samuel Thomas	Do.	Do.	September 20.
Copland; Robert Johnstone	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 28.
Cormack; William	Customs	Tidewaiter	October 25.
Cornish; John William	Do.	Weigher	March 22.
Cottam; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 21.
Cotterell; Walter	Customs	Clerk (Weymouth)	February 19.
Cottier; Constantine Arthur Hall.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 10.
†Court; Walter Charles	Do.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	May 17.
Cox; Andrew John	Do.	Assistant of Excise	March 2.
Coxhead; James Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 23.
Crabbe; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 29.
Craig; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 6.
Craster; Thomas Henry	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	July 20.
Crathorne; Allan	Customs	Tidewaiter	June 23.
*Craven; Charles Dacre	Charity Commission	Third-class Clerk	December 16.
Crawford; Arthur Gell	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 26.
	Do.	Clerk (Military Store Service)	December 21.
Crawford; Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	August 23.
Criddle; John Henry	Do.	Letter-carrier	March 25.
*†Croll; John Foggo	Customs	Clerk (Perth)	December 2.
*†Crosse; Arthur	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	October 6.
Crowther; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 16.
Cuming; Peter	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 16.
Curtis; Charles John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 2.
Curtler; Ernest Bonaker	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	April 21.
Cutts; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 4.

D.

Dace; David	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 23.
*†Dalton; Henry Robert Samuel.	Do.	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	August 23.
Daly; Charles	Do.	Letter-carrier	July 3.
Dalyell; Ralph	War Department	Temporary Clerk	May 11.
Dancey; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 13.
Davidson; George John	Do.	Do.	September 28.
Davidson; Peter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 18.
Davies; William	Customs	Tidewaiter	October 5.
Davies; William	War Office	Temporary Clerk	December 17.
*†Davis; George Henry James.	Do.	Clerk (Pall Mall)	February 10.
Davis; George John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 19.
Dawkins; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	March 24.
Dawson; Charles Alfred	Admiralty Court	Clerk (Marshal's Office)	December 30.
†Dawson; Ernest	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	August 7.
Dawson; Walter Francis	War Office	Temporary Clerk	May 28.
Dawson; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 22.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Dawson; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 9.
Dean; John	Customs	Tidewaiter	December 7.
Dean; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 2.
†Deedes; Francis George	Do.	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	July 16.
†Deering; Theophilus	General Register Office.	Transcriber	January 21.
†Dick; Thomas Hope	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	February 25.
Dickson; George Allan	Do.	Assistant of Excise	March 30.
*Digby; Henry Somerville	Foreign Office	Attaché	February 13.
Dixon; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 31.
Dixon William James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 10
Doctor; John	Do.	Provincial Clerk	July 17.
Dodds; Jackson	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 31.
Dolamore; Henry	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	April 12.
*Domvile; Herbert Winnington.	Admiralty	Clerk (Whitehall)	October 26.
*†Donne; William Mowbray	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	March 25.
Donoher; Martin	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 30.
Dore; Charles James	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	October 12.
Dow; William C.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 24.
*†Dowse; Frederick Edward	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 18.
†Dowse; Thomas Richard	Do.	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	August 30.
Duchemin; Louis George	War Office	Temporary Clerk	May 28.
Ducrow; William Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 13.
Dudderidge; George Webb	Customs	Weigher	April 27.
†Dunn; John Messenger	Paymaster General's Office.	Clerk	June 30.
*†Dunning; John	Customs	Clerk (St. Katharine Docks)	March 23.
Durban; Frederick	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	September 30
*Dutton; Ann	Do.	Provincial Clerk	August 2.
*Dymock; Francis Douglas	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 21.
E.			
Eagles; Henry James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 14.
*†Earle; Nicholas	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	November 26.
Eaton; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 17.
†Ebden; Richard Powney	Colonial Office	Clerk	January 12.
Eckstein; Frederick	General Register Office	Transcriber	September 29.
*Ede; Charles Joseph	War Office	Temporary Clerk	November 17.
Edmunds; Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 2.
†Edwards; Charles	Customs	Clerk (St. Katharine Docks)	January 1.
Edwards; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 26.
†Eldred; Henry	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	December 16.
*†Elliott; Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Legal Quays Department).	November 27.
Ellis; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 20.
Emmerson; Hector Ross	Customs	Weigher	August 4.
Emmett; William Leason	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 8.
Evans; David	Inland Revenue	Messenger.	February 19.
Evans; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 19.
Evans; William	Do.	Do.	June 23.
*†Evans; William Furmston	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 18.
Eve; William Henry	Customs	Extra Weigher	December 1.
Eves; William Reed	Do.	Tidewaiter	April 15.
Ewington; Thomas Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 1.
F.			
Fairbairn; John	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	December 28.
Fairhead; Samuel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 4.
†Falconer; Robert	Do.	Supplementary Clerk (Edinburgh).	November 27.
*Fane; Edmund Douglas Veitch.	Foreign Office	Unpaid Attaché	November 6.
Fardell; Thomas George	War Department	Temporary Clerk	March 23.
Farmer; Denne	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 20.
Farmer; George Edward	Do.	Provincial Clerk	Do.
†Farmer; Thomas Alix	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	May 10.
Farquhar; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 14.
*†Farquharson; George Murray.	War Office	Temporary Clerk	April 5.
	Do.	Established Clerk	June 10.
Farr; Hilary	Do.	Temporary Clerk	November 18.
Fawcett; Thomas E.	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	May 13.
Fearnhead; Charles Peter	War Office	Temporary Clerk	May 28.
Fellows; Robert Bruce	Council Office	Supplemental Clerk	May 5.
†Feneighty; Roger	Convict Service Ireland	Assistant Schoolmaster	July 5.
Fennemore; Stephen Hulkes	Inland Revenue	Copying Clerk	December 24.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
*†Fforde; William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office, Dublin).	January 18.
Ficklin; Alfred	Do.	Assistant of Excise	February 4.
Fildes; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 29.
Finch; James	Do.	Do.	October 2.
Finegan; Peter	Do.	Do.	August 18.
*Finlay; James	National Education Office, Ireland.	Supplementary Clerk	April 12.
Finn; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 12.
Firth; Thomas	Customs	Tidewaiter	September 13.
*†Fisher; John	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	September 27.
*Fitzgerald; Desmond Gerald Manners.	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 22.
*Fleming; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 23.
†Fleming; James	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	November 30.
†Fletcher; George William Hewitt.	Civil Service Commission.	Clerk	January 18.
Fletcher; James Edward	Customs	Tidewaiter	March 25.
Fletcher; William	Do.	Do.	May 19.
*†Flinter; John Stuart	War Office	Clerk (Out-station)	July 16.
*†Flower; John Wooldridge	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	November 24.
Flynn; Edward Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 19.
Flynn; John	Do.	Do.	September 6
Foot; Edward Edwin	Customs	Messenger	June 9.
Forbes; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 7.
Foreman; William	War Office	Temporary Clerk	April 20.
Foster; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 4.
Francis; John William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	September 20.
*Fraser; Alexander Adolphus	War Office	Temporary Clerk	February 26.
Frith; Henry	Do.	Do.	July 14.
Frood; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 21.
Fullaway; Francis	Customs	Weigher	August 23.
Fuller; Stephen Drake	War Office	Temporary Clerk	May 29.
Fuller; Thomas	Customs	Searcher (Newhaven)	February 5.
Fyers; Robert	War Office	Clerk (Ionian Islands)	January 7.

G.

Gage; Archibald William	War Office	Temporary Clerk	April 23.
Gaines; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 4.
Gallagher; Thomas	Do.	Do.	February 12.
Gallington; Alfred	Customs	Tidewaiter	November 5.
Galloway; Thomas	Do.	Clerk (Arbroath)	December 28.
Game; Henry	War Office	Temporary Clerk	April 16.
Gane; Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 17.
Gardner; Joseph	Do.	Do.	August 17.
Garland; John	Do.	Provincial Clerk	January 18.
Garnham; James Robert	Do.	Letter-carrier	December 11.
Garratt; Charles	Do.	Do.	February 26.
Garrett; William Raymond	War Office	Temporary Clerk	August 25.
Gaskarth; Joseph Edwin	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	November 20.
Gasparini; Antonio Henry	Science and Art Department.	Ordinary Clerk	November 18.
Gaydon; Willian John Chappell.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 9.
†Geary; Alfred Augustus	War Office	Temporary Clerk	February 27.
	Do.	Established Clerk	June 10.
Gent; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 16.
Geoghegan; Charles	Do.	Do.	March 29.
Gibbons; Frederick	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 17.
*Gibbons; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	October 9.
*†Gibson; George	Board of Trade	Junior Supplementary Clerk	January 11.
*†Gidney; James Murton	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Comptroller General's Office, Edinburgh).	November 29.
*†Gielgud; Adam Johann Constantine.	War Office	Clerk	February 10.
Gilbert; Thomas William	Customs	Weigher	October 4.
Giles; John Crumpe	Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission	Permanent Draughtsman	August 4.
Gilham; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 29.
Gill; Richard	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	October 12.
†Gill; William Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Mail Office)	May 22.
Gillies; Andrew	Do.	Letter-carrier	August 23.
Girling; Frederick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 21.
Glendining; William	Do.	Do.	December 1.
Glenn; Arthur Wise	Do.	Do.	March 20.
Glover; Edwin	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 7.
Goldfinch; William Lasey	Customs	Tidewaiter	March 18.
Goodall; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	Feb. 23.
Gordon; Augustus Henry	War Office	Temporary Clerk	March 26.
†Gordon; Francis Frederick	Admiralty	Clerk (Whitehall)	October 19.
*†Gordon; James	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	March 23.
*†Gordon; William Cleather	War Office	Clerk (Military Store Service)	December 24.
Gore; Richard Benjamin	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	August 16.
†Gough; Thomas Peard	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 10.
Gould; Samuel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 12.
Graham; Farquhar	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 27.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Graham; Henry Stanley	Customs	Tidewaiter	May 7.
Graham; Thomas George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 29.
Grant; George Nelson	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	November 29.
Greathead; Thomas	War Office	Temporary Clerk	May 29.
Green; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 20.
Greenwood; John Mitchell	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 15.
Gregory; Matthew	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 1.
Gregson; John	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	June 15.
Grierson; Edward	Customs	Weigher	January 12.
Griffiths; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 26.
Griffiths; Thomas	Do.	Do.	April 19.
Griffiths; William	Customs	Tidewaiter	November 30.
Griffiths; William Henry	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	November 12.
Grinling; Henry	War Office	Clerk (Enfield)	March 11.
Groombridge; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 15.
*Gross; Marx	Do.	Do.	August 7.
Grover; SamuelThomas	Customs	Weigher	March 27.
Guinness; Charles Wolfran Nugent.	Quartermaster-General's Office (Dublin).	Clerk	March 1.
*†Gundry; Richard Simpson	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	February 23.
†Gunn; Charles	Do.	Do.	April 5.
Gutteridge; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 15.
H.			
Hackett; James	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	November 4.
Hackshall; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 30.
Hadow; Stuart James	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Clerk	August 30.
Hailing; William Richard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 12.
Hales; James	Do.	Do.	October 8.
*†Hales; John	Colonial Office	Clerk	September 6.
†Hall; Thomas	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk(Dublin)	May 17.
*Hallewell; Richard	Customs	Tidewaiter	November 23.
Hamilton; John	Do.	Weigher	March 3.
Hammond; Frederick Charles	Do.	Clerk (London Docks)	October 14.
Hampshire; Henry Charles	Adjutant General's Office (London).	Temporary Clerk	January 22.
	Do.	Clerk	March 31.
Hampton; George Essex	Emigration Board	Temporary Extra Clerk	October 19.
Hanbridge; William Hocter	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 7.
Handley; James Thomas	Customs	Principal Coast Officer (Burnham).	May 19.
Hanley; James	Do.	Tidewaiter	December 18.
Hannan; James David	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 22.
Hanney; William	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	November 4.
*Hardinge; Molyneux Sheffield Crampton Fitz.	War Office	Temporary Clerk	August 26.
Harland; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	December 13.
Harris; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 13.
*†Harris; Hetman Charles	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 10.
Harris; James Robert	Customs	Tidewaiter	December 30.
Harris; Martin Chichester	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 14.
Harris; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 12.
Harris; Walter Murphy	Customs	Tidewaiter	November 23.
†Harrison; George	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	December 28.
Harrison; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 4.
Hart; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 16.
Hawker; Edwin Pitsch Beames.	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	October 21.
*†Haworth; Martin Leslie	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	March 10.
Haycock; John Hiram	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	July 12.
Haydon; Frederic Wordsworth.	Factories Department	Sub-Inspector	May 12.
Heale; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 16.
*Hellyer; John Jorden	Customs	Tidewaiter	November 18.
Herberson; David	Do.	Do.	July 9.
*†Heydon; Willam Frederick	Do.	Clerk (London Docks)	January 2.
*Higgins; Alfred	War Office	Temporary Clerk	November 18.
Higgins; Henry	Do.	Do.	August 23.
†Higginson; Henry Peter	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	December 2.
*Higman; William Weston	Do.	Clerk and Searcher (Fowey)	June 17.
Hill; John	Do.	Weigher	April 26.
Hill; Samuel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 13.
*Hill; Thomas Blanchett	Customs	Messenger	June 8.
Hill; Thomas Isaac	Do.	Tidewaiter	January 18.
Hill; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 6.
Hilliard; Thos. Montgomery	Do.	Mail Guard	September 29.
Hillyard; John	Do.	Letter-carrier	March 16.
Hinchliff; Henry	Do.	Do.	April 21.
Hind; William	Customs	Principal Coast Officer (Irvine).	May 13.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Hinds; Joseph Peter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 20.
Hingston; George	Customs	Clerk (Plymouth)	August 9.
Hirrill; Bernard John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 10.
*†Hirst; Thomas Jermyn	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	January 8.
Hiscott; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 30.
Hitchcock; Walter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 18.
Hitchen; Isaac John	Adjutant General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	May 7.
*†Hitchins; Henry	Customs	Clerk (Legal Quays Department).	February 20.
Hoad; Thomas Russell	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 28.
Hobbs; George Henry	Do.	Do.	May 1.
Hobgen; Horace	Customs	Tidewaiter	November 29.
Hodgson; John Hesket	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 1.
Hogg; George	Do.	Do.	October 27.
†Hohler; Thomas Theobald	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	April 30.
	Do.	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	September 21.
Holloway; George Farhill	Post Office	Mail Guard	January 26.
Holmes; John Emra	Customs	Clerk (Hartlepool)	March 17.
Holt; Moorsom Grinstead	War Office	Temporary Clerk	November 22.
Homan; Charles Henry	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	November 1.
Honywill; John Elliott	Do.	Weigher	July 10.
Hooker; William Reginald	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 10.
*†Hort; John	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (Tea Department).	August 25.
Hoskins; Francis Radcliffe	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	March 5.
*Houghton; Henry	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	August 9.
Howard; George Henry	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	October 30.
*†Howard; Thomas Ross	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (Legal Quays Office).	August 18
Howell; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 20.
†Howes; Henry Francis	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	November 30.
Hudson; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 20.
Hughes; Edward	Council of Military Education.	Clerk	September 27.
Hughes; John Inman	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 15.
Hughes; William	Customs	Tidewaiter	July 5.
Hunt; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 19.
Hunter; Charles	Customs	Tidewaiter	May 14.
*Hunter; Henry John	Admiralty Registry	Supplementary Clerk	December 27.
Hurst; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 17.
Husband; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 16.
Hutchinson; Charles Michael	Customs	Tidewaiter	October 28.
Huxham; Thomas William Collings.	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	October 14.
I.			
Ibberson; Abraham	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 16.
Ibbotson; Thomas Henry	War Office	Temporary Clerk	May 19.
Iliff; Henry	Do.	Clerk (Chemist's Office, Woolwich).	June 4.
*Inman; James	General Register Office	Indexer	August 30.
Ireland; David	Customs	Tidewaiter	November 26.
Irish; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 1.
Irvine; William	Do.	Surveyor's Stationary Clerk	November 13.
*†Irwin; Charles King	Constabulary Receiver's Office.	Clerk	May 31.
†Irwin; Henry Augustus	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	October 14.
Isherwood; Thomas	Do.	Assistant of Excise	August 9.
J.			
Jack; Donald	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 30.
Jackson; David	Do.	Do.	September 21.
*Jackson; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 13.
Jackson; John Houlton	Quartermaster General's Office.	Clerk	October 29.
Jackson; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 2.
Jackson; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 15.
*Jacobs; Edwin William	Customs	Tidewaiter	July 21.
*†Jago; Richard	War Office	Temporary Clerk	July 1.
	Do.	Clerk (Military Store Service).	December 21.
James; Thomas Edward	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	August 2.
James; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	June 10.
Jarritt; Henry	Do.	Do.	March 15.
Jeffrey; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	February 27.
Jenkins; Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 19.
Jenkins; John Sims	Do.	Do.	May 17.
*†John; Edward William	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	October 6.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Johnson; Edwin	Post Office	Mail Guard	April 7.
Johnson; Henry William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 27.
Johnston; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 23.
Johnston; James	Customs	Tidewaiter	August 23.
Jolliffe; Thomas William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 18.
Jolliffe; William Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	August 30.
*†Jolly; George	Customs	Landingwaiter	August 4.
Jones; Elizabeth	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 24.
Jones; George Frederick	Do.	Letter-carrier	December 7.
Jones; George Thomas	Do.	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	October 30.
†Jones; William Powell	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	April 24.
*Justican; James William	War Office	Temporary Clerk	July 7.
K.			
Kay; Julius	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 17.
Kaye; John	Do.	Do.	January 2.
Kean; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 27.
*†Kellman; James Cragg	War Office	Clerk (Military Store Service).	December 22.
Kemp; Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	March 13.
Kemplay; Thomas Webster	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 18.
*Kennedy; John Gordon	Foreign Office	Attaché	March 5.
Kenny; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 30.
*Kenny; Charles Stopford	War Office	Temporary Clerk	November 2.
Kerr; Alexander Jessamine	Customs	Clerk (Greenock)	September 1.
Kerr; George	Do.	Tidewaiter	August 31.
*Ketley; Joseph Pennyman	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	March 2.
Kettle; Charles Edward	Do.	Clerk (Birmingham).	August 4.
Key; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 21.
Kilgour; David	Do.	Do.	April 12.
Kimbell; Henry Edward	Do.	Do.	August 16.
King; David	Do.	Do.	February 22.
King; Thomas Kippax	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Junior Clerk	July 1.
King; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 16.
Kingsford; Liberty Caius	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 23.
*Kingsmill; Thomas	Prisons Department	Third-class Clerk	May 1.
*Kirby; Henry	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	October 12.
*†Kitchener; Alfred	Do.	Clerk (East and West India Docks).	August 25.
Kittow; Thomas John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 23.
Knevett; Thomas	Customs	Tidewaiter	August 10.
Knight; Chapman	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 13.
†Knight; John Sparrow	Do.	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	October 16.
Knights; Robert	Do.	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	October 14.
*†Knott; George Gawler	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	July 9.
*†Knox; Ralph Henry	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	February 10.
L.			
Labourn; Thomas William Frank.	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	June 25.
†Lacon; Rowland Francis	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	July 7.
Lamb; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	December 30.
Lambert; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 13.
†Lambert; John Campbell	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	February 10.
Langley; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 18.
Langran; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	October 22.
*Lankester; Clarence	Post Office	Surveyor's Stationary Clerk (Ireland).	January 5.
†Larkins; Edward Knight	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	November 27.
Larmour; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 10.
La Thangue; Richard Henry	General Register Office.	Clerk	December 29.
*Laumann; Edward Andrew	Quartermaster-General's Office (London).	Temporary Clerk	September 22.
*Lawrence; Christain William.	Foreign Office	Attaché	September 21.
Leacock; Samuel Richard	War Office	Clerk (Royal Engineers' Department).	April 22.
Leahair; Walter	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 8.
Leary; John	Customs	Tidewaiter	September 27.
†Lee; James	Do.	Clerk (Liverpool)	April 20.
†Leest; William Shaw	War Office	Clerk (Royal Engineers' Department).	July 9.
Leigh; Edward	Police Court (Bow Street).	Junior Clerk	October 2.
Leitch; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 8.
*Lenox-Conyngham; George	Foreign Office	Attaché	May 22.
Lewins; William	Post Office	Clerk (Railway Post Office, London).	January 12.
Lewinton; Henry	Do.	Letter-carrier	September 21.
Lewis; David	Do.	Do.	October 21.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Liddell; Arthur Thomas	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 25.
†Liddell; Matthew	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	May 31.
Lindon; Samuel	Customs	Tidewaiter	July 26.
Lindsay; David	Do.	Do.	March 12.
*†Lindsay; William Palliser	Audit Office	Clerk	November 25.
Lindsey; Matthew John	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	November 8.
Lingwood; Edgar	Do.	Provincial Clerk	November 19.
Litchfield; Jeremiah	Do.	Labourer	August 30.
Little; Edwin George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 4.
Livingstone; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 21.
*†Lloyd; Joseph Mathias	War Office	Clerk (Military Store Service).	December 23.
Lockhart; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 17.
Lockwood; Henry William	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	March 29.
†Lockyer; Joseph Norman	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	February 10.
Logan; Thomas Munro	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 15.
Lowndes; James	War Office	Temporary Clerk	August 12.
Lucas; Manoah	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 20.
Lucey; Michael	Do.	Do.	December 1.
Lumpe; Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 27.
Lunt; Mark	Do.	Do.	September 6.
Luscombe; Tooke Cuming	Office of Directors of Prisons, Ireland.	Draughtsman Clerk	March 9.
Lynch; Denis	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 19.
Lyon; Edward	Customs	Tidewaiter	June 10.
*†Lyons; Wilson Dobie Wilson.	Seamen's Registry Office.	Junior Clerk	November 15.
M.			
†Macaulay; George Dundas	Constabulary of Ireland (Inspector General's Office).	Clerk	June 16.
M'Bean; Thomas John	Customs	Extra Weigher	February 9.
	Do.	Weigher	December 29.
M'Carthy; Jeremiah	Do.	Tidewaiter	February 9.
M'Cartney; James	Do.	Do.	June 21.
M'Clelland; Robert	Do.	Extra Weigher	August 23.
†M'Clintock; Charles Fortescue.	Constabulary of Ireland (Inspector General's Office).	Clerk	June 16.
M'Colley; Thomas	Customs	Weigher	January 8.
M'Conkey; William James	Do.	Tidewaiter	June 1.
M'Corquodale; Dugald	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 13.
M'Cubbin; Hugh Kennedy	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 21.
M'Cullin; Bryan Thomas	Customs	Weigher	March 4.
Macfarlane; Duncan	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 15.
M'Gough; Michael	Do.	Do.	August 24.
M'Ilwain; Henry	Do.	Do.	November 20.
M'Intyre; John	Do.	Do.	December 3.
Mackellar; Pierre Cochrane Duncan.	War Office	Temporary Clerk	July 8.
Mackintosh; John Lachlane	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 23.
M'Lachlan; Robert	Do.	Do.	July 9.
M'Laughlin; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 21.
M'Lean; Duncan	Do.	Do.	February 3.
M'Leen; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 17.
†M'Loughlin; George	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	December 3.
*M'Mahon; William Samuel	Foreign Office	Attaché	March 27.
M'Maniman; William	Customs	Tidewaiter	February 2.
M'Neale; Daniel	Do.	Weigher	November 2.
†M'Pherson; Lauchlan	Do.	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	November 27.
Maddison; John Thomas	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	December 11.
Madgin; James	Customs	Tidewaiter	March 2.
Maguire; Bernard	Post Office	Letter-carrier (Dublin)	January 18.
Maher; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 13.
Maher; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 28.
Mainwaring; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	June 17.
*†Majendie; Arthur	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	February 10.
Major; Hubert	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	March 29.
Mandy; William Thomas	Do.	Letter-carrier	March 12.
Mangan; Patrick	Customs	Weigher	April 12.
Mantle; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 16.
Marsh; George Nap	Do.	Do.	August 25.
Marshall; James Ore	War Office	Clerk (Royal Engineers' Department).	November 23.
Martin; James	Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission.	Copying Clerk	June 26.
Martin; John Billet	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 19.
Martin; Joseph Samuel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	December 27.
†Marzials; Frank Thomas	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	February 10.
Matthews; Ernest Oliver Adolphus.	Customs	Tidewaiter	March 13.
Mawson; Charles Loftus	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 19.
Maybury; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 8.
Mayo; William Robert	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 3.
Mazey; William James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 16.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Meadows; Charles Philip Pierrepont.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 7.
Mécrow; Walter Gilbert	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	March 24.
Meginley; John Henry	Do.	Letter-carrier	May 10.
Mellor; Edward Joseph	War Office	Temporary Clerk	May 8.
Mercier; Charles Edward	Customs	Clerk (Legal Quays Office)	October 12.
Merrett; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 11.
† Merrylees; Robert	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 10.
* Meyer; Albert	War Office	Temporary Clerk	November 5
Middleton; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 3.
Middleton; Robert	Do.	Letter-carrier	August 25.
† Miles; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	October 14.
Miles; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 22.
Millard; Henry	Do.	Do.	February 12.
Millen; Joseph Solomon	Do.	Do.	February 3.
* Miller; Ernest	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Clerk	July 24.
Miller; George	Customs	Tidewaiter	December 13.
Miller; Hugh	Do.	Do.	March 29.
† Miller; John Vaughan	Admiralty	Clerk (Whitehall)	November 22.
Miller; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	June 28.
Miller; William Henry	Customs	Weigher	September 20.
Miller; William Louis	Do.	Tidewaiter	August 11.
Milligan; William Henry	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	July 23.
Mills; Herbert James	War Office	Clerk (Military Store Service)	December 28.
Milne; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 3.
Milton; Thomas James	Do.	Do.	October 2.
Moncur; William	Do.	Do.	February 22.
Monro; Alexander Aylmer	Do.	Do.	March 16.
Montagu; Arthur Thomas	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	October 28.
Moore; William	Customs	Tidewaiter	February 3.
Moorhead; Whicher	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Junior Clerk	September 10.
Moran; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 27.
† Morel; Charles Henry	Do.	Clerk (Accountant and Comptroller General's Office, London).	March 23.
Morgan; Frederick Vonholte	Customs	Weigher	September 8.
Morgan; Henry	War Office	Clerk (Military Store Service)	December 23.
Morgan; James Lushington	Do.	Temporary Clerk	November 27.
Morley; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 23.
* † Morrey; Henry Charles	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 14.
	Do.	Clerk (Military Store Service)	December 21.
* Morshead; Edward John	Do.	Temporary Clerk	May 19.
Mostyn; William	Customs	Tidewaiter	October 4.
† Mount; John	Do.	Clerk (Tea Department)	November 30.
Moxon; Jenner	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 4.
Muir; Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 30.
* † Mullett; William James	Customs	Clerk (Legal Quays Department).	December 4.
Mullis; John Carter	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 15.
Mulrenan; Francis	Do.	Do.	June 11.
Munday; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 16.
Munn; Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 24.
Munro; Isaac	Do.	Do.	January 21.
† Munro; Thomas	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 18.
† Murdoch; Sidney	Do.	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin).	June 18.
Murphy; Peter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 6.
Murray; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 1.
Murray; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 22.
Murrow; William Henry	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	November 18.
Mussen; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 10.
Muston; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	December 17.
N.			
Nantes; Alfred Pritzler	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	June 26.
Nash; Thomas John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	January 9.
Neill; William	Customs	Tidewaiter	April 6.
Nelson; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 5.
Nevens; Alexander	Customs	Tidewaiter	November 30.
Newbery; William George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 23.
* † Newman; Henry	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	December 15.
Newton; Samuel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 2.
Nicholson; Edward	Do.	Do.	December 8.
Nicholson; James	Customs	Tidewaiter	April 27.
Nicholson; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 26.
Nix; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 30.
† Nixon; Albert Charles	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	June 29.
Noden; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 5.
Noon; Daniel Friend	Customs	Weigher	February 22.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Norman; Cecil George	War Office	Temporary Clerk	August 2.
*North; Hon. Frederick Henry.	Foreign Office	Attaché	October 18.
Norton; Edward Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 12.
O.			
*†Oakes; Augustus Henry	Foreign Office	Clerk (Librarian's Department).	April 5.
O'Brien; Michael	Post Office	Letter-carrier	June 26.
O'Connell; Michael	Customs	Tidewaiter	April 5.
†O'Donnell; Joseph	War Office	Established Clerk	June 10.
†Olpherts; Robert Pearce	Do.	Clerk (Military Store Service)	December 21.
O'Neil; Willoughby Gordon	Quartermaster-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	February 19.
	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Clerk	August 25.
O'Neill; Gerald Joseph	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 21.
Ormond; Peter	Customs	Tidewaiter	February 27.
Ostler; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 27.
Ouzman; Alfred Charles	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	November 19.
Ovenden; Lewis	Do.	Letter-carrier	June 26.
Overy; William Henry	Do.	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	November 16.
Owen; Thomas	Do.	Provincial Clerk	February 6.
P.			
*†Page; George Alfred	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	December 7.
Page; Joseph William	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	August 23.
*Page; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 18.
*Paine; William Burton	Do.	Do.	February 9.
Painter; Edwin	Customs	Weigher	December 10.
Painter; John	Do.	Tidewaiter	March 30.
Palmer; Edwin	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 16.
Palmer; Ephraim James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 13.
Parkinson; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 12.
Parker; William Roy	Customs	Tidewaiter	February 23.
Parmenter; George Frederick.	Post Office	Mail Guard	May 18.
Parr; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	July 2.
Parsons; William James	Do.	Do.	August 7.
Paterson; James	Do.	Provincial Clerk	February 10.
*Paton; Andrew Archibald	Foreign Office	Vice-Consul	April 5.
Paul; Thomas	Council of Military Education.	Clerk	February 8.
Paxton; Elliot	Customs	Weigher	March 5.
	Do.	Tidewaiter	July 24.
	Do.	Clerk (Dover)	September 1.
Payn; Howard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 27.
Peacock; George	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 16.
Pearse; Arthur	Foreign Office	Vice-Consul	November 1.
Peel; Edmund Yates	War Office	Temporary Clerk	April 5.
*†Peel; Lawrence	Do.	Established Clerk	June 10.
*Peile; Percival Bringhurst Babington.	Science and Art	Ordinary Clerk	June 4.
Pellatt; Alfred Hope	War Office	Temporary Clerk	November 18.
*Pennefather; Richard	Foreign Office	Attaché	May 22.
Penny; James Graham	Post Office	Mail Guard	January 2.
Percy; Richard Edward	Do.	Provincial Clerk	November 24.
Perry; Joseph Beckett	Do.	Letter-carrier	June 19.
Phillipps; George	Customs	Tidewaiter	May 7.
*Phillips; John	Do.	Do.	January 29.
Phillips; Maurice Griffith	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	December 2.
*†Phillipson; George Michael	Do.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	January 26.
*Phipps; Edmund Constantine Henry.	Foreign Office	Attaché	May 11.
Phipps; Owen Handcock	War Office	Temporary Clerk	July 14.
†Phipps; Pownoll William	Admiralty	Clerk (Whitehall)	January 11.
Piggott; Henry George	War Office	Temporary Clerk	May 26.
*Piggott; Thomas Digby	Do.	Do.	November 20.
Pike; Edmund William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 23.
Pitts; Frederick Thomas Edmonds.	Do.	Do.	September 6.
*†Plumer; Henry Thomas	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	May 10.
Pocock; Arthur Willington	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 2.
*Pollock; David George Hope	Adjutant-General's Office.	Do.	September 3.
Pond; William George	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	November 23.
Poulton; Henry George	Do.	Provincial Clerk	June 24.
*†Pout; John Henry	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	October 7.
Powell; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 8.
Pownall; William Ricketts	Emigration Office	Junior Clerk	February 2.
Pringle; Charles Stuart	War Office	Temporary Clerk	May 17.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Pritchard; George Thompson	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 15.
Prosser; James Batchelor	Do.	Do.	March 18.
Prowse; James Allen	Customs	Tidewaiter	February 19.
Pughe; Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 21.
Purcell; Patrick	Customs	Tidewaiter	October 25.
Purr; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 14.
†Pyne; Charles Augustus	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	December 1.
Q.			
Quacy; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 7.
*†Quarm; Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	November 24.
Queen; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 26.
*Quigly; Joseph James	National Education Office (Ireland).	Supplemental Clerk	April 12.
†Quin; John Henry	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (Legal Quays Office).	August 30.
Quin; Owen	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 26.
Quinland; Edward Samuel	War Office	Temporary Clerk	December 23.
Quinn; Joseph James	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	October 12.
Quinn; William	Do.	Tidewaiter	January 9,
R.			
Ralston; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 22.
Rawlings; William, Edward	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	October 25.
Rawlins; Henry John Eastman.	Lunacy Commission (London).	Clerk	February 1.
*Raymond; Thomas Warner	War Office	Temporary Clerk	July 23.
Raynsford; Charles Arthur	Do.	Do.	August 2.
*Reade; William Winwood	Seamen's Registry Office.	Junior Clerk	October 11.
Ready; Patrick William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 3.
Redford; George	Do.	Do.	November 29.
Reece; Herbert	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	August 30.
Reed; Benjamin	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 29.
Rees; David	Do.	Do.	January 27.
Reid; George Irving	War Office	Temporary Clerk	November 22.
*Reid; Thomas	Post Office	Letter carrier	September 22.
Reynolds; Peter	Do.	Do.	February 24.
Rhodes; John James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 2.
Richards; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 29.
Richards; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	July 14.
Richardson; Alfred Baptiste	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 3.
Richardson; John Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 6.
Richardson; William Fallowfield.	Do.	Do.	July 12.
Richley; John	Customs	Tidewaiter	May 3.
Richmond; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 19.
Richmond; William	Customs	Tidewaiter	April 9.
Richards; George Henry Lascelles.	Factories Department	Sub-Inspector	November 20.
*†Ringrose; Basil	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 18.
Riordan; John Michael	Customs	Tidewaiter	March 1.
Roberts; Edward Angell	War Office	Temporary Clerk	May 20.
Roberts; Edward Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	April 1.
Roberts; George	Do.	Do.	April 19.
Roberts; Samuel Henry	Convict Service	Third-class Clerk	April 1.
Roberts; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 11.
Robertson; William	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	December 17.
Robinson; Charles	Do.	Searcher (Stockton)	February 1.
Robinson; Charles Lewis	Post Office	Letter-carrier	January 15.
Robinson; David	Do.	Do.	November 20.
*†Robinson; Lionel George	Audit Office	Clerk	November 25.
Robinson; Thomas Craig	Customs	Tidewaiter	June 1.
Rochford; Thomas	Do.	Clerk (Tea Department)	October 12.
Roe; Edwin Stanley	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 24.
*†Roe; William Turner	Audit Office	Clerk	July 10.
Rogers; William Morse	Customs	Clerk (Shields)	July 19.
Roper; Robert	Do.	Clerk (Tea Department)	October 12.
Rowe; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 28.
Rowe; Roderick	Do.	Letter-carrier	October 7.
Rowlay; David	Do.	Do.	April 8.
Russell; Ebenezer	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	September 15.
Russell; Edward Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 15
Russell; Frederick	Do.	Do.	June 23.
*†Russell; James	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	August 6.
†Russell; Reginald	Foreign Office	Clerk	February 22.
Ryland; Jane Beddome	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 27.
Rymer; John	Do.	Letter-carrier	August 16.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
S.			
Sadler; Frederick Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 22.
Saffery; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	September 20.
*St. Clair; Alexander Bower	Foreign Department	Attaché	June 23.
Sales; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 12.
Samuel; William	Do.	Do.	March 26.
Samuels; William	Do.	Do.	March 10.
Sargent; John	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 10.
†Sargent; Johns	Customs	Clerk for General Business (London).	March 31.
Saunders; Edward Arthur	Do.	Tidewaiter	September 20.
Scarborough; Alfred Osgood	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 23.
Schofield; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	July 19.
Scholefield; James	Do.	Provincial Clerk	December 3.
*†Scoles; James	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	February 10.
†Scott; Henry John	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	December 2.
Scott; Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	June 26.
Scott; Thomas	Do.	Do.	September 6.
Seager; Robert Frank	Do.	Do.	January 15.
Sealy; Edward Percy	Do.	Provincial Clerk	January 5.
Sell; John	Customs	Clerk (St. Katharine Docks)	December 13.
*Seymour; Arthur Henry	Foreign Office	Attaché	December 4.
Seymour; Hugh Hunter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 30.
Shaw; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 30.
Sheard; Alfred	Do.	Do.	December 7.
*†Shebbeare; Reginald John	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	March 4.
Shepheard; Frederic	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	March 29.
Shipton; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	November 25.
Shirley; Thomas	Do.	Do.	September 28.
Shorto; Henry Woodley	Customs	Tidewaiter	July 16.
Silvester; Jesse	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 27.
Silcox; George	Do.	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	September 27.
Simpson; Robert Thompson	Customs	Tidewaiter	December 2.
Sketchley; Arthur Powys	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	April 24.
*†Skinner; George Edward	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (Legal Quays Department).	August 23.
Skoins; William John Lewis	Do.	Tidewaiter	July 5.
Skues; William James Gordon.	Do.	Weigher	January 20.
Skull; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 15.
Sleigh; Hamilton Norman	War Office	Temporary Clerk	November 18.
Smart; Walter	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 17.
*Smith; Arthur	War Office	Temporary Clerk	July 22.
*†Smith; Edwin	Do.	Do.	April 23.
	Do.	Established Clerk	June 10.
*Smith; Frederick Samuel Charles.	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	October 12.
Smith; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 8.
Smith; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 18.
Smith; Samuel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 8.
*Smith; Sydney	War Office	Temporary Clerk	November 20.
Smith; Thomas	Customs	Tidewaiter	September 21.
†Smith; William	Do.	Clerk (Legal Quays Department).	December 2.
Snow; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 7.
Snowdon; Christopher	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	October 29.
Soddy; William John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 26.
Sole; William Neame	Do.	Do.	March 31.
Somers; Frederick Payne Hawkins.	Customs	Messenger	August 17.
Soulsby; Christopher Percy	War Office	Temporary Clerk	May 27.
Southey; Frederick	Customs	Tidewaiter	May 18.
Southwell; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 10.
Southwood; Charles Frederick	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 23.
Sparks; George Owen	Do.	Do.	September 27.
†Spear; Spencer Hawkshaw	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant and Comptroller General's Office.)	December 2.
Speller; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 17.
Spencer; Robert	Customs	Tidewaiter	September 6.
Sproat; Robert	Do.	Do.	February 3.
†Spyer; Richard	Joint Stock Companies Registration Office.	Clerk	April 29.
Standerwick; Richard Silvanus.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 18.
*Stanley; Edward Dowling	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 21.
Stark; Matthew	Customs	Extra Weigher	March 16.
	Do.	Weigher	December 29.
Stratham; William Horner	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 30
†Stebbing; Charles James	Customs	Supplementary Clerk (Receiver General's Office).	June 26.
Steer; John Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	September 20.
†Stephenson; John	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	April 23.
Stewart; Charles Colledge	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 5.
Stokes; Abjohn	Do.	Provincial Clerk	June 24.
Stone; John	Do.	Letter-carrier	August 1
Storey; John	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	February 23.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
*†Stratton; John	War Office	Clerk (Military Store Service)	December 21.
Stratton; William Henry Fuller	Science and Art Department.	Ordinary Clerk	June 4.
Stribley; Thomas	Customs	Tidewaiter	January 20.
Stringer; Robert Hunt	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 29.
Strong; Henry Edward	Customs	Clerk	July 6.
Stuart; *Major* Robert	Foreign Department	Vice-Consul	April 30.
†Stubbing; Charles	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	February 2.
Stubbs; George Alexander	Post Office	Temporary Extra Clerk (Secretary's Office).	May 5.
†Styles; Robert Henry Poole	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	December 7.
Sullivan; Jeremiah	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 13.
Summers; Robert Thomas	Do.	Do.	December 15.
Sutherland; Charles Leslie	War Office	Temporary Clerk	November 12.
Sutterby; Joseph	Customs	Messenger	July 23.
†Swain; Duncan	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	June 10.
Swain; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Copying Clerk	December 9.
Sweeny; John	Customs	Extra Weigher	March 22.
Swift; Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	March 13.

T

†Taggart; Thomas Prior Ayres.	Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland.	Clerk in Fines and Penalties Department.	October 27.
Tait; James	Customs	Tidewaiter	August 23.
Tansley; William Henry	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	October 16.
Tapp; George Matthew	War Office	Temporary Clerk	July 15.
Tasker; William	Customs	Weigher, Tidewaiter, &c.	September 27.
Taylor; Albert Blandford	Post Office	Labourer	February 19.
†Taylor; David Florentine Ross.	General Register Office	Indexer	March 18.
Taylor; Frank George	Customs	Extra Clerk	March 17.
	Do.	Clerk (St. Katharine Docks)	November 30.
Taylor; Herbert	Stationery Office	Clerk	July 6.
Taylor; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	December 24.
Taylor; John Edmund	War Office	Temporary Clerk	July 24.
Taylor; William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Department, Edinburgh).	October 29.
Thomas; Alfred Coldrick	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 13.
Thomas; William	Do.	Do.	June 26.
Thompson; Edward Sparke Stroud.	War Office	Temporary Clerk	October 28.
Thompson; Francis Edward	Do.	Do.	June 4.
Thompson; James	Customs	Tidewaiter	April 9.
Thompson; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 24.
Thompson; Rowland F.	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	June 17.
Thompson; Thomas	War Office	Temporary Clerk	June 30.
Thoms; Merton Anthony	House of Lords	Clerk	May 4.
Thomson; Alexander	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 29.
*Thomson; William Edward Stanley.	Admiralty Registry	Supplementary Clerk	December 28.
*Thorn; Percy	War Office	Temporary Clerk	November 13.
Thunder; Andrew Frederick	National Education Office, Ireland.	Supplemental Clerk	April 17.
*Thurlow; Hon. Thomas John Hovell.	Foreign Office	Attaché	November 27.
Tisdall; George	Post Office	Letter carrier	December 11.
Todd, Thomas Robson	Do.	Do	October 19.
Tombleson; William	Do.	Do.	August 10.
Tonkinson; Benjamin	Do.	Provincial Clerk	June 14.
*Townsend; Charles	Education Department	Assistant Clerk	September 22.
Transom; Eustace	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 22.
Treleaven; John Henry	Customs	Weigher	January 22.
†Tresilian; Stewart	Do.	Supernumerary Clerk (Legal Quays Department).	September 14.
Tresilian; William Dowden	Do.	Extra Weigher	August 5.
*†Tringham; William Lloyd	War Office	Temporary Clerk	April 24.
	Do.	Established Clerk	June 10.
†Tubb; James	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant and Comptroller's Office).	June 4.
Tucker; John Marsh	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	March 23.
Tucker; Robert	Do.	Letter-carrier	August 31.
Tuke; Joseph	Do.	Do.	September 14.
*†Turle; Charles Edward	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	February 10.
Turnbull; James Sellars	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 20.
*Turner; Anselm	House of Commons	Clerk (Journal Office)	February 1.
Turner; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 15.
Turner; Samuel	Do.	Do.	November 24.
Turner; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	January 16.
Tutty; Robert	Customs	Extra Weigher	April 12.
Tye; John Edward	Post Office	Labourer	January 13.
Tyler; English	Do.	Letter-carrier	July 23.
Tyrer; John Jordan	Do.	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	November 1.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
U.			
Underwood; George William	Customs – –	Tidewaiter – – –	March 18.
Underwood; James – –	Post Office – –	Letter-carrier – –	October 25.
*†Uniacke; Andrew Eliott Molyneux.	War Office – –	Clerk (Pall Mall) – –	February 10.
Upsher; James – –	Post Office – –	Auxiliary Letter-carrier –	October 2.
Usher; Robert – –	Do. – –	Temporary Extra Clerk (Dublin).	September 14.
V.			
Varndell; Charles Alexander	Post Office – –	Letter-carrier – –	June 23.
Vasey; William – –	Customs – –	Tidewaiter – – –	March 8.
Vaughan; Thomas – –	Post Office – –	Letter-carrier – –	December 7.
†Vint; James White –	Do. – –	Clerk (Money Order Office) –	September 10.
*Vizard; Andrew – –	Admiralty – –	Dockyard Clerk – –	July 30.
Vose; Henry – – –	Post Office – –	Letter-carrier – –	February 12.
W.			
Wainman; George Barras –	Customs – –	Tidewaiter – – –	January 21.
Wakefield; Henry – –	Post Office – –	Letter-carrier – –	March 13.
Waldock; James Hyde –	Customs – –	Tidewaiter – – –	September 29.
†Walker; Albert – –	Do. – –	Clerk (Examiner's Office) –	November 24.
Walker; Charles James –	War Office – –	Temporary Clerk – –	June 23.
†Walker; John – –	Inland Revenue –	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	April 5.
†Walker; William Carden –	Customs – –	Gauger – – –	August 10.
Wall; Thomas Spencer –	Post Office – –	Letter-carrier – –	August 30.
Wallbridge; Henry Richardson	Customs – –	Clerk (Examiner's Office) –	October 12.
*†Walpole; Spencer –	War Office – –	Temporary Clerk – –	March 29.
	Do. – –	Clerk (Pall Mall) – –	June 10.
*†Walsh; Nugent Charles –	Poor Law Board –	Supplementary Clerk –	January 11.
Walsh; William – –	Post Office – –	Letter-carrier – –	September 27.
Walters; William Thomas –	Do. – –	Do. – – –	March 9.
Ward; Reuben – –	Do. – –	Do. – – –	January 7.
Ward; William – –	Inland Revenue –	Assistant of Excise – –	August 16.
*†Ward; William – –	Customs – –	Clerk (Legal Quays Department).	December 7.
Warden; John Arthur –	Post Office – –	Letter-carrier – –	November 15.
Warden; Robert Harvey –	Do. – –	Provincial Clerk – –	February 8.
Watson; John – –	Do. – –	Letter-carrier – –	August 16.
Watson; John – –	Do. – –	Do. – – –	September 13.
†Watson; Thomas – –	Admiralty – –	Dockyard Clerk – –	March 25.
Watson; William – –	Customs – –	Tidewaiter – – –	December 23.
Weaver; William Henry –	Post Office – –	Letter-carrier – –	June 17.
†Webb; James – –	Customs – –	Clerk (Tea Department) –	November 27.
Webb; William – –	Post Office – –	Provincial Clerk – –	January 9.
Webb; William Austin –	Admiralty – –	Dockyard Clerk – –	October 28.
†Webber; William Stacey –	Inland Revenue –	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	May 29.
Wedderburn; William –	Post Office – –	Letter-carrier – –	April 6.
Weeks; William – –	Inland Revenue –	Assistant of Excise – –	March 27.
*†Welch; Herbert Whitehall	Admiralty – –	Clerk (Somerset House) –	October 30.
Weller; Henry – –	Post Office – –	Letter-carrier – –	February 8.
†West; Albert Franklin –	Do. – –	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 10.
West; Cooper – –	Inland Revenue –	Assistant of Excise – –	September 17.
West; William Joseph –	Post Office – –	Auxiliary Letter-carrier –	October 25.
†Westbrook; Charles Frederick.	Admiralty – –	Dockyard Clerk – –	February 19.
Westmorland; George –	Post Office – –	Letter-carrier – –	May 29.
*†Wheeler; Frederick George	Treasury – –	Supplementary Clerk –	October 6.
Wheeler; Jesse Humphrey –	Customs – –	Weigher – – –	April 30.
†Whish; George Clinton –	Admiralty – –	Clerk (Whitehall) – –	August 5.
Whitbread; George – –	Post Office – –	Letter-carrier – –	February 20
White; Charles – –	Do. – –	Provincial Clerk – –	October 9.
White; Frederic William –	Do. – –	Letter-carrier – –	June 14.
White; Robert – –	War Office – –	Temporary Clerk – –	May 26.
†White; Robert Eager –	Do. – –	Clerk at Out-station –	November 26.
*†Whitehead; William Edward	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk – – –	July 9.
Whiteman; William Whitmore.	Post Office – –	Provincial Clerk – –	September 13.
Whitlow; William Ernest –	Do. – –	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office, London).	January 12.
†Whitmore; John – –	Inland Revenue –	Clerk (Licence Department)	November 25.
Wickins; Cradock – –	Customs – –	Weigher – – –	March 26.
*†Wickins; Thomas – –	Post Office – –	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant-General's Office.)	August 30.
Wicks; Charles – –	Do. – –	Letter-carrier – –	September 14.
Widdrington; Sidney Latimer Tinling.	Customs – –	Landingwaiter – –	April 29.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Wignall; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	October 2.
Willcox; George	Do.	Do.	June 15.
Williams; Charles Henry Simmons.	Do.	Do.	May 22.
Williams; John Prosser	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 20.
Williamson; Isaac	Customs	Weigher	March 4.
Williamson; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	December 28.
Williamson; James Mallinder	Customs	Tidewaiter	November 26.
Willingale; Charles	Do.	Do.	October 4.
†Willis; Frederick D'Anyers	Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland.	Junior Clerk	October 15.
Willis; James	Office of Works	Clerk	August 30.
Wilson; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	February 13.
	Do.	Provincial Clerk	December 29.
†Wilson; Joseph	Do.	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant-General's Office).	October 14.
†Wilson; Robert William	Do.	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin).	September 13.
Wilson; Thomas Maurice	Do.	Letter-carrier	December 27.
†Winslow; Eugene Henry	War Office	Established Clerk	June 10.
Winter; Edwin	Post Office	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	January 29.
Winter; Thomas	Do.	Provincial Clerk	September 28.
Wise; John Samuel	Customs	Weigher	April 1.
†Witten; Henry	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	February 10.
Wood; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	August 23.
*Wood; Edward	War Office	Temporary Clerk	August 16.
†Woods; Richard Lennox	Audit Office	Clerk	June 15.
Woods; Robert Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 22.
Woods; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 25.
Woolmington; William John	Customs	Tidewaiter	December 16.
*†Wootton; Chas. Alexander	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	December 18.
Wormleighton; William	Post Office	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	September 6.
Worrall; Thomas	Do.	Letter-carrier	April 28.
Wright; William Matthew	Do.	Auxiliary Letter-carrier	December 1.
Wyatt; William	Do.	Do.	October 29.
Wylde; George	Customs	Tidewaiter	November 27.
Wyllie; Andrew	War Office	Temporary Clerk	February 27.
Wynn; Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 23.
Wynn; Samuel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	November 27.
Y.			
Yates; Frederick	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 17.
Yeld; Charles	Do.	Do.	July 10.
†Young; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	November 30.
*Young; John	War Office	Temporary Clerk	March 4.
Young; William Bone	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 11.

HONORARY CERTIFICATES.

LIST of CANDIDATES who, in the year 1858, have obtained HONORARY ADDITIONS to their CERTIFICATES either for EXTRA SUBJECTS voluntarily chosen or for marked proficiency in prescribed Subjects.

NOTE.—For the *prescribed* subjects in which these Candidates were examined, see Table B., *ante*, p. 7.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of competition.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Abbott; G. B.	Audit Office	Clerk	The prescribed subjects	Marked proficiency.
			Geography	Very creditable.
			English history	Highly creditable.
			Book-keeping	Creditable.
			Latin translation	Very creditable.
			Greek translation	Creditable.
†Anderson; J.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Edinburgh).	French translation	Fair.
Anderson; N. R.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	French translation	Creditable.
		Do. (Whitehall).	Ditto composition	Fair.
†Andrews; W. J.	Customs	Searcher	Précis	Very creditable.
Arber; E.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	English History	Very creditable.
			French (composition and speaking).	Useful practical knowledge.
Atkin; J. G.	Customs	Extra Clerk	French translation	Creditable.
			Ditto (oral)	Such an acquaintance as might be serviceable in the business of an office.
			Book-keeping by single and double entry.	Creditable.
			Algebra, to simple equations.	Fair knowledge.
			Mensuration of superficies	Fair.
			Duodecimals	
†Badcock; J. C.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office).	Algebra, as far as quadratic equations.	Creditable.
			Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable.
			Arithmetic, (higher branches, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and square and cube root).	Creditable.
†Barber; G.	Customs	Landing-waiter.	Book-keeping	Creditable.
†Barker; J. C.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Secretary's Office).	Most of the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
			Euclid (Books I. to III.)	Creditable.
			Algebra (including the binomial theorem).	Creditable.
			Plane Trigonometry and the principles of Logarithms.	Fair elementary knowledge.
			Latin translation	Fair.
Bartlett; E. P.	Education Office.	Assistant Clerk.	Algebra, (including quadratic equations).	Fair knowledge.
†Bertolacci; E.	Customs	Clerk (General Business, London).	French (translation and composition)	Very useful practical knowledge.
			Ditto (oral)	
			Book-keeping.	Creditable.
†Bird; C.	Do.	Clerk (Legal Quays Department).	Mensuration	Creditable.
Birds; J. A.	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk.	Greek translation	Creditable.
Blake; C. C.	War Office	Do.	English history	Creditable.
			Geography	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Bolger; P.	Customs	Tidewaiter	The prescribed subjects	Marked proficiency.
†Boyle; N.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Edinburgh).	Land surveying Mensuration Duodecimals	Fair.
Boyle; R. A.	War Office	Temporary Clerk.	Latin translation French ditto	Fair.
Burke; R. M.	Quartermaster General's Office.	Do.	French (translation and composition). Ditto (oral)	Very creditable.
Burnett; R. J.	Post Office	Letter Carrier	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). French translation Physical science Geography	Fair. Creditable. Fair elementary knowledge. Creditable.
Cameron, Capt. C. D.	Foreign Department.	Vice-Consul	German translation Ditto conversation Turkish ditto Swedish translation Dutch ditto Latin ditto	Very creditable. Useful colloquial knowledge. Very useful amount of conversational power. Considerable proficiency. Creditable.
Cameron, D. A.	Customs	19th Clerk (Glasgow).	Mensuration	Fair proficiency.
†Campbell; J. D.	Audit Office.	Clerk	French (translation, composition, and oral examination). German (translation, composition and oral examination). Latin translation Euclid (Books I. to IV.) Algebra, including binomial theorem.	Very creditable. Very creditable. Creditable. Thorough knowledge. Creditable.
Carey; T.	Convict Service.	Third-class Clerk.	Geography	Creditable knowledge.
Carrick; W.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.	English composition Geography History	Fair. Creditable.
Carter; E. G.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk.	All the prescribed subjects. Algebra, including binomial theorem. Euclid (Books I. to VI.) Latin translation French translation	Marked proficiency. Very creditable. Thorough knowledge. Creditable. Fair.
†Chaine; W.	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (Tea Department).	French translation	Creditable proficiency.
Chapman; R. S.	Post Office	Letter Carrier.	Book-keeping by single entry.	Fair proficiency.
Chetwode, A. L.	Charity Commission.	Third-class Clerk.	Euclid (Books I. to III.)	Very creditable.
Christie; M. P.	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk.	Logarithms	Creditable.
†Churchill; R. T.	Customs	Landing-waiter.	French translation	Fair.
Clark; A. H.	University of London.	Temporary Clerk.	Algebra (including simple equations). Book-keeping	Fair elementary knowledge. Fair.
†Clark; C. G.	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Edinburgh)	Latin translation and composition.	Fair.
Clipperton; Capt. R. C.	Foreign Office	Vice-Consul	German (translation, composition, and conversation).	Very useful practical knowledge.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Clutterham; D. W. -	Post Office -	Letter Carrier.	German - - -	Very useful colloquial knowledge, and some acquaintance with the written character.
Collett; J. - - -	Admiralty -	Dockyard Clerk.	French translation - } Geography - - }	Creditable.
† Colson; T. M. - -	Customs -	Gauger -	French translation -	Fair.
Craven; C. D. -	Charity Commission.	Third Class Clerk.	Most of the prescribed Subjects.	Marked proficiency
† Croll; J. F. - -	Customs -	Clerk (Perth).	French translation -	Creditable.
† Crosse; A. - -	Paymaster General's Office.	Clerk - -	Geography - -	Fair.
† Dalton; H. R. S. -	Post Office -	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	Latin translation and composition - - } Greek translation - - } French ditto - - }	Fair.
† Davis; G. H. J. -	War Office -	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Sanskrit - - -	Creditable elementary knowledge.
			Euclid (including Books I. to VI., and XI.)	Very creditable.
			Algebra (including binomial theorem).	Very creditable.
			Logarithms - -	Very creditable knowledge of the theory and practice.
			Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
Digby; H. S. - -	Foreign Office	Attaché -	German composition } Ditto (oral) - }	Highly creditable.
Domvile; H. W. -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Whitehall).	Greek translation -	Fair.
† Donne; W. M. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Secretary's Office).	Latin translation -	Very creditable.
			Do. composition -	Creditable.
			Greek translation -	Creditable.
			Algebra (to quadratic equations).	Fair.
† Dowse; F. E. - -	Post Office -	Clerk (Money Order Office).	Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable.
			Précis - - -	Very creditable.
† Dunning; J. - -	Customs -	Clerk (St. Katharine Docks).	French translation -	Fair.
Dutton; Ann - -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk.	Prescribed subjects -	Marked proficiency.
Dymock; F. D. - -	War Office	Temporary Clerk.	Latin translation -	Creditable.
			Do. composition }	Fair proficiency.
			Greek translation - }	
† Earle; N. - - -	Customs -	Clerk (Examiner's Office).	French (translation, composition, and conversation).	Creditable.
Ede; C. J. - - -	War Office	Temporary Clerk.	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
			Geography - - -	Fair.
			English history - -	Fair.
† Elliott; T. - -	Customs -	Clerk (Legal Quays Department).	Euclid (Books I. & II.)	Very creditable.
			French translation -	Fair.
† Evans; W. F. - -	Post Office.	Clerk (Money Order Office).	Euclid (Books I. & II.)	Very creditable.
			Algebra (as far as quadratic equations).	Very creditable.
			French translation -	Fair.
Fane; E. D. V. - -	Foreign Office	Attaché -	Latin translation -	Creditable.
†Farquharson; G. M.	War Office	Temporary Clerk.	French translation -	Fair.
	Do. - -	Established Clerk.		
†‡Fforde; W. - -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Dublin).	Ditto ditto -	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Finlay; J.	National Education Office (Ireland).	Supplemental Clerk.	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
			Duodecimals Mensuration Land surveying	Creditable.
† Fisher; J.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Secretary's Office).	Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Very creditable.
			Latin translation	Fair.
			Some of the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Fitzgerald; D. G. M.	War Office	Temporary Clerk.	French (translation, composition and speaking).	Very useful knowledge.
			Chemistry	Creditable.
Fleming; H.	Post Office	Letter Carrier	Reduction, proportion, practice and decimals.	Creditable.
† Flinter; J. S.	War Office	Clerk (Waltham Abbey).	Euclid (Books I. to III.)	Fair.
† Flower; J. W.	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office).	Latin translation	Fair.
Fraser; A. A.	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Algebra (including simple equations).	Fair.
Gibbons; J.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.	French translation	Creditable.
† Gibson; G.	Board of Trade.	Supplementary Clerk.	Arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions.	Creditable.
			German (translation, composition and speaking).	Creditable.
† Gidney; J. M.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Edinburgh).	German (translation, composition, and conversation).	Useful knowledge.
† Gielgud; A. J. C.	War Office	Clerk	Latin (translation)	Fair.
			German (translation) Ditto (oral)	Creditable.
			Polish (translation and composition) Ditto (oral)	Very creditable.
			Algebra (including geometrical progressions).	Creditable.
† Gordon; J.	Inland Revenue (Legacy Duty Office.)	Clerk.	Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable.
† Gordon; W. C.	War Office	Clerk (Military Store Service).	French (translation and composition) Ditto (oral)	Considerable acquaintance with the French language.
			Spanish translation.	Creditable.
Gross; M.	Post Office	Letter Carrier	German (translation vivâ voce).	Accurate.
			German (speaking)	Fluent.
† Gundry; R. S.	Inland Revenue.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	French (translation)	Very creditable.
			Ditto (composition)	Fair.
			Ditto (oral)	Creditable.
† Hales; J.	Colonial Office	Clerk	Several prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Hallewell; R.	Customs	Tidewaiter	The prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Hardinge; M. S. C. F.	War Office	Temporary Clerk.	Latin translation	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
† Harris; H. C.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office).	Latin translation French translation and composition.	Fair elementary knowledge. Fair.
† Haworth; M. L.	Do.	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	Précis	Fair.
Hellyer; J. J.	Customs	Tidewaiter	The prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
† Heydon; W. F.	Do.	Clerk (London Docks).	Algebra (including quadratic equations and progression of series). Euclid (Books I. to VI.) Latin translation Ditto composition Greek translation	Very creditable. Creditable.
Higgins; A.	War Office	Temporary Clerk.	German (translation and composition). Ditto (oral)	Useful knowledge.
Higman; W. W.	Customs	Clerk and Searcher (Fowey).	Euclid (Books I. to IV.) French translation Ditto composition Most of prescribed subjects.	Creditable. Creditable. Marked proficiency.
Hill; T. B.	Do.	Messenger	Arithmetical tables Reduction and vulgar fractions. Prescribed subjects	Creditable. Marked proficinecy.
† Hirst; T. J.	Do.	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	Algebra (to quadratic equations). Latin translation	Creditable. Accurate elementary knowledge.
† Hitchins; H.	Do.	Clerk (Legal Quays Department)	Latin translation Greek ditto Grecian history Roman ditto	Creditable.
† Hort; J.	Do.	Supernumerary Clerk (Tea Department).	The prescribed subjects	Marked proficiency.
Houghton; H.	Ecclesiastical Commission	Temporary Clerk.	Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
† Howard; T. R.	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (Legal Quays Office).	French (translation, composition, and speaking). German (ditto) Euclid (Books I. and III.) Algebra (to simple equations). Physical geography Book-keeping All the prescribed subjects.	Creditable and useful knowledge. Very creditable. Creditable. Marked proficiency.
Hunter; H. J.	Admiralty Registry.	Supplementary Clerk.	French translation	Fair.
Inman; J.	General Register Office.	Indexer	Euclid (Books I. & II.)	Creditable.
† Irwin; C. K.	Receiver of Constabulary, Ireland.	Clerk	Latin translation Ditto composition Greek translation Ditto prose composition.	Creditable. Fair. Very creditable. Fair.
Jackson; J.	Post Office	Letter Carrier.	Geography Euclid (Book I.) Arithmetic (vulgar and decimal fractions)	Creditable.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Jacobs; E. W. -	Customs -	Tidewaiter -	Arithmetic (vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
			Prescribed subjects -	Marked proficiency.
†Jago; R. - -	War Office	Temporary Clerk.	Arithmetic (vulgar and decimal fractions and square root).	Very creditable.
	Do. -	Clerk (Military Store Service).	Algebra (simple equations).	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. to III., VI., XI.)	
† John; E. W. - -	Treasury -	Supplementary Clerk.	Most of the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
			English history -	Creditable.
			Real Property Law, and Conveyancing.	Creditable.
† Jolly; G. - -	Customs -	Landing-waiter.	Euclid (Books I. to III.	Fair.
			Algebra, to simple equations.	Fair elementary knowledge.
			Chemistry -	Marked proficiency.
			Most of prescribed subjects.	
Justican; J. W. -	War Office -	Temporary Clerk.	French translation -	Fair.
† Kellman; J. C. -	Do. - -	Clerk (Military Store Service).	Précis - -	Creditable.
Kennedy; J. G. -	Foreign Office	Attaché -	German (composition)	Creditable.
			Ditto (oral) - -	
Kenny; C. S. -	War Office -	Temporary Clerk.	French (translation and composition).	Fair.
			Ditto (oral) - -	
Ketley; J. P. -	Do. -	Established Clerk.	French translation -	Fair.
			Euclid - - -	Very creditable and accurate knowledge.
			Algebra - - -	
			Plane trigonometry	
			Logarithms - -	
			Higher mathematics, including conic sections, analytical geometry, differential calculus, and statics, treated analytically.	Creditable.
Kingsmill; T. -	Convict Prisons Department.	Third class Clerk.	Geography - -	Creditable.
			French translation	Fair.
			Vulgar and decimal fractions.	
Kirby; H. - -	Customs -	Clerk (Tea Department).	Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Very creditable.
† Kitchener; A. -	Do. - -	Clerk (East and West India Dks.)	Algebra (to quadratic equations).	Fair.
			Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
† Knott; G. G. - -	Post Office -	Clerk (Money Order Office).	French translation -	Creditable,
† Knox; R. H. - -	War Office -	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Euclid (Books I. to III.)	Very creditable.
Lankester; C. - -	Post Office -	Surveyor's Stationary Clerk.	Vulgar and decimal fractions.	Creditable.
Laumann; E. A. -	Quarter-master General's Office.	Temporary Clerk.	German (translation, composition, and conversation).	Creditable and useful knowledge.
Lawrence; C. W. -	Foreign Office	Attaché -	German translation -	Creditable.
Lenox-Conyngham; G.	Do. - -	Attaché	Italian (composition and speaking).	Thorough knowledge.

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	Department.	Situation.		
† Lindsay; W. P. -	Audit Office	Clerk - -	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Very creditable.
			Latin translation -	Very creditable.
			Ditto composition -	Creditable.
			Greek translation -	Creditable.
† Lloyd; J. M. - -	War Office	Clerk (Military Store Service).	Précis - - -	Fair.
			French translation.	Do.
†Lyons; W. D. W. -	General Register and Record Office of Seamen.	Junior Clerk	The prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
			Arithmetic (higher) -	Very creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. to III.)	Creditable.
			Geography - -	
			English History -	
M'Mahon; W. S. -	Foreign Office.	Attaché.	German (composition and speaking).	Very creditable.
† Majendie; A. - -	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall).	German (translation)	Fair.
			Ditto (composition)	
			Ditto (oral) - -	
Meyer; A. - - -	Do. - -	Temporary Clerk.	French (translation composition, and conversation).	Useful practical knowledge.
			German Do. - -	Thorough knowledge.
Miller; E. - - -	Commander-in-chief's Office.	Established Clerk.	Euclid (Books I. & II.)	Fair.
Morrey; H. C. -	War Office	Temporary Clerk.	Euclid (Books I. and II.)	Creditable.
	Do. - -	Clerk (Military Store Service).		
Morshead; E. J. - -	Do. - -	Temporary Clerk.	German translation -	Creditable.
† Mullett; W. J. -	Customs -	Clerk (Legal Quay's Department.	Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Very creditable.
			Algebra, (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
† Newman; H. - -	Inland Revenue.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	The prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
			Euclid (Books I. to III.)	Very creditable.
			Algebra (to quadratic equations).	Creditable.
North; Hon. F. H. -	Foreign Office	Attaché -	Hindustani (translation, composition, and conversation).	Very creditable.
† Oakes; A. H. - -	Do. - -	Clerk in the Librarian's Department	German conversation	Creditable.
† Page; G. A. - -	Customs -	Clerk (Tea Department).	Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Fair.
			Algebra (as far as quadratic equations).	Creditable.
Page; W. - -	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.	Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
			Algebra (to quadratic equations).	
			Trigonometry - -	Fair elementary knowledge.
Paine; W. B. - -	Do. - -	Assistant of Excise.	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Paton; A. A. - -	Foreign Office	Vice Consul	Geography - -	Creditable.
			Modern history -	Creditable.
			German (translation, composition, speaking).	Useful practical knowledge.
† Peel; L. - -	War Office -	Temporary Clerk.	French translation -	Fair proficiency.
	Do. - -	Established Clerk.		
Peile; P. B. B. -	Science & Art Department.	Ordinary Clerk.	French composition -	Useful acquaintance.
			Ditto speaking	
Pennefather; R. -	Foreign Office	Attaché -	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
			German (composition)	Thorough knowledge.
			Ditto (oral) - -	

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	Department.	Situation.		
Phillips; J. - -	Customs -	Tidewaiter -	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
† Phillipson; G. M. -	Inland Revenue.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	Physical geography -	Fair.
Phipps; E. C. H. -	Foreign Office	Attaché -	Italian (composition) } Ditto (oral). }	Very creditable
Piggott; T. D. - -	War Office -	Temporary Clerk.	French translation -	Fair.
			Latin translation and composition.	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
† Plumer; H. T. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
			Latin translation and composition.	Creditable.
			French translation -	Creditable.
			Ditto composition -	Fair.
Pollock; D. G. H. -	Adjutant General's Office	Temporary Clerk.	Latin translation -	Creditable.
† Pout; J. H. - -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	French translation -	Fair.
Pringle; C. S. -	War Office -	Temporary Clerk.	French translation -	Fair.
†Quarm; T. - -	Customs -	Clerk (Examiner's Office).	Euclid (Books I. to III.)	Very creditable.
Quigly; J. J. - -	National Education Office (Ireland).	Supplemental Clerk.	French translation -	Creditable.
			Ditto composition -	Fair.
Raymond; T. W. -	War Office -	Temporary Clerk.	Arithmetic (vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
†Reade; W. W. - -	General Register and Record Office of Seamen.	Junior Clerk	French translation -	Creditable.
			Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
Reid; T. - - -	Post Office -	Letter carrier	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
			English grammar - } English history - }	Fair.
† Ringrose; B. - -	Do. - -	Clerk (Money Order Office).	Vulgar and decimal fractions.	Creditable.
† Robinson; L. G. -	Audit Office	Clerk - -	French (translation, composition, and conversation). }	Creditable.
			Latin translation -	Creditable.
			German (translation and composition.)	Creditable.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable.
			English literature -	Creditable.
† Roe; W. T. - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	French translation -	Fair.
			Latin ditto - -	Creditable.
			Ditto composition - } Greek translation - } Ditto composition - }	Fair.
† Russell; J. -	Inland Revenue.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	French translation -	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. & II.)	Fair knowledge.
St. Clair; A. B. -	Foreign Department.	Attaché.	Polish (composition and speaking).	Very useful knowledge.
			Russian (translation, composition and speaking).	Very useful colloquial knowledge.

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	Department.	Situation.		
† Scoles; J.	War Office.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Chemistry Natural philosophy	Fair elementary knowledge. Fair popular knowledge.
Seymour; A. H.	Foreign Office	Attaché	German (translation, composition, and conversation).	Creditable.
† Shebbeare; R. J.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	French (translation and composition). Ditto (oral)	Fair. Useful practical acquaintance with the language.
† Skinner; G. E.	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (Legal Quay Office).	Book-keeping by double entry. French translation	Creditable. Fair.
Smith; A.	War Office.	Temporary Clerk.	Arithmetic (vulgar and decimal fractions). Euclid (Books I. & II.)	Very creditable. Fair.
† Smith; E.	War Department.	Do.	Geography Algebra (to quadratic equations).	Fair general knowledge. Fair.
	Do.	Established Clerk.	Euclid (Books I. to IV.) Arithmetic (higher)	Creditable. Highly creditable.
Smith; F. S. C.	Customs	Clerk (London Docks).	Book-keeping	Very fair.
Smith; S.	War Office	Temporary Clerk.	French (translation, composition, and conversation).	Useful knowledge.
Stanley; E. D.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.	French translation Ditto composition Algebra, to geometric progression.	Very creditable. Fair.
Stratton; J.	War Office	Clerk (Military Store Service).	Ancient history	Creditable.
Thomson; W. E. S.	Admiralty Registry.	Suplementary Clerk.	Vulgar and decimal fractions.	Creditable.
Thorn; P.	War Office	Temporary Clerk.	English History Ditto Literature	Creditable. Fair.
Thurlow; Hon. T. J. H.	Foreign Office.	Attaché	German (translation, composition, and conversation).	Creditable.
Townsend; C.	Education Office.	Assistant Clerk.	Euclid (Books I. to III.)	Fair knowledge.
Tringham; W. L.	War Office	Temporary Clerk.	French translation and composition. Modern History	Creditable. Fair knowledge of the outlines.
	Do.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Geography	Creditable.
† Turle; C. E.	Do.	Do.	Greek translation Spanish translation General History	Creditable. Fair. Very creditable.
Turner; A.	House of Commons.	Clerk	Greek translation German translation	Fair. Creditable.
† Uniacke; A. E. M.	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Euclid (Books I. & II.)	Fair.
Vizard; A.	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk.	French translation	Fair.
† Walpole; S.	War Office	Temporary Clerk.	History of England, and the Constitution.	Fair.
	Do.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Latin translation and composition.	Fair.
Walsh; N. C.	Poor Law Board.	Supplementary Clerk.	Latin translation French translation	Creditable.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
† Ward; W. - -	Customs -	Clerk (Legal Quays Department).	Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
† Welch; H. W. -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	Greek translation - Latin composition -	Very creditable. Very creditable.
† Wheeler; F. G. -	Treasury -	Supplementary Clerk.	The prescribed subjects. Latin translation - German translation - French translation -	Marked proficiency. Very creditable. Creditable. Fair.
† Whitehead; W. E. -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Junior Clerk	Latin translation - Ditto composition - Précis writing - -	Very creditable. Fair proficiency. Creditable.
† Wickins; T. - -	Post Office -	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	French translation -	Fair.
Wood; E. - - -	War Office	Temporary Clerk.	French translation - Ditto composition - Ditto speaking -	Creditable.
† Wootton; C. A. -	Inland Revenue.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	French - - -	Fair colloquial knowledge.
Young; J. - - -	War Office.	Temporary Clerk.	French translation -	Fair.

Appendix II.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

ADMIRALTY.

[In order that the correspondence which follows may be fully understood, it will be convenient to premise a few observations as to its subject.

Before the issue of the Order in Council under which the Civil Service Commissioners act, many of the public departments had rules of their own as to the age and qualifications to be required in candidates. Not only were these different in different offices, but they differed in different branches of the same office.

Thus, for example, a youth was eligible for a clerkship in the Inland Revenue and Customs as soon as he attained sixteen; but he could not be admitted to a junior situation in the Excise branch of the former department until he attained nineteen, and it was not until two years later that he became eligible as a tidewaiter or landing-waiter.

Again, the educational qualifications were very different. Candidates nominated to clerkships in offices of account under the Inland Revenue were examined in "reading, writing, vulgar "fractions, decimals, book-keeping by double entry, writing from dictation, correspondence, "geography, and the history of the British Empire;" while, on the other hand, persons nominated as Expectants of Excise were only required to write from dictation, to work sums in arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and to understand book-keeping by double entry.

It should be mentioned also that it has been the practice of the various departments to introduce in times of pressure extra or temporary clerks, whose services have been dispensed with when no longer required. The persons so employed have not been recognized as in any way belonging to the "Establishments" of the different offices, according to the technical use of the term, or as having any claim to succeed to vacancies on those Establishments.

In this state of things the Order in Council of 21st May 1855 was issued. It will be seen from what precedes, and, indeed, to any one acquainted with the Civil Service it will be obvious without proof, that an attempt to establish uniformity of qualification, whether in respect of age, of physical ability, or of educational attainments, would have been in the last degree inexpedient. It would have swept away the precautions by which (as we have seen) experience had led the authorities of the various departments to guard against the nomination of unfit candidates, and would thus have thwarted most effectually the efforts made towards improvement.

No one who reads the Order in Council with due attention can suppose that it had any such object. Its preamble asserts the propriety of "testing by fixed rules the qualifications of the "young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to the junior situations in "any of Her Majesty's Civil establishments," and the distinctness of the various departments, thus adverted to at the outset, is throughout most carefully recognized.

It is next provided that "all such young men as are proposed to be appointed to any junior "situation in any department of the Civil Service shall, before they are admitted to probation, be "examined by or under the direction of the Commissioners, and shall receive from them a "certificate of qualification *for such situation.*"

The certificate, therefore, is to be a certificate of fitness, not for any (or every) situation in the Civil Service, but for the situation to which the candidate is at the time "proposed to be "appointed."

Before granting their certificate, the Commissioners are to ascertain, *first*, that the candidate is within the limits of age prescribed in the department to which he desires to be admitted; *secondly*, that he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties; *thirdly*, that his character is such as to qualify him for public employment; and, *fourthly*, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of his official duties. It will be noticed, that with reference to character, as to which there could hardly be any great variety of "fixed rules," the general term, "public employment" is used, while the other qualifications are to vary with the rules of the departments to which the candidates desire to be admitted, and the nature of the "official duties" attached to different situations.

The next paragraph states that "the rules applicable to each department under each of the above heads should be settled, with the assistance of the Commissioners, according to the "discretion of the chief authorities of the department;" and a subsequent clause provides that "after the candidate has passed his examination and received his certificate, he shall enter on "a period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity for the transaction of business "shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department for which "he is intended." It is hardly necessary to observe that this passage enjoins probation, not for the public service in general, with all its diversified requirements physical and intellectual, but for the specific situation to which, after that probation has been satisfactorily passed, the candidate is ultimately to be appointed. The tests imposed in a financial department would of course be very different from those which would be considered advisable in the office of a Secretary of State; and it is not probable that either in the one or in the other it would be ascertained during a six months' probation whether the probationer possessed that knowledge of "Common Law, Equity, and Conveyancing" which is required from candidates for clerkships in the Solicitors' offices of the Treasury and Inland Revenue, and Post Office.

The period of probation having been satisfactorily passed, the candidate, whose appointment was in the first instance only conditional, and who is therefore spoken of as "intended," so long as his probation lasts, for the situation to which he was nominated, is to be "finally appointed "to the public service." It need hardly be observed that the "final appointment" here spoken of is a final appointment to the situation for which he has been shown, by examination in the first place, and by probation afterwards, to be duly qualified.

Construed in this manner, the Order is consistent throughout; and it is clear (as stated in the correspondence which follows) that the Commissioners are not relieved from the duty of ascertaining that a candidate is at the time when he is proposed to be appointed to a given situation eligible for that situation, by the fact that at some former time he was considered eligible for some other situation.

It would of course be sufficient for the Commissioners to show that the terms of the Order under which they act require that their certificate should be applied for on each nomination to a junior situation, whether the candidate nominated has or has not before held a situation in the public service. But, venturing for a moment to consider the reasons by which the framers of the Order were probably influenced, they would observe that if it be intended to appoint a person already employed in one junior situation to some other junior situation, it may happen that the prescribed subjects for such other junior situation are very different from, and superior to those prescribed for the situation from which he is to be transferred. Moreover, if the situation to which he is transferred be in another department, the qualifications requisite may be totally different. If, for example, it were desired to transfer a clerk in the Inland Revenue to a clerkship in the Foreign Office, neither the Secretary of State nor the head of the Inland Revenue Department would have the means of judging whether he would be suitable for the Foreign Department, and neither his examination on entering the Inland Revenue nor his subsequent employment there would prove that he was sufficiently conversant with the French language, which is indispensably necessary for clerks in the Foreign Department. It will be seen too that, even in cases where owing to the identity of the prescribed subjects a second examination is not necessary, the principle on which the Order is founded requires that there should be a second certificate. The physical qualifications for indoor and outdoor service are so different that employment in the one would be no proof of eligibility for the other, and the same may be said with reference to age.

The objection to a second examination appears to be stronger when applied to the case in which the party is not transferred to another department, but to another junior situation in the same department. The ordinary case in which such a transfer occurs, is where a temporary clerk is nominated to a permanent clerkship; and it is usually the case that the prescribed subjects of examination for temporary clerkships are more restricted than those for permanent clerkships.

But assuming, as may properly be assumed, that the subjects prescribed for the permanent clerkships are what they ought to be, how is it that a knowledge of them becomes unnecessary merely because the party appointed to a permanent clerkship has been a temporary clerk? Can it be desirable to introduce among the permanent clerks a person who has not shown, and may not possess, the education and acquirements which their examination has tested? It may be said that the head of the department is the best judge whether he has the requisite education and acquirements; but this is inconsistent with the fundamental principle of these Civil Service examinations, which are intended to relieve the heads of departments from questions of this nature, to substitute for their discretion fixed rules, to be established by them, with the accordance of the Civil Service Commissioners, and to confide the duty of ascertaining whether the rules have been complied with to a distinct board unconnected with any particular department.

It has been suggested that a temporary clerk, who, if examined upon his original admission in Latin or any other similar subject prescribed for the candidates for the permanent clerkships but not for the temporary clerkships, might have passed a sufficiently good examination to entitle him to a certificate, would nevertheless, if examined a few years later, after having devoted his time and attention diligently to his official business, be found to have little remaining knowledge of subjects of this nature, and that his very attention to the duties of his temporary office may have been the cause of his forgetting his former acquirements.

Considering, however, how moderate an amount of time and attention is requisite to keep up such acquirements when once possessed, it may fairly be said that in general a temporary clerk, looking forward to future competition for a permanent clerkship, will not find it difficult to maintain his ground with but little sacrifice of the time which the regularity of office hours usually leaves at his own disposal. It is probable, moreover, that he will improve very considerably under official training, in arithmetic, in handwriting, in correctness of orthography, and, in many cases, in the art of précis writing. If he is well prepared on these points, he will have little to fear in competition, provided that his acquaintance with the educational subjects is only tolerably good. It is right, moreover, to remember, that of those with whom he competes a considerable number will have had mercantile or other employment leaving them less leisure than he has had, to keep up the attainments which they acquired at school or at college.

Passing from these general observations to the specific cases referred to in the following correspondence, it should first be stated that while Sir Charles Wood was at the Admiralty, and before the issue of the Order, the subjects of examination for different situations had been settled by the authority of their Lordships. Candidates nominated to clerkships at Whitehall were to be examined in writing from dictation, making a précis, arithmetic, English history, geography, translation from Latin, and translation from French. For these subjects an aggregate of 300 marks was given, and no candidate obtaining less than 100 was to be considered qualified.

The examination for Somerset House clerkships was to comprise considerably more arithmetic ("Interest and Discount, Annuities and Exchange"), and the system of Double Entry, but it omitted the two languages.

Under an Order in Council, of 11th March 1853, dockyard clerks were examined "as to "their proficiency in arithmetic, and writing correctly from dictation, and as to their ability "to write a good hand for official purposes."

The lowest age was 15 for a clerkship at Whitehall and Somerset House, and 16 for a dockyard clerkship.

The preceding regulations show the deliberate judgment of the Board of Admiralty as to the educational qualifications which it was right to require for the different departments. They are, as was to be expected, graduated with careful regard to the character and requirements of the various situations.

After the issue of the Order in Council, these regulations were communicated to the Civil Service Commissioners in answer to a circular of inquiry, which they addressed to the Public Departments.

In the autumn of the same year slight changes were made in the subjects of examination, the distinction between the various grades being carefully maintained. The Whitehall list was altered only by the addition of "English composition." The Somerset House list when amended stood as follows: "1. Writing English from dictation; 2. English composition, and making a "précis or digest of papers or correspondence; 3. Geography; 4. Arithmetic, including Vulgar "and Decimal Fractions; 5. A knowledge of the principles of Book-keeping by Double Entry. "*And the candidate must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has received a liberal "education* by showing some proficiency in a subject comprised under one at least of the "following heads: 1. Latin, or a modern language; 2. The leading points of English or modern "history; 3. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of mathematics or science."

At the same time temporary clerkships were put on the same footing, as regards examination, with dockyard clerkships.

The rule then laid down by the Board of Admiralty with regard to the limits of age, was the following:—

"No person shall be eligible for a nomination as a junior clerk who is under 17 or above 25 years of age. An exception to this rule may be made in the case of persons temporarily employed, who may be nominated to the establishments if under 30 years of age, provided that they were under the age of 25 when first temporarily employed."

It will be seen that no exception is made in favour of persons holding situations in other departments, and that even to those employed under the Admiralty, of whose merits the Board would be officially cognizant, a strictly limited amount of indulgence is granted.

The lowest age at which temporary clerks should be admitted, was fixed in November 1855 at 17, and has not since been changed. No superior limit has been fixed.

A few instances must now be given of the manner in which the rules, as they existed before the issue of the Order in Council, and as subsequently modified, were carried out in practice.

Very shortly after the issue of the Order in Council Mr. A. B.——, who had previously been employed for eighteen months as a temporary clerk was nominated to a third class clerkship at Somerset House. The Commissioners having had no exact information as to his position, conceived that the case might be similar in principle to advancement from a junior clerkship on the establishment to a clerkship of a higher class. There was consequently some correspondence, in the course of which they were informed that his nomination "could not be considered in any way a promotion," although it had been given him as a reward for his services. This case and another, which occurred about the same time, show that the Board of Admiralty were not inclined to set aside in favour of temporary clerks nominated to the establishment the educational test which it had been thought right to prescribe.

In February 1856 Mr. C. D.—— was nominated to a clerkship at Somerset House, being at the time a temporary clerk. He was then under thirty, but his age when first temporarily employed exceeded twenty-five by about six weeks. The difficulty was stated to the Admiralty, and the nomination was immediately cancelled.

At about the same time another case occurred precisely similar to that last stated, except that the candidate had been employed in the National Debt Office before he entered the service of the Admiralty. A formal letter, stating his ineligibility, was sent to the department, and in answer to a wish subsequently expressed in a semi-official communication that a different decision could be arrived at, the Commissioners intimated their willingness to concur in a modification of the rule as to age, by which the extension already allowed in favour of temporary clerks might be allowed also to persons holding appointments in other branches of the public service. It is presumed that this course (which has since been adopted by several of the public departments) was deemed objectionable, as no reply was received by the Commissioners. It is believed that the candidate was not appointed.

In the following cases also the rule as to examination has been strictly carried out:—

Mr. H. A. Carroll	transferred from	temporary employment to Whitehall clerkship.
„ Dow	„ „	„ Somerset House clerkship.
„ Bunker	„ „	„ „ „
„ Dent	„ „	„ „ „
„ Anderson	„	Somerset House Establishment to Whitehall clerkship.
„ E. F.——	„	Temporary employment to Somerset House clerkship.
[Same Candidate]	„	Somerset House clerkship to Whitehall clerkship.

The candidate's name has been omitted in the last case, as he failed in his examination for a Whitehall clerkship.]

ADMIRALTY.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 23rd September 1858.

Appointment of a candidate without examination.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for your information, the enclosed papers relative to the case of Mr. ———, who has been already employed under this department, and I am to acquaint you that their Lordships have determined, in consideration of Mr. ———'s services, which have extended over a period of fifteen years, to waive in his favour the limit of age, which has been fixed, as a general rule, for candidates in this department of the Civil Service, and my Lords have ordered him to be appointed, without further examination, accordingly.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

DEAR MURRAY, Asheley House, Scole, Norfolk.

I BEG to forward Mr. Burr's resignation, and as his removal will cause a vacancy for a clerk in my office, I am anxious to bring to the notice of Sir John Pakington the case of Mr. ——— who has on two occasions been employed as an extra clerk in my department, and was for some years previous in the naval establishment at Malta, in the same capacity, his case is, I think, a hard one, and as he is a very deserving young man, and has performed his duty in a most satisfactory manner; I feel that I am only doing an act of justice in bringing his case before the First Lord as worthy of consideration.

Believe me, &c.

11th Sept. 1858. (Signed) B. W. WALKER.

ADMIRALTY.

Appointment of a candidate without examination

ENCLOSURE 2.

108, High Street, Portsmouth,
9th Sept. 1858.

SIR,

HAVING obtained another appointment I have to request that you will be pleased to place before their Lordships my resignation of that which I have at present the honor to hold in your department.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD THOMAS BURR, Junr.

Admiral Sir B. W. Walker, Bart.,
Surveyor of the Navy.

(ENDORSEMENT.)

Submitted for the information of their Lordships.
11th Sept. 1858. B. W. WALKER.

ENCLOSURE 3.

Privy Council Office, Sept. 30th, 1858.

DEAR SIR,

IN Mr. Hamilton's absence from town I have opened your note to him of the 18th instant.

The limits of age for candidates for the various departments of the Civil Service are fixed, not by Order in Council but by each department.

The Order in Council of 21st May 1855, prescribes that the Civil Service Commissioners shall, before granting a certificate ascertain, inter alia, "that the candidate is within the limits of age prescribed in the department to which he desires to be admitted."

The question raised in your note has, therefore, to be settled between the Admiralty and the Civil Service Commissioners.

I have no doubt that the recital of the circumstances set forth in the papers herewith returned to you, accompanied by an expression of the desire of the Lords of the Admiralty that this may be treated as an exceptional case, would induce the Civil Service Commissioners to waive the Admiralty regulation respecting age in Mr. ——'s case.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) EDMUND HARRISON.

ENCLOSURE 4.

MR. ——— entered Her Majesty's Civil Service on the 6th July 1852, being appointed an extra clerk of Malta dockyard, where he served till Nov. 1855.

Mr. ——— was removed to England and appointed to the department of the Surveyor of the Navy, on the 6th December 1855, where he continued to serve till October 1857, being discharged on reduction of temporary appointments.

Mr. ——— was again appointed on the First March 1858, to the steam branch of the department of the Surveyor of the Navy, where he is at present serving, making a service of six years under the Admiralty. Mr. ——— has been in the service of Her Majesty since 1842, having been gazetted to an ensigncy in the 11th Foot, in which regiment he served till 1850, when family misfortunes compelled him to retire from the army.

Mr. ———'s military experience enabled him to give his services as adjutant in organizing the Malta dockyard battalion, in which position he was fortunate to obtain the approval of Admiral Houston Stewart, then superintendent.

Annexed are copies of Mr. ———'s certificates.

Malta Dockyard, 17th November 1855.

This is to certify that Mr. ——— has served in the capacity of clerk in this dockyard from the 28th July 1852 to the date hereof, some time of that period in the office of the Admiral-Superintendent; his conduct bas been most gentlemanly and exemplary, and his attention to his duties in every way satisfactory.

(Signed) M. STOPFORD,
Admiral-Superintendent.

I beg to certify that Mr. ——— has been attached to this office from the 1st October 1853 to the date hereof, and, both in the discharge of his duties as clerk, and in his demeanour as a gentleman, it is with great satisfaction and gratification that I bear testimony to his honorable bearing, and his devotedness and zeal in the public service, which has secured him the respect and good will of every officer in this department.

(Signed) HENRY INNES,
Chief Clerk to the Admiral-Superintendent.

Admiral's Office, Malta Yard,
17th November 1855.

Mr. ——— served as a clerk in my office during the time I was Admiral Superintendent of Malta dockyard, viz., from June 1853 to January 1855, and I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to his constant good conduct and unremitting zeal in the punctual discharge of his duties. I feel confident that Mr. ——— will do credit to any promotion he may meet with, and it will afford me much pleasure to hear of his advancement.

(Signed) HOUSTON STEWART,
Rear Admiral.

Portsmouth, 21st Nov. 1856.

"Indus," at St. Christopher's, March 9th, 1858.

Mr. ———, then serving as an extra clerk in Her Majesty's dockyard at Malta under my superintendence, very handsomely responded to my request, that he would give his

ADMIRALTY.

Appointment of a candidate without examination.

military knowledge in aid of the drilling and disciplining the dockyard battalion then forming there, and I only render justice to his exertions and his exemplary conduct in certifying my warm approbation and complete satisfaction with the services he rendered during the time he filled the situation of adjutant to the battalion.

It would afford me great satisfaction to hear of his success, as I particularly appreciate the honorable motives which led him to retire from the line, the profession he loved, and endeavour to meet the changed circumstances of his family by accepting a temporary clerkship in Malta dockyard.

(Signed) HOUSTON STEWART,
Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-chief,
North American and West Indies Station.

ENCLOSURE 5.

APPOINT Mr. ——— to the vacancy in the Surveyor's Office caused by Mr. Burr's resignation.

Forward the enclosed papers to the Civil Service Commissioners, and acquaint them that the Board of Admiralty have determined, in consideration of Mr. ———'s services, which have extended over a period of 15 years, to waive in his favor the limits of age, which have been fixed as a general rule for candidates in this department of the Civil Service.

Mr. ——— to be appointed without further examination.

21st September 1858. (Signed) JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

ENCLOSURE 6.

THE age of Mr. ——— is not known in Commission branch.

The enclosed mem. admits of his being appointed if not under 30 (*sic*).

(Signed) JOHN HAY.

Mr. Parker is 32. 16th September 1858

MEMORANDUM.

Admiralty, 25th October 1855.

IN accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 21st May 1855 my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to issue the following regulations relative to the qualifications of persons proposed to be appointed to junior situations in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments at home.

No person shall be eligible for a nomination as a junior clerk who is under 17, or above 25 years of age (an exception to this rule may be made in the case of persons temporarily employed, who may be nominated to the establishment if under 30 years of age, provided they were under the age of 25 when first temporarily employed).

Candidates will be required to produce before the Civil Service Commissioners:

1. A certificate of age.
2. A certificate from some medical man, to whom they are personally known, that they are free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of their duties.
3. A certificate of good character.

They will then be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—For the Admiralty, Whitehall.

1. Writing English from dictation.
2. English composition, and making a précis or digest of papers or correspondence.
3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
4. The leading points in English history.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from French.
7. Translation from Latin, or from a second modern language.

II.—For the Departments of the Surveyor of the Navy, Accountant-General, Storekeeper-General, Comptroller of Victualling, Medical Director-General, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, &c.

1. Writing English from dictation.
2. English composition, and making a précis or digest of papers or correspondence.
3. Geography.
4. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
5. A knowledge of the principles of book-keeping by double entry,

And the candidate must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has received a liberal education, by showing some proficiency in a subject comprised under one at least of the following heads:—

1. Latin or a modern language.
2. The leading points of English or modern history.
3. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of mathematics or science.

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III.—For the dockyards, victualling yards, and naval hospitals at home.

1. Writing English from dictation legibly, correctly, and quickly.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Book-keeping.

No person shall be eligible for a nomination as a junior clerk in any of the above establishments who has not received from the Civil Service Commissioners a certificate of qualification for such situation.

A junior clerk will be nominated for six months on probation, and will not be finally appointed to the public service, unless the head of his department transmits to their Lordships, at the expiration of that period, a report stating, after personal enquiry and investigation, that he has discharged his duties with efficiency and regularity, and has been correct in his general conduct.

If any officer, clerk, or other person employed in any of the above establishments shall be arrested or imprisoned for debt, or shall have given notice of his intention to take the benefit of any of the acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, all the circumstances of the case shall be without delay fully reported to the Lords of the Admiralty, who will suspend him, unless very strong cause is shewn to the contrary.

If at the end of 28 days from the date of his suspension he be not free from debt, he will be superseded.

By command of their Lordships,
THOMAS PHINN.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Romaine.

Civil Service Commission,
29th September 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant. enclosing certain papers (herewith returned) relative to the case of Mr. ———, who has been already employed under the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and stating that their Lordships have determined, in consideration of Mr. ———'s services, to waive in his favour the limit of age which has been fixed, as a general rule, for candidates in their department of the Civil Service, and have ordered him to be appointed, without further examination, accordingly ;

And in reply, I am to request that you will bring under the notice of their Lordships the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 21st May 1855, which requires that candidates for admission to any of the junior situations in any branch of the Civil Service shall obtain certificates from the Civil Service Commissioners.

The order further provides that it shall be the duty of the Commissioners, before granting any such certificate, to ascertain (*inter alia*) that the candidate is within the limits of age prescribed in the department to which he desires to be admitted, but the Commissioners have occasionally concurred with the authorities of the various departments in extending those limits in favour of candidates whose appointment appeared on public grounds peculiarly desirable.

They will be prepared to take Mr. ———'s case into consideration, if it be the wish of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that they should do so, but inferring from the conclusion of your letter that no application for their certificate is contemplated, they have thought it right, in the first instance, to request the attention of their Lordships to the main provisions of the Order in Council as above quoted.

I have, &c.

Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Admiralty, 2nd November 1858.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH reference to your letter of the 29th September last, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform

ADMIRALTY.

Appointment of a candidate without examination.

you that the order of the 21st September for the appointment of Mr. A.B. to be a clerk on the permanent establishment of the Admiralty, was made not with any intention to disregard the requirements of the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, but under the impression that Mr. A. B.'s services in the Admiralty render it unnecessary that he should receive any certificate from you to qualify him for such appointment.

My Lords are sensible of the courteous manner in which you have referred them to the terms of the Order in Council in support of the opinion that a certificate is necessary in Mr. A. B.'s case, and they desire in the same spirit to submit to you their impression that the case of Mr. A. B. does not come within the terms of that order.

My Lords submit that the terms of the Order in Council throughout every paragraph make it clear that it is intended to apply to first appointments to the Civil Service, and not to subsequent promotions or changes.

They further submit that there are no words in the Order in Council which can give it a retrospective operation.

On these two grounds my Lords are of opinion that the Order in Council does not apply to Mr. A. B.

Mr. A. B. entered the Civil Service in July 1852 as a clerk in Malta Dockyard, where he served till November 1855. He was then transferred to the Admiralty in London, where he served as a clerk from December 1855 to October 1857, and again from March 1858 to the present time.

As Mr. A. B. entered the Civil Service three years before the Order in Council was issued, the want of a certificate on his first entry cannot now be a disqualification, unless the Order is retrospective.

If the Order be intended, as it obviously is, to guard the public against the admission to the Civil Service of unqualified persons, no certificate can be necessary or reasonably required in the case of a civil servant whose fitness has been amply and creditably proved.

My Lords trust that you will concur in their view of the spirit and language of the Order in Council, a view which they consider applicable to the case of Mr. C. D., who was ordered by my letter of the 28th ultimo, to attend at your office for examination, as well as that of Mr. C. D.

Mr. C. D. has served as a clerk in the Registrar General's Office for the last five years, and has there gained a high character.

My Lords have now given him an appointment to the Admiralty, and he writes that "on presenting himself before the Civil Service Commissioners, they raised an objection on the score of his age."

My Lords submit that no certificate in this case is required by the terms of the Order in Council, and that, in all such cases as this and Mr. A. B.'s, the question of age is one for the discretion of the head of the department.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Romaine.

Civil Service Commission,
9th November 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, stating, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the reasons which have led their Lordships to the conclusion that the cases of Mr. A. B. and Mr. C. D., who have respectively been nominated to junior situations in the department of the Admiralty, do not come within the

Appointment of a candidate without examination.

terms of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 21st May 1855; and in reply I am to request that you will convey to my Lords the thanks of the Civil Service Commissioners for the very courteous terms in which their Lordships have been pleased to intimate their opinion, soliciting their attention at the same time to some of the grounds on which the Commissioners have arrived at a different construction of the Order.

The preamble states that it is desirable to make provision for testing by fixed rules the qualifications of the young men proposed to be appointed to junior situations in any of Her Majesty's civil establishments, and the subjects to which these rules are to relate are specified in the body of the order. The important point is, that the rules "applicable to each department" under each of the specified heads, are to be settled with the assistance of the Commissioners, according to the discretion of the chief authorities of the department, thus rendering it clear that different regulations, corresponding to the various duties belonging to different situations, were contemplated by the framers. It is submitted, with great deference, that if the view taken by their Lordships were the correct one, we should find instead of the provision just quoted, clauses fixing limits of age, subjects of examination, &c. for the civil service in general. Experience has shown that such an attempt would have led to inconvenient results, and these results were no doubt foreseen.

It is further submitted, that the express terms of the Order require a certificate before a nominated candidate can even be admitted to probation, and that before such certificate is granted, the Commissioners have to ascertain that he is at the time eligible according to the rules of the department to which (in the words of the Order) he desires to be admitted. Neither the letter nor the spirit of the Order would, it is apprehended, be satisfied if inquiry into his present eligibility for one department was barred by the fact that he had at a past time been considered eligible for another department.

In holding that a certificate is necessary as often as there is a nomination to a junior situation, the Commissioners venture to think that they are not giving to the order a retrospective operation. They have never conceived that its terms apply to those who, having before its date been holders of junior situations, have continued in the same situations, or have been advanced to others not being junior situations, but they do not see in the terms of the order an intention to give to such persons a personal privilege which should exempt them from the necessity of obtaining a certificate in the event of their being nominated to other junior situations.

The Commissioners are aware that no conclusive interpretation of the Order can be promulgated by any authority except that from which the Order itself emanated, but they think it right to mention that a few months after the issue of the Order, the subject now under discussion was maturely considered at the Treasury on the application of one of the public departments, and that the minute, an extract from which is enclosed, was thereupon passed. This minute has established an uniform practice in the large and important departments connected with the Treasury; and it is not known that the authorities of any other department adopt a contrary interpretation. It is hoped that if the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should on reconsideration think the case one in which two constructions are legitimately admissible, they will incline to that which accords with the general rule of the civil service.

The Commissioners have entered upon the general question with the view of meeting some of the remarks contained in your letter, but with reference to the case of Mr. A. B., they would submit that it has

ADMIRALTY.

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been the constant practice of the Admiralty department to send candidates in his position for examination at this office. Mr. A. B. has, it would appear, served in Malta as well as at home in the capacity of extra or temporary clerk, and the cases in which persons who have so served have been examined previously to their being placed on the establishment are very numerous. So too on transfers from the establishment at Somerset House to the establishment at Whitehall certificates have been applied for. In one recent case the certificate was granted on the results of former examinations, and in another there was an actual examination. The Commissioners refer to the previous practice of their Lordships' department with the less hesitation, because no allusion to it is contained in your letter, and it is therefore apprehended that it may not have been considered.

With regard to Mr. A. B.'s eligibility, in respect of age, the Commissioners beg to refer to the concluding paragraph of my letter of the 29th September, adding, that if the question of age were one for the discretion of the head of the department, the "fixed rule" contemplated by the Order could hardly be said to exist. And as to the case of Mr. C. D., who states himself to be twenty-six, and who has served five years in the office of the Registrar-General, all difficulty will be removed if their Lordships think proper to adopt a rule extending the limits of age in favour of those who have previously been in other departments of the public service. The following form is submitted for the consideration of their Lordships:—"Candidates who have previously been in the public service will be eligible if under thirty, "provided they were under twenty-five when their first employment "commenced, and have since served continuously."

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Extract from Treasury Minute.

"The material points in this correspondence upon which an expression of the opinion "of the Board is called for, are—

"1. The authority possessed by the Commissioners in certain cases under the Order in "Council."

"2. The most suitable age of admission.

"On the first point, my Lords have to observe that, according to the intention and "spirit of the Order in Council, a person nominated to any junior situation in the Civil "Service, whether it be a temporary or a permanent clerkship, and whether the person "be appointed for the first time to the public service, or be transferred from one junior "situation to another, cannot be admitted to probation in such junior situation until he "has received a certificate of qualification from the Commissioners; but no fixed rules "have been prescribed as to the nature of the evidence by which the qualification of the "candidates is to be tested, and my Lords feel assured that, without in any respect "falling short of the substantial attainment of the objects of the Commission, the Com-"missioners will exercise a just discretion in adapting their proceedings to the varied "circumstances of the different cases brought before them."

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Romaine.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 20th November 1858.

REFERRING to your letter of the 28th ult., acquainting me, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had directed Mr. C. D. to attend at this office on the 15th of this month, in order that arrangements might be made for his examination as to his qualifications for the situation of third-class clerk at Somerset House,

I am desired by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that Mr. C. D. having attended, in pursuance of the directions given by their Lordships, has been examined, and has displayed marked proficiency in the several prescribed subjects. He has also been examined

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at his own request in the earlier portion of Algebra, and has shown a fair acquaintance with the subject.

Appointment of a candidate without examination.

The Commissioners have thought that in the present position of the correspondence, relative to Mr. A. B. (into which Mr. C. D.'s name also has been introduced), it might be desirable to communicate this information to their Lordships, and they have only to add that the adoption of the rule suggested at the close of my letter of the 9th instant will enable them at once to grant their certificate in favour of Mr. C. D. It may be right to mention that such rules exist in several of the public departments.

I have, &c.

[No further correspondence has passed, but it is understood that the appointments have been made.]

AUDIT OFFICE.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Scheme of examination and limits of age for messengers.

Mr. Maitland to C. Macaulay, Esq.

Civil Service Commission,
15th June 1858.

SIR,

REFERRING to your letter of the 10th instant, relative to the examination of ———, who has been nominated to the situation of messenger in the Audit Office,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that the subjects of examination and limits of age for the class in question have not yet been settled. As, however, in other public offices the examination of persons nominated as messengers is limited to reading, writing from dictation, and elementary arithmetic, and the usual limits of age are twenty or twenty-one and thirty-five, the Civil Service Commissioners would suggest for the consideration of the Board of Audit that unless there is any reason to the contrary, it may be desirable, for the sake of uniformity, to adopt the same subjects and limits of age in the present case.

As soon as your reply has been received an order of examination will be sent to the candidate.

I have, &c.

Mr. Macaulay to Mr. Maitland.

Audit Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.,
17th June 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and to state that the circular of the 10th instant, respecting the proposed examination of ———, nominated by the Treasury to be a messenger at the Audit Office, was inadvertently sent to you.

The Board have had no communication from the Treasury on the subject of the examination of messengers since my letter to you of the 1st August 1856, to which letter they beg leave to refer.

They are, however, fully aware of the value of such examination, and are quite ready to concur in the propriety of adopting the same subjects and limits of age as those stated to be in force in other public offices, provided the Treasury, with whom the appointments rest, see no reason to depart from that course. Copies of your communication of the 15th instant and of this reply have been forwarded to the Treasury for their Lordships' consideration.

I have, &c.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Scheme of examination and limits of age for messengers.

Mr. Macaulay to Mr. Maitland.

Audit Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.,
24th June 1858.

SIR,

WITH reference to my letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Treasury, dated the 23rd instant, specifying the subjects of examination for messengerships in this office, and I am to inform you that ————, nominated to be a messenger by Treasury letter, dated the 8th instant, will be directed to attend at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners for examination.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 23rd June 1858.

IN reply to your letter of the 17th instant I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my Lords are pleased to authorize the adoption of reading, writing from dictation, and elementary arithmetic, as the subjects of examination for messengerships in the Audit Office, and that the age for admission of candidates be fixed at from twenty-one to thirty-five years.

I am, &c.

The Commissioners of Audit. (Signed) W. HYLTON JOLLIFFE.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. Maitland to A. Panizzi, Esq.

Civil Service Commmission,
1st December 1858.

SIR,

REFERRING to my letter of the 16th July 1857, and to your acknowledgment, dated the 22nd of the same month, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that they may be favoured with an answer to their communication as soon as the trustees of the British Museum have been able to give it their consideration.

I have, &c.

Mr. Panizzi to Mr. Maitland.

British Museum, 2nd December 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, referring to your communication to me of the 16th July 1857, and to mine to you of the 22nd of the same month.

I beg to say that in my communication so referred to, besides informing you that your letter of the 16th July, and the documents transmitted therewith, had been laid before the Trustees of the British Museum, and that I was directed to acknowledge their receipt, I stated that all appointments at the British Museum, excepting that of the Principal Librarian, being made by the three Principal Trustees, namely, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, your communication had therefore been transmitted to them.

I shall not fail to bring your letter of the 1st instant under the notice of the Trustees at their next meeting.

I am, &c.

Mr. Panizzi to Mr. Maitland.

British Museum, 13th December 1858.

SIR,

YOUR letter of the 1st instant has been brought under the notice of the Board of Trustees of the British Museum, by whom I am directed to inform you that the whole subject referred to in your communication of the 16th July 1857, will be taken into consideration by the Board at

an early period, and that an answer will then be returned to the Civil Service Commissioners. BRITISH MUSEUM.

I have, &c.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Herman Merivale, Esq., C.B, to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Downing Street, 4th October 1858. Results of probation of a successful competitor.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir E. B. Lytton to transmit to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, the extract of a despatch from the Governor of Ceylon respecting Mr. Gillman, who held the first place in the examination by the Commissioners in June 1856, for writerships in the Ceylon Civil Service.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT of a despatch from Governor Sir H. Ward to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, dated Queen's House, Colombo, 7 August 1858, No. 31.

" I have also confirmed Mr. Gillman in the office of Assistant Agent at Jaffna, in which " he had been acting since January last, and which became vacant by the promotion of " Mr. Morris to Dambool. Mr. Gillman has attained his promotion to the post of Assis- " tant to the Government Agent of the Northern Province sooner than usual, because, " on arriving in the colony, he devoted himself to the Tamil department of the service, " which presents generally fewer openings than the Cinghalese, and at the expiration of " eight months passed one of the most brilliant examinations on record in that difficult " language. I have also the highest testimonials as to his ability from Mr. Dyke."

The Earl of Carnarvon to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Downing Street, 23rd December 1858.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that he has nominated the following candidates to compete at three separate examinations for three several Ceylon writerships at present vacant. Proposed competitions for writerships in Ceylon.

Sir Edward Lytton proposes that the examination of the candidates should take place at three different periods.

1. Messrs. A. and B. to compete for one writership.

These gentlemen are students of Glasgow University, and Sir Edward Lytton understands from the enclosed note that the necessary arrangements in connexion with the examination have been made by the authorities of the University.

2. Messrs. C., D., E., F., G., and H.

Sir Edward Lytton proposes that the above six candidates should compete for the second writership, and be examined about the 12th of January.

3. Messrs. I., K., L., M., and N. to compete for the third writership.

As most of these latter gentlemen have been nominated at a later date than those in list No. 2, Sir Edward Lytton is of opinion that their examination should be deferred for a few days, or until about the 25th of January.

I am to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to cause the necessary arrangements to be made, and to communicate with the respective candidates.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

The Vice-Chancellor of Glasgow University to Mr. Wolff.

College, Glasgow, 13h December 1858.

DEAR SIR,

I AM sorry I did not understand that the names of the candidates for the Ceylon writerships were required a month before the examination; I now subjoin the names of the *only two* competitors. Many others had intimated their intention to compete for this valuable prize; but whether from diffidence in their own attainments or dread of the

COLONIAL OFFICE.

attainments of each other, these have all withdrawn their names. This is a matter of deep regret to myself and my colleagues.

I may mention that I have seen Mr. Theodore Walrond, with whom all the arrangements in connexion with the examination will be made.

Yours, &c.

Proposed competitions for writerships in Ceylon.

Candidates for the Ceylon writerships, Messrs. A. and B., both above 18 and under 25 years of age.

EMIGRATION OFFICE.

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION OFFICE.

S. Walcott, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Government Emigration Board,
26th January 1858.

SIR,

Limits of age in cases of transfer from other departments.

I AM directed by the Emigration Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, inquiring whether there be any objection on the part of the Commissioners to a general extension of the limit of age to thirty in the case of candidates who, having entered the public service while under twenty-five, have since served continuously.

Referring to your previous letter of the 19th instant, in which you mention that in several of the public departments there are rules extending the ordinary limits of age in the case of extra clerks nominated to fill vacancies in the establishment; and that such extension is usually for a definite term, as five, ten, or (in one department) fifteen years, the Commissioners direct me to state, that as regards this department, they think the period of ten years would be a reasonable extension of the limit of age.

The Commissioners would propose, therefore, that in such cases an extra clerk serving continuously should not be ineligible on the score of age for an appointment on the establishment up to the age of thirty-five years, provided that he had been admitted as an extra clerk before the age of twenty-five.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Walcott.

Civil Service Commission,
28th January 1858.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 26th instant, communicating the opinion of the Emigration Commissioners as to the extent to which the limits of age should be enlarged in favour of extra clerks,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to signify their acquiescence in the proposed alterations, it being assumed that continuous service from first admission as extra clerk will be required, in order to give a claim for the benefit of the extension.

I have, &c.

CUSTOMS.

CUSTOMS.

F. G. Gardner, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Custom House, London,
12th February 1858.

SIR,

Production of forged baptismal certificates by a candidate.

WITH reference to the Order of the Lords of the Treasury, dated the 28th ultimo, nominating ——— to the situation of tidewaiter at Dover,

I am directed to transmit to you for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, the accompanying certificates, produced by ——— in evidence of his age, together with the correspondence which has taken place thereon, by which it appears that in the certificate

Production of forged baptismal certificates by a candidate.

marked A. the figures in the year were erased by ———, and altered from 1827 to 1833, and that the second certificate (marked B.) was a counterfeit copied under the directions of ———, and by him produced to the collector of customs at Dover as in the handwriting of the Rev. H. M. Sims, Rector of the parish of Hinderwell, by whom the original certificate (A.) was granted.

Under these circumstances I am to signify the request of the Board to be informed whether the Commissioners are of opinion that proceedings should be instituted by the Board of Customs against ———.

I am to add, that the Board have ordered ———'s nomination to be cancelled, and to request that the certificates and correspondence herewith enclosed may be returned to this department.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Gardner.

Civil Service Commission,
15th February 1858.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 12th instant, relative to the forgery of baptismal certificates by ———, who was nominated as tide-waiter at Dover,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that the offence which has been committed appears to them a very serious one, and that as the Board of Customs are good enough to ask their opinion as to the desirableness of instituting proceedings against the culprit, they do not think they would be justified in recommending that the chance of obtaining a conviction, which might tend to prevent its repetition, should be lost.

The certificates are herewith returned, as requested.

I have, &c.

Mr. Gardner to Mr. Maitland.

Custom House, London,
24th March 1858.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th ultimo, in the case of ———, who had produced false and forged certificates in proof of his age on his nomination to the office of tidewaiter at Dover,

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Board of Customs, on the 20th ultimo, directed their solicitor to institute legal proceedings against ———, provided it should appear that there was sufficient evidence to ensure his conviction. An information was accordingly preferred against ——— before the magistrates at Dover on the 16th instant, when he pleaded guilty to the charge and was convicted in the mitigated penalty of 25*l.* and costs, 9*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, which he paid and was released.

I am to add that ———, through his solicitor, expressed great contrition for the offence which he had committed.

I am, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Limits of age in case of transfer from other departments.

Mr. Maitland to J. J. Chalk, Esq.

Civil Service Commission,
27th July 1858.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 21st instant (File No. 8938), stating that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will be prepared to consider any

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Limits of age in case of transfer from other departments.

specific suggestion which may be offered by the Civil Service Commission as to the extension of limits of age in favour of those who have held situations in the public service before their nomination as candidates for appointments in the office of the Ecclesiastical Commission, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to submit for the consideration of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the following regulation :—

" Candidates who have previously been in the public service are " eligible in respect of age for junior clerkships until they have attained " the age of thirty, provided they were under twenty-five when they " entered the public service, and have served continuously."

I have, &c.

Mr. Chalk to Mr. Maitland.

11, Whitehall Place, S.W.,
4th August 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE submitted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England your letter of the 27th ultimo, and am directed to acquaint you that they have resolved to adopt the regulation therein suggested by the Civil Service Commissioners, according to which candidates for appointments in this office who shall have previously been in the public service will be eligible in respect of age for junior clerkships until they shall have attained the age of thirty years, provided that they were under the age of twenty-five when they entered the public service, and have served continuously.

I am, &c.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Maitland to E. Hammond, Esq.

Civil Service Commisson,
15th February 1858.

SIR,

Marks may be given in competitions for French composition and conversation.

REFERRING to your letter of the 2nd February 1858, which states that candidates for the Foreign Office should understand French well, and should be able to make an accurate and good translation of any French paper,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will inform them whether it is the wish of the Earl of Clarendon that candidates desirous of showing that they understand French, well, by translating from English into that language, and by conversing in it, should be permitted to obtain marks for those accomplishments in competitive examinations.

I have, &c.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Maitland.

Foreign Office, 16th February 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to request that you will acquaint the Civil Service Commissioners, with reference to your letter of yesterday, that his Lordship considers that candidates for clerkships in the Foreign Office who are desirous of showing that they understand French well, by translating from English into that language, and by conversing in it, should be permitted to obtain marks for these accomplishments in competitive examinations.

I am, &c.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Maitland.

Foreign Office, 19th July 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you, for the information and guidance of the Civil Service Commissioners, the accompanying copies of two amended Regulations relating to the examination of Paid and Unpaid Attachés in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service. Alteration of examination for the Diplomatic Service.

Lord Malmesbury would call the attention of the Civil Service Commissioners to the precise meaning of the first regulation, inasmuch as candidates have stated that their competency to spell English and French accurately has not been tested by dictation alone, but by the submission of a paper purposely mis-spelt, which they are expected to correct. Without wishing to interfere with the general rules of the Civil Service Commissioners, Lord Malmesbury expresses an opinion that such a trial is not altogether fair, and may easily confuse a youth who would generally be found correct in his orthography. For this reason he has specified in the first regulation that the test should be applied through dictation alone.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

REGULATIONS for the Examination of Paid Attachés before the Civil Service Commissioners, as approved by the Earl of Malmesbury, 15th July 1858.

All persons promoted from Unpaid to Paid Attachéships, before they are confirmed in their new office, will be required, if in England at the time of their promotion, or within one month after their arrival in England, to submit themselves for examination by the Commissioners.

1. Candidates will be required to satisfy the examiners of their proficiency in one other language besides French.

2. Candidates, on being examined on promotion, will be required to draw up a report on the general, commercial, and political relations of the several countries in which they may have resided; on the internal polity and the administration and social institutions of such countries, and on the character of their people. These reports, however, must not refer to current political affairs, and they must be sent, in the first instance, to the Foreign Office, from which they will be forwarded to the Commissioners.

3. Candidates, on being examined on promotion, will further be required to satisfy the Commissioners that they possess such a knowledge of International Law as can be acquired from "Wheaton's Elements of International Law" and "Wheaton's History of International Law."

ENCLOSURE 2.

REGULATIONS for the Examination of Unpaid Attachés before the Civil Service Commissioners, as approved by the Earl of Malmesbury, 15th July 1858.

The examination will be directed to ascertain,—

1. That they can write English and French quickly and correctly from dictation.

2. That they understand French well, that they can make an accurate and good translation of any French paper into English, and of any English paper into French, and that they can speak French with tolerable ease and correctness.

3. That they have a general knowledge of geography.

4. That they can make a clear and correct précis or abstract of any narrative of facts or historical events.

5. That they have a general knowledge of history since the year 1789, and especially of the history of the country to which they are about to proceed, as regards its internal constitution, and its present relation to other powers. For the convenience of candidates it has been settled that, as regards modern history generally, they will be examined in so much of "Heeren's Historical Manual of the Political System of Europe and its Colonies," as treats of history from the year 1789, and also in the fourth volume of "Russell's Modern Europe" (last edition), and as regards any particular country to which they may be about to proceed, they will be examined in so much of "M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary" as relates to that country.

Moreover, all persons on their first examination as Unpaid Attachés, and after having passed their examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, will be required to attend for at least three months in the Foreign Office, in order that they may become acquainted with the forms of business as carried on there.

Limits of age for candidates:—

18 to 25, both years inclusive.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Alteration of examination for the Diplomatic Service.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Hammond.

Civil Service Commission,
9th August 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, transmitting, by desire of the Earl of Malmesbury, for their information and guidance, copies of two amended Regulations relating to the examination of Paid and Unpaid Attachés in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, and communicating his Lordship's opinion as to the mode in which the orthography of candidates should be tested.

The Commissioners perceive that these regulations modify, in various particulars, those previously in force.

Had these modifications been communicated to the Civil Service Commissioners before their adoption by Lord Malmesbury, the Commissioners would have availed themselves of the opportunity so afforded to them of offering some suggestions as to the expediency of the various changes; and in doing so, they would have considered themselves as acting in conformity with the Order in Council, by which they were appointed, and which contemplates their assistance being given in the settlement of regulations of this nature. It will be recollected, that the subjects of examination, as they have hitherto stood, were settled by the late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in December 1855, after correspondence with the Commissioners.

Although under present circumstances the Commissioners feel a difficulty in placing their views before Lord Malmesbury upon matters which he appears, in point of fact, already to have decided, they nevertheless entertain no doubt that his Lordship will receive favourably the few observations which they have to bring under his notice.

1. With respect to the rules applicable to candidates for the situation of Paid Attaché, the only material alteration now made consists in the abandonment of the regulation requiring the candidate to show a speaking and a writing knowledge of the language of the several countries in which he has resided as Unpaid Attaché. Acquaintance with any one modern language (in addition to French) is hereafter to be sufficient.

The Commissioners were disposed to attach much value to the requisition as previously framed. They believed it to have been introduced by the late Secretary of State not only with the view of securing for the public service the aid of persons well acquainted with various languages, but also (perhaps it might be said principally) in order to stimulate the industry of the Unpaid Attaché in the early period of his career, and to furnish him with a motive for availing himself of the facilities which residence in a foreign country affords for the acquisition of the language there current.

The rule hitherto in force, guarded as it has been by the judicious limitations contained in your letter of the 17th December 1855, with reference to the length of time during which candidates have resided in the several countries, and the intrinsic difficulty of the different languages, appears to the Commissioners to have been by no means unreasonably strict. The fact is, that the Commissioners have examined seven Attachés on promotion, and they have not been in any case under the necessity of refusing their certificate.

The Commissioners take this opportunity of suggesting that examination in the several subjects now comprised in the reports on foreign countries required from candidates for the situation of Paid Attaché might advantageously be substituted for those reports. The latter it is apprehended may without difficulty be manufactured in this country

from ordinary books of reference, and there is of course no certainty that they are produced without assistance.

Alteration of examination for the Diplomatic Service.

2. The alterations introduced into the rules for the examination of candidates nominated as Unpaid Attachés are more numerous and more important.

In the first place, the limitation of the examination in English orthography to writing from dictation only, does not, in the opinion of the Commissioners, leave them the means of sufficiently testing the candidate's ability to spell correctly, and the withdrawal of the first of the former regulations, which required "a good bold hand, with distinctly "formed letters," leaves the Commissioners no authority to deal with the question of handwriting. The result may not improbably be that under the regulations now approved, the Commissioners may be under the necessity of granting their certificates to candidates, whose writing and spelling may be such as subsequently to embarrass the department to which they belong, and in quarters where the circumstances are not understood to throw some discredit upon the examination which they have undergone.

Leaving for the present the subject of orthography, the Commissioners observe that candidates are relieved from the necessity of showing an acquaintance with Latin or one modern language in addition to French.

The Commissioners are disposed to regret the abandonment of an educational test which appears to them to have been well chosen. In the absence of information as to the motives which have induced Lord Malmesbury to make the change, they can only assume that a fear may have been entertained lest eligible candidates should be deterred from seeking admission to the service by the severity of the requisition as it has hitherto stood. It is therefore right to state that acquaintance with two languages is required from candidates for clerkships in the Whitehall Branch of the Admiralty, in the Offices of the House of Commons, &c. The Commissioners have not been informed that any difficulty has been experienced in filling up these appointments.

3. The Commissioners advert, in conclusion, to the observations contained in your letter upon one of the modes in which they have deemed it expedient to test the spelling of candidates for the diplomatic service.

They have first to state that no French paper containing errors intentionally introduced has on any occasion been placed before a candidate for a diplomatic or for any other situation. They are aware that candidates are apt, under certain circumstances, to entertain exaggerated recollections as to the severity of the trials to which they have been exposed, but they are surprised that a statement so inaccurate should have been made to Lord Malmesbury.

It must, in the next place, be stated, that exercises in English orthography of the description now objected to, have, almost from the commencement of the Commissioners' proceedings, been placed before all candidates nominated to situations in the Excise, and to clerkships, whether metropolitan or provincial, in the various public offices, and that in the ranks from which those offices are severally recruited sufficient supplies of competent persons have from time to time been found.

The exercise in question may be considered as addressing itself to the eye of the candidate, much in the same manner as that which is dictated addresses itself to his ear, and far from adding to the risk of failure in the case of a candidate moderately conversant with the rules of orthography, it diminishes that risk, by giving him the opportunity of showing what he can do when his attention is expressly called to the matter and when he is free from the nervousness which may sometimes be occasioned by dictation.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Alteration of examination for the Diplomatic Service.

It should also be mentioned that in many cases a candidate, who had introduced into the orthographical paper all or nearly all of the corrections required, has been discovered to have made errors in his other papers, and where these errors have been such in number and character as to render it doubtful whether the Commissioners must not arrive at an unfavourable decision, the manner in which the exercise had been corrected has been allowed to turn the scale in favour of the candidate. It happens to be the fact, that no candidate who has been rejected on his examination for a diplomatic appointment would have passed had the orthographical exercise been omitted.

For these reasons, the Commissioners cannot concur with Lord Malmesbury in the opinion which he entertains as to the test under consideration, and they incline to think that his Lordship's judgment would be different if he had the opportunities which they have of seeing from day to day the manner in which the task of correction is accomplished by well-educated candidates.

The Commissioners will of course introduce the desired exception in favour of candidates for the diplomatic service, but they have at the same time to inquire, for their guidance in future cases, whether it is wished that a candidate who has written from dictation without mistakes, or with few mistakes, should receive a certificate, however numerous and discreditable the errors in spelling found in his other papers? In order to show that the occurrence of such cases is not improbable, the Commissioners enclose a list of the mistakes made by a candidate recently examined for the diplomatic service. It has been thought unnecessary to insert the name of the candidate, but the Commissioners will be prepared to give this information should Lord Malmesbury desire it.

I have, &c.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

ERRORS in Orthography, &c. Mr. _____

Dictation.	Orthographical Paper.		Other Papers.
	(Not corrected).	(Introduced).	
commun (common) [*twice.*]	compliment (complement) [*twice.*] masacring. Turcs. Moores.		dilligence. canon (cannon). adition. unabl. principle (-pal) [*twice.*] propper [*twice*]. seperates [*three times.*] particulary. delinquincies. uninterupted. goverment. lose (loose) [*twice.*] chose (choose). exagerated. tracks (tracts). straight (strait) [*twice*]. strugling. prisonner [*twice*]. precipatately. granadier. couragous. commun. simular. privy counsellers. Archipelego. Gibralter. Mediteranian. Meditteranian. Venitian.

The Earl of Malmesbury to the Civil Service Commissioners.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Auchnacarry, Fort William,
22nd September 1858.

GENTLEMEN,

Alteration of examination for the Diplomatic Service.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Maitland's letter of the 9th ultimo, addressed to Mr. Hammond by your direction.

You do me but the strictest justice in entertaining no doubt that I accept the observations which you bring under my notice with sincere respect.

In my letter of the 19th of July last, I stated that I did not desire to interfere with the general principles upon which the present scheme of examinations was established, but that I confined myself to the regulations framed by my predecessor, Lord Clarendon, which regulations it is undoubtedly competent in me and my successors at the Foreign Office to revise and alter.

I observed particularly upon the rule which his Lordship, and not I, had laid down with respect to the test of orthography by dictation, because the candidates had informed me of another test by a paper intentionally mis-spelt, which the Commissioners had introduced.

It did not appear to me fair, after candidates had been apprised by Lord Clarendon's regulations of the mode of examination to which they would be subjected, and for which they could previously practise, that they should be surprised by an entirely new and very puzzling process which they did not expect and had never before seen.

As you have fully discussed and criticised the changes which I made in Lord Clarendon's regulations, I feel sure that you will rather expect than object to receive my opinion, both generally and in detail, on the subject of examinations for the diplomatic service, and to that profession I will strictly confine myself.

I think it wholly irrelevant to quote cases and their results in other departments. The diplomatic service is a service *per se*, both as to its attributes and its administration. It cannot be open to the whole population, or even to that large part of it from which the "clerks in the Admiralty," "Excise," the "Metropolitan," "Provincial," "and various Public Offices," are recruited.

In the first place as the Attachés are unpaid for several years, and the profession is throughout the whole career very expensive, they must be gentlemen of independent means; and, secondly, it is indispensable that they should have been accustomed to a society analogous to that in which their future action will be exercised.

As the first object of a minister should be to obtain personal influence, their manners, appearance, tact, and temper ought to be as good as possible; and without these natural gifts, no amount of learning can avail. These qualities cannot be taught, and when believed by the Secretary of State to exist in a candidate, I should much regret to see them count for little and sacrificed to the absence of a mechanical and stereotyped class of knowledge, which could easily be acquired hereafter.

This remark applies especially to an exaggerated importance attached to spelling.

The voluminous archives of the Foreign Office, and other collections of official manuscripts, will show that even at the beginning of this century the most eminent statesmen and diplomatists used in numberless instances a different form of spelling from the conventional orthography of the present day.

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Is it, then, wise to lay such positive stress upon an art, which, by the time the Attaché of your choice has become an Ambassador, will no longer be identical with his tests as an Attaché?

Faults of spelling in a despatch are certainly ungraceful and unbecoming: but they can hardly entail more important results than the obvious misprints of a book.

Is it desirable to attach such indispensable importance to the perfection of a science in itself almost as capricious as fashion, and which, I will venture to think, is certain of future attainment by a clever youth of twenty?

Moreover, this imperfection, if found to exist in a candidate, must, by the rules and practice of the Foreign Office, be quickly remedied. The candidates for Attachéships are obliged to write in the Foreign Office for three months before they join a mission, and any error of orthography would certainly oblige them to re-write the faulty document.

The same remark in this respect applies to their handwriting.

The idea of rejecting a clever youth because he does not write "a "good bold hand, with distinct formed letters," appears to me utterly indefensible, and not worthy of further observation.

Although, Gentlemen, your impression appears to be that I stated in my letter of the 19th of July, that French papers with errors intentionally introduced had been submitted to candidates, such is not the case.

My information and statement were confined to *English* spelling; and having since seen some experiments made by this process upon persons of mature age and undoubted education, I am confirmed in my opinion by the result, that it is a sure trap to those unused to the invention.

I should much regret, Gentlemen, to be misunderstood by you so far as to be thought an advocate for admission into the diplomatic service without any examination at all. On the contrary, I hold that French is indispensable at the earliest age, because it is the official language of the profession; and that a knowledge of modern history, although it may rapidly be acquired, is almost as necessary.

It appears to me that written exercises in English, French, and History must sufficiently test the orthography of the candidate; and that, if dictation is added, enough has been done for a science so easily learnt as correct spelling.

I will now remark on that part of Mr. Maitland's letter which alludes to the examination for Paid Attachés.

As now regulated by Lord Clarendon, I have found it unfair in principle to the young men, and inconvenient in practice to the department.

The average service of Unpaid Attachés is of five years' duration before they are promoted, and subjected to this second trial. At this period most of them have attained the age of twenty-four or twenty-five years, and if they are rejected, they are too old to enter other professions.

I therefore propose that, at the end of two years after they enter the service, they should undergo their second and final examination; and be so far eligible for promotion, for which the knowledge of a second language must be indispensable.

There is also considerable inconvenience to the service in binding them to the language of the country in which they have resided, because if during the two years it is found desirable to change their post, they justly complain that their study of the language is interrupted; and I consider that, French being a *sine quâ non*, the candidates should be allowed to select from any other tongues.

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Mr. Maitland suggests that "examination in the several subjects now "comprised in the reports on foreign countries, required from candidates "for the situation of Paid Attaché, might advantageously be substituted "for those reports, because they may be manufactured in this country "from ordinary books of reference ; and there is, of course, no certainty "that they are produced without assistance."

I must express my belief that the course proposed is unnecessary, and would be justly offensive to the diplomatic service.

In the first place, all such reports must be chiefly obtained from the statistical returns of the locality, and from other books of reference; and I need hardly remark that a knowledge of reference is knowledge itself.

It may be possible for a candidate to submit a work not his own, but I am convinced that the character which he receives from his minister, and the usual feelings of an English gentleman, are sufficient guarantees against such disgraceful frauds.

Mr. Maitland states, that "no candidate who has been rejected on his "examination for a diplomatic appointment could have passed, had the "orthographical exercise been omitted." I must, therefore, suppose that I was mistaken in understanding Sir John Lefevre to say that Mr. ——, a most remarkable linguist, had been rejected for errors in spelling.

I have no hesitation in replying to your question, that I do not wish "a candidate who has written from dictation without mistakes to receive "a certificate, however numerous may be the errors in spelling found "in his other papers," as exemplified in the one attached to Mr. Maitland's letter.

I should attribute the anomaly produced in this case to carelessness ; as it is clear that when the attention of this particular candidate was excited, he only made three or four mistakes. However that may have been, it is far from my desire to interfere with your judgment ; and I have only given you an opinion, which you have invited, as to the value I place upon the precise spelling and caligraphy of a candidate for the diplomatic service, compared with his other natural qualities for that profession.

As an individual opinion, mine may be of little value on this subject, but it is my duty, as head of a very important department, to state some facts showing what has been the effect of your examination and rejection of candidates for the diplomatic service.

Within six months you have rejected four young men, who were, in my belief, competent to carry out all the duties which are required of them as Attachés, and two of these I have no hesitation in saying were remarkable for their general accomplishments, and especially for knowledge of languages.

The result has been that, for a service which was so much in public favour in 1852, that I had then a list of thirty-one candidates for Attachéships, I have now only *two;* and unless the gentlemen whom you have rejected should be allowed to try again, and succeed, I cannot fill the vacancies.

The immediate consequence must be, that the labour of the Attachés on duty is increased, while their usual leave of absence cannot be granted ; and when Her Majesty's Legations are put to this inconvenience,—an inconvenience which must daily be aggravated,—it appears to me not premature, or disrespectful to you, to ask whether you are not straining the cord too tightly, and if not, how, under your system, the Queen's service in diplomacy is to be recruited and carried on ?

I am, &c.

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Alteration of examination for the Diplomatic Service.

The Civil Service Commissioners to the Earl of Malmesbury.

Civil Service Commission,
13th December 1858.

MY LORD,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 22nd of September, requesting at the same time that you will accept our thanks for the courtesy and frankness by which it is characterised.

Your Lordship having given your consideration to our observations and suggestions contained in Mr. Maitland's letter of the 9th August 1858, with reference to the modifications introduced by your Lordship in the regulations for the examination of Unpaid and Paid Attachés, and having decided to adhere to those modifications, we conceive that it would be beyond our province to press our objections any further; and we are most unwilling to raise or continue any controversy with regard to those objections.

We should gladly, therefore, have confined ourselves in this communication to those questions only which your Lordship has put to us at the close of your letter, had it not appeared that misapprehensions not wholly unimportant have arisen as to matters of fact, and had not some of your Lordship's remarks, although intended to be limited to the examination of Attachés, involved objections of a general nature to the subjects and modes of our examinations, which, if silently acquiesced in, might place us in difficulty with respect to regulations in force in other departments.

Referring, in the first place, to Mr. Hammond's letter of the 19th of July, which commenced the present correspondence, we find the following passage:—

"Lord Malmesbury would call the attention of the Civil Service "Commissioners to the precise meaning of the first regulation, inasmuch "as candidates have stated that their competency to spell English and "*French* accurately has not been tested by dictation alone, but by the "submission of a paper purposely mis-spelt, which they are expected to "correct."

We had no doubt at the time when Mr. Maitland's answer was written, that this passage was intended to imply that *French* as well as English spelling had been tested by means of papers intentionally mis-spelt, but the assurance which we have now received that your Lordship's information and statement were confined to English spelling shows that we were under a mistake.

2. Passing next to the letter addressed by our directions to Mr. Hammond, on the 9th August, we have to submit that the statement there made, that "no candidate who has been rejected on his examination for "a diplomatic appointment would have passed had the orthographical "exercise been omitted," is not inconsistent with Sir John Lefevre's oral communication to your Lordship. Mr. Maitland's assertion referred only to the orthographical exercise, while Sir John Lefevre spoke in general terms of errors in spelling as the cause of rejection. It happens that, although these were very numerous, the exercise was well done, and had the judgment of the Commissioners been decided by it alone the candidate would have passed.

As it is possible that the ultimate result of Mr. ———'s examination was not present to your Lordship's mind at the time when your letter was written, it may be right for us to add that, on being officially informed of circumstances which rendered it desirable that the case should be considered as an exceptional one, we at once granted our certificate. We venture here to introduce an extract from our Secretary's letter to Mr. Hammond (dated June 23, 1858).

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"They (the Civil Service Commissioners) are now relieved by the cir-
" cumstances mentioned in your letter, and by the opinion which Lord
" Malmesbury has expressed, from the necessity of requiring in Mr.
" ——'s case that correctness of spelling which it would otherwise have
" been right to expect, and this exceptional alteration in the standard
" having been made, they feel themselves at liberty to dispense with
" further examination, and to take his former performances as evidence
" sufficient to justify them in certifying to his qualifications."

3. The phrase "a good bold hand, with distinctly formed letters," was not, as your Lordship probably supposes, framed by us in order to describe the kind of handwriting which in our judgment ought to be required. The letter which originally communicated to us Lord Clarendon's wishes as to the examination of candidates for the diplomatic service (dated 17th December 1855) contains the following passage:—"As at present advised, Lord Clarendon proposes that can-
" didates should satisfy the Commissioners, first, that they can write a
" good bold hand, with distinctly formed letters." We regret that our Secretary's letter did not more clearly indicate the source from which his quotation was derived.

From the general remark of your Lordship on this subject, namely, that the "idea of rejecting a clever youth because he does not write *a good bold hand, with distinctly formed letters*, appears utterly indefen-
" sible, and not worthy of further observation," we respectfully intimate our dissent.

The requirement from persons to be employed in the public service of a style of handwriting easily legible by the persons to whom it is addressed, or by those whose duty it may be to make fair copies for despatch or for record, appears to us to be of considerable importance towards securing the safe and convenient transaction of official business, more especially having regard to the mistakes and consequent embarrassments which may arise from the absence of this practical accomplishment.

Without going so far as to say that indulgence should not be shown to defective handwriting, if unusual talent is displayed by the candidate in the intellectual portion of the examination, we conceive, nevertheless, that in ordinary cases such deficiencies ought not to be overlooked.

4. Having offered these explanations on points as to which misapprehension appeared to have arisen, we have little to add to what has already been said on the subject of orthography, and the means of testing it employed in our examinations. We can assure your Lordship that our references to other branches of the Queen's service were introduced in the belief that correct spelling, if it could be obtained in candidates for the lower appointments of the service, might most reasonably be expected from those who have been accustomed to a society described by your Lordship as analogous to that in which their future action will be exercised. If our references were, as your Lordship considers them, irrelevant, they will at least explain our inability to concur in the terms which your Lordship has employed.

The "entirely new and very puzzling process" has been for the last three years, and still is daily gone through, and not unfrequently without a single mistake, by candidates who present themselves from almost all classes of society, and with every variety of previous education.

We are aware that there are words, the spelling of which is in some degree uncertain, and we do not doubt that your Lordship will give us credit for not deciding adversely where a reasonable doubt exists. On the other hand, we believe that whatever may have been the case in former times, the spelling of the vast majority of English words has

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for some years been so fixed that departures from the ordinary usage are regarded as proceeding from ignorance.

We are relieved from the necessity of going further into the subject by your Lordship's admission that "faults of spelling in a despatch are "certainly ungraceful and unbecoming." We have no desire to use stronger language than that with which your Lordship's letter supplies us, and the case above referred to shows that we have not sought to maintain an inflexible rule on the subject. At the same time, cases which have occurred of examinations on promotion lead us to a different opinion from that expressed by your Lordship as to the facility with which correctness may be acquired by means of official practice, and the certainty that it will be so acquired.

5. With reference to one of the four candidates mentioned by your Lordship as having been rejected within the last six months, we have to state that incorrect spelling was not a cause of rejection; in another case it was not the sole cause.

We may add that although a doubt appears to have existed in your Lordship's mind, whether the candidates in question could be allowed to try again, the doubt cannot, we think, have been created by any proceedings of ours. We have never raised a difficulty as to the examination of candidates who had failed, provided that the limit of age had not been passed; although we think that in ordinary cases persons so situated should not be sent up too often or too soon after failure. All uncertainty on the point has, we hope, been removed by our examination, since the date of your Lordship's letter, of two out of the four candidates referred to as having failed. In each case the result of the examination was such as to enable us to grant our certificate.

6. Passing next to that portion of your Lordship's letter, which refers to the examination of Paid Attachés, we have to express our concurrence in the reasons which induce your Lordships to substitute an examination at the end of two years after entrance into the service for examination on promotion, adding, with reference to our proposal, that an examination in the commercial and political relations, &c. of foreign countries, should be substituted for the reports at present required, that we had no intention of making a proposition which could justly be regarded as offensive to the diplomatic service.

The examination for the highest university and college distinctions, which are contended for by persons of matured character, and of an age corresponding to the ages of candidates for the office of Paid Attaché, are fenced round by precautions to prevent the obtaining of external assistance, and to ensure the trustworthiness of the test imposed; but these precautions are not considered as throwing doubts on the honour and integrity of the parties to be examined.

7. Although we have deemed it right in this communication to endeavour to explain and support our views on the topic to which it relates, your Lordship must not suppose that we are insensible of the benefits which we derive from having the opportunity of considering such criticisms and remarks as those with which your Lordship has favoured us.

We are thus enabled to perceive defects and to suggest improvements in the system which we administer; and it is with a due appreciation of such opportunities, that we have especially addressed ourselves to the concluding passages of your Lordship's communication, in which your Lordship remarks upon the almost entire falling off of candidates for attachéships, and on the inconvenience thus occasioned to the public service, and puts to us the question, whether we are not straining the cord too tightly, and if not, how, under our system, the Queen's service in diplomacy is to be recruited and carried on.

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We respectfully receive your Lordship's suggestion that we may be straining the cord too tightly, and if it appeared to us that this suggestion was well founded, we should not hesitate to act upon it; but on looking at the regulations hitherto applicable to the candidates for the situation of Unpaid Attaché, and to the manner in which we have carried them into execution, we cannot satisfy ourselves either that the regulations are too strict, or that they have been too strictly administered.

It is of course difficult to judge of the degree of strictness with which our examinations of this particular class of candidates have been carried on, but having again looked at their performances, we feel assured that, in this direction at least, we have not fallen into any serious error.

We are, moreover, in some degree confirmed in the impression that we have not erred on the side of strictness, by comparing the relative number of certificates granted and refused as respects Unpaid Attachés, and as respects the general mass of candidates for the Civil Service, up to the commencement of the present year.

The other question proposed to us by your Lordship,—how, under our system, the Queen's service in diplomacy is to be recruited and carried on,—is more difficult and embarrassing;—difficult, inasmuch as we do not perceive adequate grounds for the remarkable falling off of candidates; embarrassing, from our unwillingness to enter into considerations which might appear to be beyond the limits of our duty.

It seems to us that the falling off of candidates can only arise from one or other of the two following motives:—

1. Well or ill founded apprehension of failure.
2. A disinclination to submit to examination, arising from the position in life of the candidate.

If we have correctly stated these grounds, and if, as we are satisfied, the examinations for the office of Unpaid Attaché are not too strict, we do not perceive that these grounds furnish any good reason for lowering the standard; and it is, indeed, only the second of them to which we deem it necessary more particularly to advert.

We may observe that, admitting that the candidates for the diplomatic service proceed generally from a higher class of society than that from which the other superior departments of the Civil Service are ordinarily recruited, we find, nevertheless, frequent instances of candidates for situations in those other departments of the same rank in life and social position as the candidates for unpaid attachéships, and in these instances we have not met with any unwillingness to undergo examinations of a higher character than those for the office of Unpaid Attaché.

We are led to conclude, therefore, that there does exist a class of young men possessing the requisite qualifications, both in respect of position and intellectual acquirements, who would be competent for the office of Unpaid Attaché, and who would not be deterred from accepting the nomination, either by imaginary apprehensions or by disinclination to undergo examination.

Why, then, it may be asked, do not such young men present themselves to your Lordship's notice, by placing their applications before you.

We can account for this partly by the period of gratuitous service incidental to the office of Unpaid Attaché, a condition necessarily excluding many who would otherwise enter that career; and partly by the proper unwillingness of parties to intrude on your Lordship's patronage.

The latter of these difficulties would be lessened or overcome if it became known that your Lordship desired to receive applications, and still more if it were understood that the appointment of Attaché would

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be given according to a well-regulated competition, under such conditions as your Lordship might deem necessary.

Exception from the rule as to age.

With regard to the former, we offer our opinion with greater hesitation; but it appears to us that if the existing rule so limits your Lordship's choice, as to render it inexpedient that the ordinary accomplishments to which the greater portion of the present letter refers should be regarded as essential, an argument, the force of which would be admitted, is thereby furnished in favour of a change, by which those who enter the diplomatic service might be placed from the commencement of their career on the same footing in respect of salary with the holders of junior situations in other branches of the Queen's service.

We have, &c.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Foreign Office, 16th December 1858.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acknowledge the receipt of the letter addressed to him by the Civil Service Commissioners on the 13th instant, in reply to the observations contained in his Lordship's letter of the 22nd of September, upon certain matters connected with the examination of the persons nominated for employment under this office; and I am to request that you will state to the Commissioners that his Lordship is much obliged to them for the suggestions made in their last communication.

I am, &c.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, ENGLAND.

The Registrar-General to Mr. Maitland.

General Register Office, Somerset House, 29th January 1859.

SIR,

Alteration in examination and in limits of age.

I WILL thank you to state to the Civil Service Commissioners that I am of opinion that it is desirable to make certain changes with regard to the examination of individuals nominated to appointments in this office by the Lords of the Treasury.

I think that there should be three classes :—

I.—Clerks.

Age :—17 to 25.

Qualifications :—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English history.

II.—Indexers and Transcribers, and Statistical Abstracters and Sorters.

Age :—17 to 30.

Qualifications :—

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography, and accuracy in copying.

   N.B.—Large bold handwriting to be considered *indispensable* for indexers and transcribers.

2. Arithmetic (first four rules).

III.—Office Keepers and Messengers.

Age :—25 to 35.

Qualifications :—

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).

Alteration in examination and in limits of age.

If the Civil Service Commissioners approve of this change, I shall be glad if future examinations of persons nominated to this department are conducted as above proposed by me.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Registrar-General.

Civil Service Commission,
2nd February 1859.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, proposing the alterations therein specified in the subjects of examination for certain junior situations in your department, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will regulate, in accordance with your wishes, the examinations which it may be their duty to conduct.

It may be right to mention, with reference to my letter of 30th May 1857, enclosing a certificate of Mr. ———, that if, after the adoption of the proposed changes, a person who was originally appointed to a situation of the second class (indexers, &c.), and examined accordingly, should subsequently be nominated to a clerkship, the Commissioners will not be able to grant the certificate of qualification which will then be necessary, without previously examining the candidate. The subjects of examination having hitherto been the same, the Commissioners have felt at liberty, as in the case of Mr. ———, to grant certificates without a second examination. It should also be observed that, as the limits of age for the second class of situations are considerably more extended than those for the first, it may, probably, happen that an indexer or transcriber nominated to a clerkship will be found to be disqualified. The Commissioners assume that it would not be your wish to admit to a clerkship a person who was above 25 when first appointed as indexer; but they would leave it for your consideration, whether indexers, &c. originally appointed while under 25, should be eligible for clerkships until they attain 30. An analogous rule exists in several of the public departments, and, as an illustration, the following extract from the regulations of the Admiralty may be cited :—

" No person shall be eligible for a nomination as a junior clerk who " is under 17 or above 25 years of age. (An exception to this rule " may be made in the case of persons temporarily employed, who may " be nominated to the establishments if under 30 years of age, provided " that they were under the age of 25 when first temporarily employed.)"

The Registrar-General to Mr. Maitland.

General Register Office,
17th February 1859.

Sir,

I have to thank you for your letter of the 3rd instant. There are now in this office two indexers and three transcribers who have passed the examination necessary for junior clerks.

As vacancies occur, I intend to recommend for appointment as junior clerks such of these five persons as may prove themselves by their conduct fit for the situation, who will not be required to undergo a second examination, as in the cases of Mr. ——— and Mr. ———, and if any of these five persons should at that time be above the age of 25,

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

but under 30 years of age, I think that they should not be considered disqualified on that account, provided they were under 25 years of age when originally appointed as indexers or transcribers.

Alteration in examination and in limits of age.

I think that this same rule as to age should exist with respect to "indexers" and "transcribers," who in future will undergo the slighter examination recommended in my letter of 27th January 1859, should any of them hereafter be nominated to the post of junior clerk, upon which occasion they will, of course, have to undergo the stricter examination considered necessary for that appointment.

I have, &c.

HOME OFFICE.

HOME OFFICE.

REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.

G. Hardy, Esq., M.P., to Mr. Maitland.

Scheme of examination and limits of age.

SIR, Whitehall, 22nd January 1859.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to acquaint you that he has nominated Mr. ———— for appointment as clerk in the office of the Inspector of Reformatories, subject to a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners.

It appears to Mr. Walpole that the proper limits of age for appointments to this department will be from 18 to 25; and that the examination may be confined to handwriting, orthography, common arithmetic, and composition, as regards an ordinary report or business letter.

I am therefore to request that Mr. ———— may be examined in these points, on his presenting himself to the Commissioners for that purpose.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Hardy.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 25th January 1859.

IN reply to your letter of the 22nd inst., notifying the nomination of Mr. ———— as clerk in the office of the Inspector of Reformatories, and stating the limits of age and subjects of examination which Mr. Secretary Walpole considers best suited to the situation,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will regulate in accordance with Mr. Walpole's wishes the examinations which it may be their duty to conduct, and that they will consider the limits of age to be those specified in your letter.

They will be prepared to examine Mr. ———— on Tuesday next, the 1st proximo; and they will be much obliged if you will direct him to call at this office on some preceding day.

I have, &c.

INDIA OFFICE.

INDIA OFFICE.

J. C. Melvill, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Open competition for Writerships at the India House.

SIR, East India House, 9th December 1858.

I AM desired by Lord Stanley to acquaint you that, there being vacancies in the establishment of the Secretary of State for India for eight writers, he has resolved to fill those vacancies by means of an open competitive examination.

INDIA OFFICE.

Open competition for Writerships at the India House.

The salaries and allowances attached to the appointments are as follow :—

For the first 5 years, Salary 80*l.* per annum, with an additional allowance of one shilling per sheet of 480 words for all work in excess of 5 sheets per day.

From	5 to 10 years' service,	90*l.*	per annum.
„	10 „ 15 - -	100*l.*	„
„	15 „ 20 - -	120*l.*	„
„	20 „ 25 - -	150*l.*	„
„	25 and upwards -	200*l.*	„

with an allowance of 1*s.* 3*d.* per sheet, as above.

The writers are for the most part employed in copying, but they are at other times employed in accounts and in assisting in the ordinary duties of clerks.

The age for admission is from sixteen to twenty-six.

I am accordingly desired by Lord Stanley to request that the Civil Service Commissioners will be so good as to prepare a scheme for the examination of candidates for the above appointments.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Melvill.

Civil Service Commission,
13th December 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, stating that there being vacancies in the establishment of the Secretary of State for India for eight writers, Lord Stanley has resolved to fill those vacancies by means of an open competitive examination, and requesting that the Commissioners will prepare a scheme for the examination of candidates.

The Commissioners have thought that they would most efficiently assist Lord Stanley by submitting for his Lordship's consideration the enclosed drafts of an advertisement intended for insertion in the newspapers, and of regulations to be given to candidates.

The great importance of securing good hand-writing in the case of those who will be principally employed in copying leads the Commissioners to propose a preliminary trial for the sole purpose of determining the proficiency of candidates in that accomplishment. They are aware that by requiring the personal attendance, instead of contenting themselves in the first instance with specimens of handwriting executed by the candidate at his own home, they may place residents in the country at some disadvantage. If the system of open competition should be generally adopted there will be no difficulty in making other arrangements, but the course now suggested appears most convenient under present circumstances. In the scheme for the final examination the Commissioners have introduced English composition, and they do not propose to include geography or history (in one of which subjects candidates for writerships have hitherto been required to pass an examination), unless Lord Stanley thinks it desirable to retain either or both of the two subjects.

It is hardly necessary to mention that although dates have been inserted in the enclosed drafts, the time to be allowed for entrance of candidates, as well as every other portion of the scheme, is proposed only with the view of obtaining Lord Stanley's decision as to the course to be adopted. It would perhaps be unadvisable, if the exigency of the service does not require it, to fix dates earlier than those inserted.

INDIA OFFICE.

Open competition for Writerships at the India House.

I am directed to add, in conclusion, that the Commissioners think they would receive great assistance in judging of the handwriting of candidates, and perhaps also of their other qualifications, if Lord Stanley would permit one or two of the gentlemen employed at this office to attend at the India House and inspect any of the records and account books which it might not be inconvenient to place before them.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

Proposed Advertisement.

AN open competition for eight writerships in the home establishment of the Secretary of State for India will take place under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners, at their office, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

For this competition any natural born subject of Her Majesty will be eligible who shall be between the ages of 16 and 26, and of good health and character.

All candidates will be required to attend in person between the hours of ten and four, on any day previous to the 1st of January 1859, at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners to undergo a preliminary examination in handwriting, and only a certain number of candidates (not exceeding fifty), who obtain the highest marks in this preliminary examination will be admitted to the final examination, which will commence on Thursday, January the 6th, and will comprise the following subjects: viz., (1) orthography, (2) arithmetic, (3) English composition, and (4) copying from manuscript.

The salary attached to the writerships is 80*l.* per annum for the first five years, with 1*s.* for every sheet of 480 words written after the completion of the usual day's work. After five years of service, the rate per sheet is increased to 1*s.* 3*d.*, and the salary is advanced as follows:—

	£
For 5 years and under 10	90
„ 10 „ „ 15	100
„ 15 „ „ 20	120
„ 20 „ „ 25	150
„ 25 and upwards	200

The writers are for the most part employed in copying, but they are at other times employed in accounts and in assisting in the ordinary duties of clerks.

All further information, together with the necessary forms, may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, S.W.

ENCLOSURE 2.

Examination for Writerships in the Office of the Secretary of State for India.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS for an open competition for eight vacancies to take place in December 1858 and January 1859, at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners, London.

The competition will be for eight writerships in the establishment of the above office, the salary and emoluments being as follows:—

Salary,—

	£	
For the first five years	80	per annum.
After 5 years' service, and less than 10	90	„
„ 10 „ „ 15	100	„
„ 15 „ „ 20	120	„
„ 20 „ „ 25	150	„
„ 25 and upwards	200	„

Extra Emoluments,—

	During the first 5 years of Service.	After 5 years of Service.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
For every sheet of 480 words, written after the completion of the ordinary day's work	1 0	1 3

The writers are for the most part employed in copying, but they are at other times employed in accounts and in assisting in the ordinary duties of clerks.

All persons, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, who shall on January 6th, 1859, be upwards of sixteen years of age and under twenty-six, and who shall be of good health and character, will be eligible to compete for the above-mentioned situations.

Satisfactory evidence upon this last point must be furnished before any one can be admitted as a candidate, such evidence to consist of at least two testimonials from responsible parties: one of which testimonials (in the accompanying form) must be given by either a clergyman, a dissenting minister, a magistrate, or the head of a public department. And the Civil Service Commissioners will make such other inquiries upon this point as they may deem necessary.

Beyond the candidate's own statement, evidence of age and health will not be required till after the competition, and then only from the eight candidates who may be ultimately

successful: who will be required to furnish such proof of their qualification in these respects, and also such additional proof of character, as the Civil Service Commissioners may think necessary.

Open competition for Writerships at the India House.

The Examination will consist of two portions:

(1.) A preliminary examination, confined exclusively to handwriting;* and

(2.) A final examination, comprising orthography, arithmetic, to vulgar and decimal fractions, English composition, and copying from manuscript. For each of these subjects marks will be assigned according to the following scale:

	Maximum obtainable.
Handwriting (in preliminary examination)	200
Copying from manuscript	100
Orthography	150
Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions)	300
English composition	400

Candidates, on attending with the requisite testimonials at the office in Dean's Yard, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., can undergo the preliminary examination in handwriting on any day not later than the 31st instant, after which date no more names can be received. The performances of the competitors will then be compared, and a selection made of not more than fifty of the most proficient candidates, who alone will be permitted to proceed to the final examination which will commence on Thursday, January 6th, 1859.

Those who are successful in the preliminary examination will receive an intimation to that effect.

* Candidates will be expected to write a good bold hand, *with distinctly formed letters.*

Mr. Melvill to Mr. Maitland.

East India House, 15th December 1858.

SIR,

I AM instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th instant, submitting, for Lord Stanley's consideration, the draft of an advertisement and of regulations framed with the view of carrying out the intention of his Lordship to fill up eight vacancies for writers in this house, by means of an open competitive examination, and in reply I am directed to inform you that the only point upon which Lord Stanley entertains doubts is the expediency of establishing a preliminary examination in writing, and he desires me to state that, after considering the matter, he is of opinion that it would, on the whole, be preferable to have only one examination not earlier than the middle of January next, history and geography being added to the subjects specified in the proposed regulations.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Melvill.

Civil Service Commission,
16th December 1858.

SIR

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, relative to the examination of candidates for writerships in the establishment of the Secretary of State for India, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that their usual course has been to permit each candidate to complete his examination before arriving at any decision upon his qualifications, and that in proposing a preliminary examination on the present occasion, they were influenced principally by the consideration that the number of competitors might possibly be large, and that from the nature of the situations, the ability to write a good hand would be a qualification indispensably necessary. They will, however, have great satisfaction in carrying out the amended plan, and they enclose, for Lord Stanley's consideration, revised drafts of the proposed advertisement and regulations.

I have, &c.

India Office.

Open competition for Writerships at the India House.

Enclosure 1.

Examination for Writerships in the Office of the Secretary of State for India.

Regulations for an Open Competition for Eight Vacancies, to take place on the 18th of January 1859, and following days, at the Office of the Civil Service Commissioners, London.

The competition will be for eight writerships in the establishment of the above office; the salary and emoluments being as follows:—

Salary,—

	£
For the first five years - - - -	80 per annum.
After 5 years' service, and less than 10 - -	90 „
„ 10 „ „ „ 15 - -	100 „
„ 15 „ „ „ 20 - -	120 „
„ 20 „ „ „ 25 - -	150 „
„ 25 and upwards - - -	200 „

Extra Emoluments,—

	During the first 5 years of Service.	After 5 years of Service.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
For every sheet of 480 words, written in excess of 5 sheets per day - - - -	1 0	1 3

The writers are, for the most part, employed in copying, but they are at other times employed in accounts, and in assisting in the ordinary duties of clerks.

All persons, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, who shall, on January 18th, 1859, be upwards of 16 years of age and under 26, and who shall be of good health and character, will be eligible to compete for the above-mentioned situations.

Satisfactory evidence upon this last point must be furnished before any one can be admitted as a candidate; such evidence to consist of at least two testimonials from responsible parties, one of which testimonials (in the accompanying form) must be given by either a clergyman, a dissenting minister, a magistrate, or the head of a public department. And the Civil Service Commissioners will make such other inquiries upon this point as they may deem necessary.

No candidate who has not sent to the Civil Service Commissioners two satisfactory testimonials of character (on forms to be obtained from the office in Dean's Yard) will be admitted to the examination; and such testimonials must be sent *on or before the 8th of January* 1859.

Beyond the candidate's own statement, evidence of age and health will not be required till after the competition, and then only from the eight candidates who may be successful, who will be required to furnish such proof of their qualification in these respects, and also such additional proof of character, as the Civil Service Commissioners may think necessary.

The examination will comprise the following subjects:—

	Maximum obtainable.
Handwriting* - - - - - -	200
Copying from manuscript - - - -	100
Orthography - - - - - -	150
Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions) -	300
English Composition - - - - -	400
Geography - - - - - -	200
History - - - - - - -	200

* Candidates will be expected to write a good bold hand *with distinctly formed letters.*

** Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in any of the above subjects will not be entitled to Certificates of Qualification.

Enclosure 2.

Advertisement.

An Open Competition for Eight Writerships on the Home Establishment of the Secretary of State for India will take place under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners at their office, Dean's Yard, Westminster, commencing on Tuesday, January 18th, 1859.

For this competition any natural-born subject of Her Majesty will be eligible who shall be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-six, and of good health and character.

The examination will comprise the following subjects, viz.: (1.) Handwriting; (2.) Copying from manuscript; (3.) Orthography; (4.) Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; (5.) English composition; (6.) Geography; and (7.) History.

No candidate who has not sent to the Civil Service Commissioners two satisfactory testimonials of character (on forms to be obtained at the office in Dean's Yard,) will be admitted to the examination: and such testimonials must be sent *on or before the 8th January* 1859.

Open competition for Writerships at the India House.

The salary attached to the writerships is 80*l.* per annum for the first five years, with 1*s.* for every sheet of 480 words written in excess of five sheets per day. After five years of service the rate per sheet is increased to 1*s.* 3*d.*, and the salary is advanced as follows:—

	£
For 5 years and under 10	90
„ 10 „ „ 15	100
„ 15 „ „ 20	120
„ 20 „ „ 25	150
„ 25 „ and upwards	200

The writers are for the most part employed in copying; but they are at other times employed in accounts and in assisting in the ordinary duties of clerks.

All further information, together with the necessary forms, may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Mr. Melvill to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, East India House, 17th December 1858.

In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, submitting revised drafts of the proposed advertisement and regulations for the examination of candidates for writerships on this establishment, I am directed by the Secretary of State in Council to convey to you his approval of the same.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Melvill.

Sir, 2nd March 1859.

Referring to the correspondence which has passed relative to the examination of candidates for eight writerships, on the establishment of the Secretary of State for India,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit to you, for Lord Stanley's information, the enclosed Table of Marks, and to add the following particulars with reference to the examination.

1. On the receipt of your letter of December 15th, conveying Lord Stanley's approval of the revised draft regulations sent by the Commissioners for his Lordship's consideration, advertisements, stating the most important particulars, and directing persons desirous of becoming candidates, to apply at this office, were inserted in several of the London newspapers.

2. The number of persons who made inquires verbally, or in writing, and to whom copies of the regulations were given, or sent, was about 789, and of these 391 complied with the rule which required that two testimonials, one of them bearing the signature of a clergyman, a dissenting minister, a magistrate, or the head of a public department, should be sent to this office on or before the 8th of January. In order that the genuineness of the signature might be ascertained, a letter was addressed to each referee belonging to the above-mentioned classes. The result was in all cases satisfactory, and, in many, answers containing additional assurances as to the moral qualifications of the candidate, were obtained.

3. As it was not possible to receive so large a number of candidates at this office, the Commissioners engaged, for the purposes of the examination, the first floor of Messrs. Willis's rooms, in King Street.

4. The Commissioners entrusted the management of the examination to Mr. Walrond, late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and Mr. Headlam, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, the Assistant Examiners, permanently employed at this office, and they also engaged the services of the following gentlemen:—

Rev. G. Butler, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, and Public Examiner, Oxford, Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College.

India Office.

Open competition for Writerships at the India House.

G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L., Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
W. F. Edwards, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Sir A. Grant, Bart., M.A., late Fellow of Oriel College, and Public Examiner, Oxford.
F. Headlam, Esq., M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford.
G. D. Liveing, Esq., M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, and late Examiner for the Natural Science Tripos, Cambridge.
E. Poste, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, and late Moderator, Oxford.
J. Roberts, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, and late Examiner for the Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

5. On the first day of examination 339 candidates presented themselves, but the number who passed through the whole examination, and to whom places are assigned in the accompanying table is, as will be seen, somewhat smaller. It is due to the candidates to state that their conduct throughout the examination was in every way creditable to them.

6. The enclosed table shows that the first nine places have been obtained by,—

1. Mr. Austin Robert Lord.
2. „ Thos. Henry Baird.
3. „ George Crowdy.
3. „ Robert Thomas Hampson.
5. „ Henry Hill.
6. „ Edmund Neel.
7. „ Edward George Clarke.
7. „ A.
9. „ B.

Two of these candidates, Mr. A. and Mr. B., having failed in prescribed subjects (Mr. A. in history, and Mr. B. in handwriting), are disqualified.

7. The Commissioners have made careful inquiries as to the age, character, and the physical competence of the remaining seven, and the results having been satisfactory, certificates of qualification are enclosed. The candidates have been desired to ascertain at the East India House, the time at which their services will be required.

8. The merits of Mr. Pope and Mr. Wollaston, whose names occupy the tenth and eleventh places, appearing to be equal, the Commissioners can only leave for Lord Stanley's consideration the course which should be adopted with reference to the eighth of the proposed appointments. It should be stated that both candidates appear well qualified, and that satisfactory evidence has been obtained as to the age, character, and physical competence of each.

9. The Commissioners propose to append to their next report, which will shortly be presented, additional particulars, with reference to the ages, social condition, and previous occupations, of the candidates. These particulars they will of course have pleasure in communicating to Lord Stanley, should it be his Lordship's wish to be made acquainted with them at once. At present they will only add, that fifty-one of the competitors have passed examinations sufficiently good to qualify them for the appointment for which they were candidates, and that the standard fixed in this case having been rather a high one, a still larger number appear to be qualified, in respect of attainments, for several of the most important public departments; other candidates of higher qualifications would, in all probability, have been attracted, had the prizes been more numerous and more valuable; but the results now communicated, showing, as they do, with how little difficulty, and with what

promise of advantage, the system of open competition, which has been so successfully tried in the case of appointments to the Indian Civil Service, and to the scientific branches of the army, may, if it should be thought proper, be extended to the Home Civil Service of the Crown, will, it is hoped, be gratifying to Lord Stanley, by whose desire the first trial has been made.

Open competition for Writerships at the India House.

I have, &c.

Mr. Melvill to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, India Office, 4th March 1859.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter submitting the result of the examination of the candidates for eight writerships on the establishment of this office.

In reply, I am directed to state that the seven candidates recommended by the Commissioners, whose certificates of qualification were forwarded with your letter, have been appointed writers, and that as a vacancy for a ninth has recently occurred, Lord Stanley has also been able to appoint both Mr. Pope and Mr. Wollaston, who were equal in merit, subject to their producing the required certificate from the Commissioners.

I am also directed to request that you will convey to the Commissioners Lord Stanley's acknowledgments for the very efficient manner in which they have carried out the examination, and to state that his Lordship will not trouble them for the particulars relative to the ages, social position, &c., of the candidates referred to in your letter.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Melvill.

Civil Service Commission,
17th January 1859.

Subjects of examination for Clerkships and Writerships.

Sir,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that it has been their practice to append to the reports which they present annually tables showing the limits of age and subjects of examination, as established by the authorities of the various public departments.

They will, of course, wish to include in the list the particulars relating to the home establishment of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and no difficulty arises as to the qualifications for writerships, which may, it is presumed, be taken from the regulations recently sanctioned by his Lordship.

With reference to established clerkships it should be mentioned that the subjects of examination, as prescribed by the Board of Control in 1855 for clerkships in that office, were limited to :—

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. The preparation of a précis.
5. Geography.

By Sir J. Melvill's letter of 4th June 1857, the East India Company requested the Commissioners to undertake the duty of examining candidates for their establishment, and copy of a report from the Finance and Home Committee, specifying the subjects of examination for the two classes of clerkships was enclosed.

India Office.

Subjects of examination for Clerkships and Writerships.

The list there given for the higher class includes all the subjects which had been thought necessary by the Board of Control, and in addition, the history of England or India, at the option of the nominee, "and Latin, or one modern foreign language," also at the option of the nominee.

The limits of age fixed by the authorities of the two departments were identical (18 and 25), but the Company allowed an exception in favour of persons being writers at the time of nomination to the regular establishment, such persons were eligible if under 30.

The Commissioners will be glad if you will ascertain the pleasure of the Secretary of State in Council, and favour them with a communication as soon as may be convenient.

I have, &c.

Mr. Melvill to Mr. Maitland.

East India House,
27th January 1859.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to inform you that it is proposed that the limits of age and subjects of examination for established clerkships in this office should be the same as those specified in Sir James Melvill's letter of the 4th June 1857, for the home establishment of the East India Company, and which were as follow, viz.:—

The age of candidates to be between 18 and 25, an exception being made in favour of persons being writers, who are eligible if under 30.

Subjects of Examination.

Writing.
Orthography (to include writing from dictation).
Arithmetic.
English composition.
Précis, or digest of papers or correspondence.
Geography.
History of England or India (at the option of the nominee).
Latin, or one modern foreign language (at the option of the nominee).

For nominations to the departments of Accountant-General or Auditor, the elements of book-keeping may be substituted for précis writing.

The regulations for the admission of writers will be the same as those fixed for the examination held on the 18th instant.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Melvill.

Civil Service Commission,
29th January 1859.

Sir,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, specifying limits of age and subjects of examination for clerkships and writerships in the office of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and I am to state that the Commissioners will regulate in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of State any examinations which it may be their duty to conduct.

I am, &c.

INLAND REVENUE.

Mr. Maitland to T. Keogh, Esq.

Civil Service Commission,
1st January 1858.

Inquiry into character of persons nominated to the Excise.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Inland Revenue, that having made it a general rule to refer to the previous employers of candidates, and having found the benefit of this rule, they are desirous of extending it to the case of Expectants of Excise, with regard to whose character no evidence except the certificate of the local officer of the Board has hitherto been required.

The Commissioners propose in future to communicate directly with candidates as soon as may be practicable after nominations are announced, to obtain from them answers to the questions contained in the accompanying form, and then to make such inquiries as may appear to be necessary. The Commissioners are at the same time desirous that this change should not in any way alter the practice of the local officers of the Board, and they hope you will oblige them by informing me whether embarrassment or inconvenience is likely to ensue.

A draft of the letter which it is proposed to address to candidates is enclosed.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

SIR,

YOUR nomination to the situation of Expectant of Excise having been announced to this office;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will fill up the enclosed form, and return it in the envelope herewith sent at your earliest convenience.

You will receive from the Inland Revenue Department instructions as to the time and place of your examination, and the certificates, &c. which you must furnish.

I have, &c.

FORM A.

Department to which nominated - - } Inland Revenue. Locality of Situation. ———

Nature of Situation - - - - - Expectant of Excise.

Christian name and surname (*in full*) Usual signature, and date . .	
Address . . . . . . *(If two addresses, state both.)*	
Birthday . . . . . . Age on last birthday . . . Place of birth	
Father's name . . . . . „ residence . . . . „ profession or trade . . *(If deceased, give the last residence, profession, &c.)*	

INLAND REVENUE.

Inquiry into character of persons nominated to the Excise.

Schools (*Mention the school or schools at which you were educated, stating the kind of schools, whether public or private, collegiate, National, British, &c. Mention the length of your stay in each, and the name of the master of the school last attended.*) Age on finally quitting school .	
Referees as to character. (*Mention the names and addresses of two responsible persons who are well acquainted with you in private life.*)	
Medical referee. (*Give the name and address of the medical practitioner who has generally attended you or your family.*)	
Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments?	
Have you been on any former occasion examined by the Civil Service Commissioners? . . (*If so, state when, and for what situation.*)	
State how you have been occupied since leaving school to the present time.	
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation:— *First Situation.* 1. Name and address of employer, &c. . . . . . 2. Business, &c. of employer . 3. Position held by you . . 4. Salary or wages . . . 5. Length of stay (giving *dates*) . 6. Cause of leaving . . *Second Situation,* &c. &c.	From_____to _____

T. Dobson, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Inland Revenue Office, W.C.,
4th January 1858.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 1st instant;

I am directed by the Board to inform you that they do not see any inconvenience or embarrassment whatever likely to arise to the busi-

ness of this department by the adoption of the arrangement which the Civil Service Commissioners contemplate for ascertaining the previous character of Excise nominees.

I have, &c.

Inquiry into character of persons nominated to the Excise.

Mr. Keogh to Mr Maitland.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, W.C.,
17th November 1858.

Examination of Copying Clerks.

SIR,

IN an arrangement which has been sanctioned by the Treasury for the amalgamation of certain offices of this department, a class of copying clerks has been formed distinct from the establishment, who are to be employed on work which has hitherto been performed by law stationers, at so much per diem.

The pay of these clerks will be the same as that which the law stationers received; and by the terms of their engagement it will be distinctly stipulated that they shall have no claim whatever to promotion upon vacancies occurring in the clerkships of the establishment. The persons to be so employed cannot be regarded as temporary clerks, as their employment will be continuous.

It is considered by the Board that no other qualifications are required from the candidates than a good handwriting, correct spelling, and a knowledge of the four first rules of arithmetic; and that the limits of age for the admission of such persons should be above sixteen, and not above thirty.

The Board request that you will bring the matter before the Civil Service Commissioners, and favour them with a communication whether or not they concur with the Board in their view as to the extent of acquirements requisite for such persons, and the period of life at which it is proposed to admit them.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Keogh.

Civil Service Commission,
19th November 1858.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 17th instant, communicating an arrangement which has been made for the employment of a class of copying clerks in the department of Inland Revenue, and stating the opinion of the Board as to the subjects in which candidates should be examined and the limits of age which it is expedient to establish, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they concur with the Board of Inland Revenue in thinking that the proposed examination will be sufficient for the class in question, and that they will regard sixteen and thirty as the limits of age.

I am at the same time to request that the Board of Inland Revenue will, if there be no objection, cause the Civil Service Commissioners to be furnished with a few specimens of the kinds of handwriting which are considered most suitable for correspondence and for entries in the accounts and records of the department.

It may, perhaps, be possible to enclose with them specimens of handwriting which has been considered objectionable, and these also the Commissioners would be glad to inspect.

The Commissioners have for some time intended to request this favor from the Board of Inland Revenue, and they take the present opportunity of doing so, with a view to their guidance in deciding in the qualifications of those who may be nominated to the newly-created

INLAND REVENUE.

Examination of Copying Clerks.

class of clerks. They assume that, considering the nature of the duties to be performed, no candidate, who does not write a good hand, should, under any circumstances, be regarded as qualified for the situation which he seeks.

I have, &c.

Mr. Keogh to Mr. Maitland.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House,
22nd November 1858.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 19th instant, I beg leave to enclose, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, specimens of the penmanship of three extra clerks now engaged in the office of the Registrar of Licences in this department, and to acquaint you that a similar description of handwriting would suffice to meet the requirements of the duties which will devolve upon the class of permanent extra clerks proposed to be established in this department, who will be employed principally in the Licence Office.

I will communicate with you hereafter as to the kind of handwriting which is considered to be most suitable for correspondence and accounts.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Keogh.

Better evidence of age necessary in certain cases.

SIR,

30th December 1858.

SEVERAL cases having recently occurred which the provincial officers of the Board of Inland Revenue have forwarded baptismal certificates, attested extracts from family records, &c., as evidence of the age of candidates, whose births have, on subsequent inquiry, been found to be registered according to the provisions of the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, for registering births, deaths, and marriages in England ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to suggest that, if the Board of Inland Revenue see no objection, it might be well that the attention of the provincial officers of the Board should be called to the provisions of the Act which now apply to a considerable proportion of the candidates nominated as second-class assistants of excise. It is probable, not only that better evidence would thus be obtained, but also that, in some cases at least, the officers themselves would have less trouble.

It is believed that the General Orders of the Board issued in the autumn of 1855, contain no reference to the statutory provisions, which were not at that time of practical importance, the Act having come into operation on the 30th of June 1837 ; and the lower limit of age for first appointments to the excise branch of the Inland Revenue being in 1855, as at present, 19.

The Commissioners trust that they may be allowed to take the opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the strict regularity with which the existing regulations as to the collection of evidence have been carried out by the provincial officers of the Board.

I have, &c.

Mr. Keogh to Mr. Maitland.

Alteration of scheme of examination for Solicitor's Office.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House,
11th February 1859.

SIR,

A VACANCY having occurred in a clerkship in the Solicitor's Office of this department, the Board have had under re-consideration the subject of the educational requirements of such situations, and are of opinion

INLAND REVENUE.

that, in addition to the subjects, including Latin, in which candidates are at present examined, they should be required to possess the same qualifications in other respects as are required in the Solicitor's Office of the Treasury; and I request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners, if they see no objection, to cause the person who may be nominated to the present vacancy, and all candidates for the Solicitor's Office here in future, to be examined accordingly.

Alteration of scheme of examination for Solicitor's Office.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Keogh.

Civil Service Commission,
14th February 1859.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 11th instant, expressing the wish of the Board of Inland Revenue, that in addition to the subjects, including Latin, in which candidates are at present examined, they should be required to possess the same qualifications, in other respects, as are required in the Solicitor's Office of the Treasury, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will regulate in accordance with the wishes of the Board the examinations which it may be their duty to conduct for the present and future vacancies. The additional requirements will be "the general principles of equity and common law" and "conveyancing."

I have, &c.

Mr. Keogh to Mr. Maitland.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House,
2nd March 1859.

SIR,

I BEG leave to refer to my letter of the 11th ultimo, with respect to the qualifications to be required in future from persons nominated to clerkships in the office of the Solicitor of this Department, and to your reply of the 14th.

I have now to acquaint you that the Board have had the matter under reconsideration, and having given due attention to the representation of the Solicitor with regard to it, have come to the conclusion that the efficiency of his office will be promoted by limiting the subjects of examination to candidates for clerkships therein to those prescribed for the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, namely, writing from dictation, arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions), English composition, the general principles of equity and common law, and conveyancing.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Keogh.

Civil Service Commission,
4th March 1859.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, relative to the examination of candidates for clerkships in the office of the Solicitor of the Inland Revenue Department, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, in compliance with the wishes of the Board of Inland Revenue, they will limit the examination of such candidates to the subjects which you specify.

I have, &c.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

LONDON (UNIVERSITY OF).

Scheme of examination for Clerkships.

Dr. Carpenter to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Burlington House, May 11, 1858.

THE Senate of the University of London being about to appoint a clerk for the purpose of giving temporary assistance to Mr. Moore in the construction of a general register, and Mr. ——— having been nominated as a candidate for the office, I have to request that you will test his qualifications in the following subjects :—

Handwriting and orthography.
Writing English from dictation.
Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
English composition.
Précis.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Dr. Carpenter.

SIR, Civil Service Commission, 13th May 1858.

IN reply to your letter of the 11th instant, notifying the nomination of Mr. ——— to a temporary clerkship in the service of the University of London, and proposing subjects of examination,

I am desired by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will regulate, in accordance with your letter, the examinations which may be conducted under their directions for the situation in question.

As the Order in Council under which the Commissioners act requires that a rule with respect to age should be laid down, they will be glad that at least an inferior limit should be named.

For clerkships in the establishments of the public departments a superior limit also has been invariably held necessary, but with regard to temporary clerkships the practice is not uniform.

With reference to Mr. ———, I am to state that he was a candidate for a clerkship in this office at a competitive examination held in January last, and that, although he was not successful, he passed a satisfactory examination in the several subjects specified in your letter.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners will be able to take his former performances as evidence that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability, and will not think it necessary to re-examine him.

They will be much obliged if you will direct him to call at this office in order that he may be instructed as to the evidence of age, &c. which will be required.

I have, &c.

Dr. Carpenter to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, University of London, Burlington House, 14th May 1858.

WITH reference to your letter of yesterday's date, I beg to inform you that the limits of age for clerks to be appointed in this office will be eighteen and twenty-five years.

I have, &c.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Paymaster-General's Office.

E. A. Hoffay, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Paymaster-General's Office, Whitehall,
28th April 1858.

Sir,

Adverting to my letter of the 21st July 1855, wherein it was suggested whether it would not be well to require from candidates for clerkships in the office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General a reasonable proficiency in one dead or modern language, and to the qualifications set forth in the Reports of the Civil Service Commissioners as required for the Paymaster-General's Office, I am desired to observe that, in suggesting the additional qualification of one dead or modern language it was the wish of the Paymaster-General that it should form part of the required standard of qualification. His Lordship therefore requests you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to direct that in future all candidates for clerkships in this office may be examined as to their knowledge of some one of the dead or foreign modern languages.

Addition to scheme of examination.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Hoffay.

Civil Service Commission,
30th April 1858.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 28th instant, relative to the examination of candidates nominated to clerkships in the office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that they will regulate, in accordance with the wishes of the Paymaster General, the examinations which may be conducted under their directions.

I have, &c.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office.

J. Tilley, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

General Post Office, 24th February 1858.

Sir,

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners that his Grace has decided that candidates for the situations of letter carriers in the Metropolitan offices of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, shall not be passed by the respective medical officers unless they are five feet five inches in height, and are able to lift two weights of half a hundredweight each.

Physical test for Letter Carriers.

I have, &c.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

General Post Office, 25th February 1858.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 8th May 1856 and to subsequent communications upon the subject of the examination by the Civil Service Commissioners of candidates for *promotion* to the secretarial branches of the General Post Offices in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you, that, as upon a reconsideration of the question his Grace has decided, that it

Examination on promotion to the Secretary's Office.

Post Office. Examination on promotion to the Secretary's Office.

is not desirable to subject such candidates to the scholastic examination hitherto prescribed, they will in future be selected for that promotion without requesting the assistance and opinion of the Commissioners in the matter.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Tilley.

Appointment of Provincial Medical Officers.

Sir, 19th May 1858.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having been pleased to transmit for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners a copy of a letter from the Postmaster-General, dated the 17th ultimo, and proposing the appointment of medical officers in certain provincial cities and towns, together with a copy of their Lordships' minute assenting to the proposal,

I am to request that you will have the goodness to communicate to the Civil Service Commissioners the names and addresses of the practitioners who may be selected.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Tilley.

Rule as to superior limit of age.

Sir, 18th August 1858.

With reference to your letter of the 16th instant, nominating Mr. ——— and four other candidates to compete for two clerkships in the Receiver and Accountant-General's Office,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that Mr. ——— attained the age of twenty-four on the 13th instant, and that he is consequently not within the prescribed limits of age as at present fixed.

The Commissioners have, from the commencement of their proceedings, considered that, according to the true construction of the Order in Council under which they act, it was necessary that the candidate should be within the limits of age at the date of his examination, allowance being made for cases in which the examination might have been delayed from causes over which the candidates had no control. As, however, it appeared in the case of certain departments that those to whom the right of nominating belonged were desirous of being able to exercise that right in favour of persons who might at the time of nomination be within the limits, although they would pass the limit before they could be examined, it was agreed that in the departments in question the actual limit for each situation should be extended one month beyond the stated age, so that any candidate presenting himself for examination within that period should be deemed eligible in respect of age.

If this arrangement had been extended to the Post Office the difficulty as to Mr. ——— would not have arisen. He has now been desired to attend for examination to-morrow, and the Commissioners will be prepared to consider him eligible if the Postmaster-General should think it desirable to adopt the modification which has been mentioned.

I have, &c.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, General Post Office, 24th August 1858.

The Postmaster-General has had before him the letter from the Civil Service Commissioners relative to the case of Mr. ———, a candidate to compete for the situation of a clerk in the Receiver and

Accountant-General's Office, and I am directed by his Lordship to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that in accordance with the practice which it appears is adopted in other departments, he has decided that the actual limit of age for each situation should be extended one month beyond the prescribed age, so that any candidate presenting himself for examination within that period should be deemed eligible in respect of age.

I am, &c.

Post Office.

Rule as to superior limit of age.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, General Post Office, 1st December 1858.

With reference to your letter of the 14th ultimo, conveying the result of the examination of Messrs. ——— and ——— for the appointment of a clerk in the Receiver and Accountant-General's office, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to state that his attention has been called to the fact that Mr. ———, the successful candidate, obtained no marks in separate addition. His Lordship attaches much importance to that qualification being required of persons appointed to the Receiver and Accountant-General and Money Order Offices, inasmuch as junior clerks in those offices are likely to be employed solely for many years on duties which would require them to possess the power of effecting long and difficult additions readily and rapidly. I am therefore to suggest, for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, whether in conducting the examination of candidates for those offices, greater stress might not with advantage be laid upon a proficiency in separate addition, rather than upon other branches of arithmetic.

I am, &c.

Degree of importance to be attached to exercises in addition.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Tilley.

Civil Service Commission,
15th December 1858.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, referring to the examination of Messrs. ——— and ———, who were recently nominated to compete for a clerkship in the Receiver and Accountant-General's Office, and suggesting that in conducting the examination of candidates for that office, and for the Money Order Office, greater stress might with advantage be laid upon proficiency in addition ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they are anxious to adapt their examinations as far as possible to the requirements of specific offices, and that they will not fail to act upon the suggestion with which the Postmaster-General has favoured them.

The Commissioners will be glad if you will inform me whether the accounts kept at the offices in question involve fractions of the penny.

I have, &c.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, General Post Office, 23rd December 1858.

With reference to your letter of the 15th instant, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the accounts kept at the Receiver and Accountant-General and Money Order Offices, do not involve the fractions of a penny.

I am, &c.

POST OFFICE.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

Alteration in limits of age for Letter Carriers.

SIR, General Post Office, 6th January 1859.

I AM directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that it has been decided, with the concurrence of the Treasury, that no candidate shall be admitted to the service as a letter-carrier in London (except as an auxiliary) who is under 18 years of age, or has attained the age of 21 years.

His Lordship is desirous that candidates for the appointment of letter-carrier who may reside at a distance from London, should be examined as to their possessing the necessary qualifications, under the superintendence of a postmaster of a provincial town near their abode, and I am to request that, provided the Civil Service Commissioners see no objection, this plan may be adopted.

In all such cases the department would name the town at which the candidate is to be examined, and on this information being furnished to you, the necessary papers to enable the postmaster to conduct the examination could be sent to this office to be transmitted to him, so that they may be dealt with in the same manner as is now done in respect to the clerks and letter carriers appointed at provincial towns.

It is important that persons nominated as letter-carriers should be tested as to their power to read writing with facility, and I would suggest that postmasters in the instructions sent to them by the Civil Service Commissioners should be specially enjoined to examine candidates on this point, by requiring them to read the addresses of various letters which may be in their office.

The candidates will be directed to produce medical certificates, showing that they possess the standard of strength and height, and are in other respects qualified; but it is the intention of the Postmaster-General not to confer a probationary appointment on a candidate until he has been further examined by the medical officer of this department in London.

I am to add that auxiliary letter-carriers, whose duties are comparatively light, will continue to be nominated at the age of 17, but that they will not be eligible for promotion until they have completed their eighteenth year.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Tilley.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 11th January 1859.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant, notifying by direction of the Postmaster-General a change intended to be made in the limits of age for letter-carriers in London, and suggesting arrangements for the examination of candidates resident in the country,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that in the case of all candidates nominated subsequently to the date of your letter, they will consider the limits of age to be those which you have specified, and that there will be no difficulty as to the examination of country candidates in the manner proposed.

The Commissioners will also add to the memorandum which they enclose to country postmasters a paragraph framed in accordance with his Lordship's wishes. The form proposed is appended hereto.

With reference to the medical examination which it is intended that the candidates from the country should undergo after their arrival in London, I am to state that exactly the same course is pursued in the

Alteration in limits of age for Letter Carriers.

Customs department. When the examination papers, &c. have been inspected and found satisfactory, a letter in the enclosed form is sent from this office to the Board of Customs, and the certificate of qualification is not issued until a favourable report from the medical adviser of that department has been received. The Commissioners propose if there is no objection, to adopt the same course in the case of country candidates for the situation of letter-carrier in London.

I am, &c.

Enclosure.

Memorandum for the Examiner.

The Examiner is requested—

1. To begin the examination at such an hour as to insure its being finished within the day; to take care that the candidate does not absent himself from the room during the examination in such a manner as to obtain information with regard to the questions before him, and to see that he receives no assistance either from books or papers brought with him, or from any other source; and in every case to report any irregularity which he may observe.
2. To read over the accompanying passage marked , first, that the candidate may gather its general purport; a second time, slowly, that he may have ample time to write it down; a third time, that he may have an opportunity of correcting and punctuating what he has written. Ruled lines should not be allowed.
3. To ascertain carefully whether the candidate can read handwriting with facility by giving him a variety of such letters as may happen to be in the office at the time, and to forward a report on the subject, in the sealed packet mentioned below.
4. To allow for each paper the time specified thereon and no more, and to note on the examination papers the time actually occupied.
5. To direct the candidate to write his name on the examination papers, and on all papers sent in by him.
6. To enclose in the accompanying envelope the examination papers herewith sent, the performances of the candidate, and the report above mentioned, but not the evidence as to age, health, and character, which should be placed in a separate envelope, and to seal the packet.
7. To send this sealed packet, and the evidence as to age, health, and character, with the paper of queries (marked Form A.) properly filled up by the candidate, in an envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the General Post Office, London.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

General Post Office, 26th January 1859.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 11th instant, in which you state that the Civil Service Commissioners will consider the limits of age laid down in my letter of the 6th instant for the situation of London letter-carrier, as applicable to all candidates whose nominations are communicated to them subsequently to that date, I beg leave to inform you that an exception should be made in favour of a few candidates who were nominated by the Postmaster General in December last, but respecting whom the preliminary inquiries made by this department are not yet completed. This fact will be stated in each case.

The plan suggested by the Commissioners, of withholding their certificate of qualification of a candidate for a London letter-carriership resident in the country until he has been examined by the medical officer in London, seems desirable, and I request that that course may be adopted. I should, however, point out that, as several days must elapse after the candidate has presented himself to the medical officer before he can receive his appointment, he will be put to expense in maintaining himself in London, while the payment of his wages will only commence from the date of his first performing duty; and to many persons of the class of letter-carrier such a proceeding would be considered a hardship.

In order that this may be avoided as far as possible, I propose that, in the case of candidates who can be examined at those towns where

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Alteration in limits of age for Letter-Carriers.

the department has a regular medical officer, they be examined by that officer, and that their appointments should not depend upon the result of a further medical examination in London.

I may here state that, in accordance with the practice of the department, candidates undergo a second medical examination at the end of six months before their appointments are confirmed, and that this is considered a sufficient safeguard to prevent the permanent appointment of ineligible persons.

The papers which are sent to postmasters for conducting examinations are frequently returned in an irregular manner; and I would suggest, for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, whether it would not be desirable to direct the postmasters, in the memorandum of instructions sent with the papers, to transmit the packet for the Civil Service Commissioners unsealed, in a cover addressed to the "Secretary, Appointment Branch, General Post Office, London." This packet will be opened by a clerk in that branch, whose duties are of a confidential nature.

The inquiries respecting age, health, and character of candidates will, in future, be made by the department before the nominations are communicated to the Civil Service Commissioners. The paragraphs 6 and 7 in the "Memorandum for Examiners," will, therefore, require correction; and I have inserted in red ink on the enclosed form the alterations which seem to be necessary.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum for Examiner.

(The words written in red ink are printed in *italics*, those struck out are placed within brackets.)

The Examiner is requested—

1. To begin the examination at such an hour as to insure its being finished within the day; to take care that the candidate does not absent himself from the room during the examination in such a manner as to obtain information with regard to the questions before him, and to see that he receives no assistance either from books or papers brought with him, or from any other source, and in every case to report any irregularity which he may observe.

2. To read over the accompanying passage marked , first, that the candidate may gather its general purport; a second time, slowly, that he may have ample time to write it down; a third time, that he may have an opportunity of correcting and punctuating what he has written. Ruled lines should not be allowed.

3. To ascertain carefully whether the candidate can read handwriting with facility, by giving him a variety of such letters as may happen to be in the office at the time, and to forward a report on the subject, in the [sealed] packet mentioned below.

4. To allow for each paper the time specified thereon and no more, and to note on the examination papers the time actually occupied.

5. To direct the candidate to write his name on the examination papers, and on all papers sent in by him.

6. To enclose in the accompanying envelope, *addressed to the Civil Service Commissioners*, the examination papers herewith sent, the performances of the candidate, and the report above mentioned, *but not* but not the evidence as to age, health, and character, which should be placed in a separate envelope and)] *to* seal the packet.

7. To send this [sealed] packet, [and the evidence as to age, health, and character,] with the paper of queries (marked Form A.), properly filled up by the candidate, in an envelope, addressed to the Secretary, *Appointment Branch, General Post Office, London.* [of the General Post Office, London.]

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

Prevention of substitution in the examinations.

SIR, General Post Office, 10th January 1859.

THE attention of the Postmaster General has been called to a paragraph which has appeared in the "United Service Gazette" and other newspapers stating that a candidate for a commission in the army had employed a substitute to undergo the necessary examination.

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Prevention of substitution in the examinations.

Whether this story be true or not, it is obvious that a similar trick could easily be played upon this department, as the Civil Service Commissioners have no means of identifying the individual who presents himself before them with the person who may have been nominated for an appointment.

The Commissioners are no doubt aware of this danger, still I am directed by Lord Colchester to state that his Lordship will readily assist them in carrying out any plan which would be the means of preventing such a deception being attempted.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Tilley.

Civil Service Commission,
14th January 1859.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, suggesting the necessity of guarding against personation in the case of candidates ordered to be examined at this office, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that they think that, in the great majority of cases, careful comparison of handwriting would afford a sufficient check. They would, therefore, propose that each letter which notifies a nomination should be accompanied by a specimen of handwriting, containing the signature and address of the candidate, with the date and a line or two (also in his handwriting), which might be to the effect:—

"A.B., a candidate for appointment as a letter-carrier (or clerk) "appeared at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, "this day of ."

A similar specimen would be required from the person attending at this office, and the first would be compared with the second, as well as with the performances of the person actually examined. If both specimens were subsequently enclosed with the certificate, a third might, if necessary, be required at the Post Office from the person presenting himself for actual employment, and compared with the others.

If it should be thought advisable to adopt this plan, the Commissioners will do all in their power to ensure its efficiency.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Tilley.

8th May 1858.

Effect of insolvency of a candidate.

Sir,

With reference to the case of ———, who has been examined at Birkenhead on his nomination as Letter-carrier at that place,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, from the answers of the candidates' referees, it appears that he is now passing through the Insolvent Court. It is added that the debts were not contracted by himself, and that as there is no opposition, he will be "clear in a month or two." Before deciding whether it would be possible for them to grant their certificate of qualification the Commissioners would be glad to know whether any rule on the subject exists in the Post Office department, and whether, if it be a general rule that insolvency should exclude, the special circumstances alleged in the present case (assuming them to be verified) would be taken into consideration. Stringent regulations on the subject have, as you are probably aware, been laid down by several of the public departments.

I am to add, that in a short piece written from dictation five mistakes have been made, each of which has been subsequently corrected. If the objection above adverted to should be removed the Commissioners will be unable to grant their certificate without a distinct assurance that

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the mistakes were discovered by the candidate himself, and that no suggestion or assistance was given him as to the manner in which they should be corrected.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Tilley.

Civil Service Commission,
18th January 1859.

Mode of dealing with insolvent or embarrassed candidates.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 7th instant, inquiring as to the regulations laid down by public departments, for the purpose of preventing the appointment of persons who may have been insolvent or have contracted debts, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, by the rules of the Board of Customs, persons nominated to out-door offices must be "free from debt;" that, by a General Order of the Board of Inland Revenue, the local officer who receives the evidence of a candidate for appointment in the Excise is required to certify that the candidate is "not encumbered with debts," and that the rules of the General Register Office exclude from the situation of registrar of births and deaths uncertificated bankrupts, and persons who, within twelve calendar months, have applied for or obtained the benefit of any Act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Under the rule of the Board of Customs, the nomination of an inferior officer was, in one instance, cancelled on account of a debt amounting to about 24*l.* A second nomination was afterwards given by the Treasury, and on proof that the debt had been paid, the obstacle was considered to be removed.

It may be added that the Commissioners require from each candidate a written answer to the question: "Are you free from pecuniary em- "barrassments?" and that a corresponding question is addressed to referees and employers. Where embarrassments are found to exist, they would withhold their certificate in any case in which there might appear to have been serious moral delinquency, or in which satisfactory arrangements for the extrication of the candidate could not be made.

On the same principle, although they would not lay it down as a rule that insolvency should, under all circumstances, be a permanent disqualification, they would think it their duty to inquire into the nature and amount of debts proved, the judgment pronounced by the Court, &c. In the absence of satisfactory explanation on these points, they would consider the candidate ineligible for the public service.

I have, &c.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

16th February 1859.

Letter-Carriers in all provincial towns to be examined in future.

SIR,

THE letter-carriers in a few provincial towns, who are nominated by the Postmaster-General and not by the postmaster, have hitherto been examined as to their qualifications by the Department, but as uniformity of practice is very desirable, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to request that, provided the Civil ServiceCommissioners see no objection, such examinations should be in future conducted by them.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Tilley.

POST OFFICE.

Civil Service Commission,
18th February 1859.

Letter-Carriers in all provincial towns to be examined in future.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 16th instant, relative to the examination of persons nominated by the Postmaster-General as candidates for the situation of letter-carrier in certain provincial towns ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that fully agreeing with his Lordship as to the desirableness of uniformity of practice, they will be prepared to undertake the examinations in question.

I have, &c.

PRISONS' DEPARTMENT.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Maitland to Colonel Jebb, R.E., C.B.

SIR, Civil Service Commission, 8th January 1859.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo, relative to the examination of certain classes of officers employed in your department :—

1. With regard to the largest of those classes (assistant warders) you state, that the further experience of the three years and a half which have elapsed since you first communicated your opinion on the subject to the Commissioners has served to satisfy you that "no "examination that could be instituted would avail in determining the "fitness of a candidate, and that as most of those who come forward "are men with small means, and families to support, they would be "exposed to much difficulty and expense in appearing before any "Board for the purpose of obtaining a certificate." On the latter part of this extract I am directed to observe, that personal attendance at this Office is dispensed with in the case of candidates for provincial situations in several of the public departments, and that similar arrangements might, no doubt, be made with reference to candidates for situations in convict prisons. The Commissioners would, therefore, submit to you, that if, as is presumed, the candidate has to appear personally before the authorities of the establishment to which he is nominated before he can be admitted to probation, the only question is, whether his ability in reading and writing, &c., should then be tested by exercises to be subsequently sent (together with the evidence as to his age, health, and character) for the consideration of the Commissioners. If personal appearance has not hitherto been required before admission to probation, the introduction of a rule such as that suggested would, no doubt, render it necessary to impose on the candidate the expense of travelling, with the risk of rejection, either to his destination or to the nearest station at which a departmental officer capable of testing his ability in the specified accomplishments could be found.

The Commissioners are not aware of any inconvenience likely to result from the adoption of this plan, but they do not feel justified in urging it at present, after the expression which they have now for the second time received of your opinion that they would not be enabled to render effective assistance in the selection of fit candidates for the office.

They trust, however, that they will not be understood as expressing their own opinion that the appointments in question are not within the Order in Council under which they act.

2. The Commissioners understand that the higher situations of warder and principal warder are filled by the promotion of the most

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

deserving of those who, as assistant wardens, have previously held places on the establishment of the department.

3. With reference to stewards and schoolmasters no difficulty arises, and the Commissioners will be glad to arrange with you as to the subjects in which candidates should be examined, the limits of age, &c. They believe that much evil results from the admission of incompetent persons to the responsible position of schoolmaster, and they consider examination a better test than the certificates which (as distinguished from those issued by the Education Department) you mention as "certificates of experience gained in other institutions."

4. The only remaining class is that of Scripture readers, whose duties are, it is presumed, strictly limited to the communication of religious instruction. If this be the case, the Commissioners do not think that they should be considered as holding junior situations within the meaning of the Order in Council. The expression used with reference to probation, as well as the general tenor of the Order, appears to justify this opinion.

I have, &c.

Colonel Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

45, Parliament Street,
2nd February 1859.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo, relative to the examination by the Civil Service Commissioners of certain classes of officers employed in the Convict Department.

Considering the Civil Service Commissioners to have admitted the force of the objections I urged against the examination of assistant warders, who, in point of fact, may be considered more on the footing of policemen than any other officers in the public service. I will proceed to state my views on the examination to which stewards and schoolmasters should be subjected.

1st. As regards stewards.

The duties of stewards in the Convict Department involve the receipt, issue, and care of various stores, including clothing, provisions, &c., of which the enclosed printed lists will give an idea. They have also the disbursement of all petty cash payments, such as wages, &c., and must therefore be competent to the discharge of such duties, and be of unimpeachable integrity.

It is also essential that they should have had some experience in similar duties or occupations which would give experience, or at least, facilitate their discharge.

It occasionally happens that we have men serving among the warders who have been quartermaster-serjeants, and are qualified for the duty, though I should feel a difficulty in stating the precise extent of attainments within which they should be examined.

It perhaps may be sufficient that I should say, ready at accounts, including vulgar fractions, and writing correctly from dictation in a clear good hand and quickly, and of business habits.

As regards age, I should be disposed to say from 25 to 40, or 42, which is about the limit for pensioners engaged as warders or guards.

2nd. As regards schoolmasters, I assume that if they held certificates from the Committee of Council on Education, they would not require examination excepting in respect to age, &c.; but for others, I should think that for Parkhurst we ought to have the same attainments which would secure at least the lowest class of certificate, and for other prisons, where the teaching is more that of individuals and not so

much in classes, a fair knowledge of the same subjects, general intelligence, zeal, and energy would be the requisites.

I would again mention that all appointments are strictly on probation, so that if a governor of a prison or a chaplain reports unfavourably after the experience of a month or more, a week's notice of removal is given, and the service is relieved.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Colonel Jebb.

Sir, 22nd February 1859.

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, relative to the examination of certain classes of officers employed in the Convict Department;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they understand they will meet your wishes if they consider the subjects of examination for candidates nominated to the situation of steward to be the following :—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including Reduction, Proportion, Practice, Interest, and Vulgar Fractions.
3. Book-keeping.

Under the third head, the Commissioners propose to give very simple exercises, not requiring a knowledge of the system of Double Entry.

With reference to the examination of candidates for the situation of schoolmaster, I am to state that the Commissioners have not in the case of any class of persons nominated to junior situations since the date of the Order in Council under which they act accepted as sufficient to justify them in granting certificates, the results of examinations not conducted under their directions. The terms of the order appear to them to render this course necessary, and it will, moreover, be obvious that difficulty would otherwise arise in deciding what examinations should be, and what should not be recognized by the Commissioners.

Having ascertained the subjects in which candidates for certificates of proficiency as teachers in elementary schools are examined, under the directions of the Committee of Council on Education, the Commissioners submit for your consideration the following list :—

1. Religious knowledge—The Bible.
2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
3. Grammar and English Language.
4. School Management.
5. Reading.
6. Spelling.
7. Penmanship.
8. Two at least of the following at the option of the candidates :—
   - (*a*) English history.
   - (*b*) Geography.
   - (*c*) The Elements of Geometry or of some branch of Mathematics.
   - (*d*) Latin.

The Commissioners believe that they are right in considering it to be your wish that from candidates nominated to Parkhurst somewhat greater proficiency should be required than from those nominated to other prisons.

The mode in which the Commissioners usually examine candidates not resident in London or its vicinity is the following :—On the receipt of a nomination, a sealed packet, containing examination papers and instructions is sent to the Department to which the candidate is nominated.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

and this packet, having been forwarded to some confidential officer of the Department resident in the candidate's neighbourhood, the examination takes place under the superintendence of the officer, and the examination papers, with the performances of the candidate, are returned to this office, after the close of the examination, for the inspection of the Commissioners. In the present case a report on the candidates' manner of reading aloud would be necessary, and the instructions sent with the examination papers would request that it might be enclosed in the packet returned to this office.

The Commissioners observe that your letter, though specifying limits of age for admission to the situation of steward, does not state the limits which you consider desirable in the case of candidates nominated as schoolmasters, and they will be glad to be favoured with your opinion on the subject.

I have, &c.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Hon. W. L. Bathurst to Mr. Maitland.

Council Office, Whitehall,
22nd April 1858.

Scheme of examination for Supplemental Clerks.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lord President of the Council to inform you that his Lordship has nominated the bearer of this letter, Mr. ————, for an appointment to a supplemental clerkship in this office, subject to an examination under the Civil Service Commissioners.

He will attend for the purpose of passing such examination at whatever time you may direct, and will receive your instructions as to the testimonials and certificates which he will have to produce.

The Lord President desires me to add that he is of opinion that the examination to which Mr. ———— may be subjected should be such as will ascertain the character of his handwriting (which should be clear, rapid, and neat); his intelligence in deciphering what is given him to copy; his acquaintance with the first rules of arithmetic, and his familiarity with the ordinary principles of composition, with correct orthography.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Bathurst.

24th April 1858.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 22nd instant, notifying the nomination of Mr. ———— as a supplemental clerk in the Council Office, and specifying the subjects in which it is considered desirable that he should be examined,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will be prepared to commence the examination of the candidate on Tuesday the 4th proximo.

The Commissioners apprehend that they will be carrying out the wishes of the Lord President by examining the candidate according to the enclosed scheme, but if any mistake has been made they will be glad to be informed. With regard to No. 2, it is to be observed that your letter of 11th July 1855, relating to the qualification of candidates to inferior clerkships specified as necessary, "at least such a knowledge of "French as to enable them to copy and examine documents in that "language with accuracy," and the Commissioners have therefore con-

cluded that the power of deciphering required in your recent communication should extend to French as well as English documents. PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

I am to add, that the limits of age applicable to the clerkships in question have not yet been fixed, and that the Commissioners will be glad to be informed what limits the Lord President considers it desirable to establish. The enclosed document will show the regulations existing in most of the public offices. Scheme of examination for Supplemental Clerks.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Supplemental Clerkships.

1. Exercises in handwriting and orthography.
2. Accuracy in copying French and English.
3. Elementary arithmetic.
4. English composition.

Mr. Bathurst to Mr. Maitland.

Council Office, Whitehall,
1st May 1858.

Limits of age for Supplemental Clerks.

SIR,

I HAVE laid before the Lord President of the Council your letter of the 26th ultimo, relative to the examination before the Civil Service Commissioners of Mr. ———— for a supplementary clerkship in this Office, and I am desired by his Lordship to observe, in reply thereto, that the Report of the Treasury Commissioners of 1853, inquiring into the establishment, having fixed the salaries of the supplementary clerks to commence at 80*l.*, which has since been raised to 100*l.* per annum, rising by annual increase of 5*l.* to 180*l.* (except under special circumstances), these clerks will arrive at their maximum salary after sixteen years service ; there seems no reason, therefore, for fixing the superior limit of entry below thirty years ; they would then, in case even of their entering the Civil Service as late as at the age of thirty, be only forty-six years old when they arrive at their maximum, and such cases would naturally be rare. The inferior limit should be eighteen years of age.

With respect to the scheme of examination proposed in your letter, the Lord President desires me to inform the Commissioners that the only alteration which appears to his Lordship desirable is, that Mr. ————'s examination in *French* should be confined to ascertaining his accuracy in copying that language, as he may occasionally be called upon to copy documents in French from the Channel Islands.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Bathurst.

4th May 1858.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 1st instant relative to the examination of candidates for supplementary clerkships in the Council Office,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will regulate, in accordance with the wishes of the Lord President, the examinations which may be conducted under their directions, and that they will consider the limits of age to be those specified in your communication, viz., eighteen and thirty.

I am to add that Mr. —— —— is now under examination.

I have, &c.

TREASURY.

TREASURY.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Meaning of the word "accounts" in scheme of examination.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 21st April 1858.

IN reply to your letter of the 19th instant requesting, in reference to the examination of candidates for a supplementary clerkship at the Treasury, an explanation of the sense in which the term "accounts" should be understood in the list of subjects prescribed for this class of officers, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that, although quick and good handwriting is the primary consideration in the selection of persons to fill vacancies in the establishment of supplementary clerks at the Treasury, my Lords are of opinion that is is desirable that they should have also a familiar acquaintance with arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions) and such a knowledge of book-keeping by double entry as would enable them to render useful assistance in keeping the public accounts, should their services be required in that manner.

I have, &c.

Sir Charles Trevelyan to Mr. Maitland.

The Medical Officer of the Privy Council to act for the Civil Service Commission.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 31st December 1858.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit for your information copy of a minute of this Board, dated the 21st instant, proposing to the Lord President of the Council an arrangement by which the services of Mr. Simon, the medical officer of the Privy Council, might be made available in certain medical cases connected with the duties of this Board and your Commission; and of a letter from the clerk in waiting, dated the 28th instant, intimating his Lordship's acquiescence in, and Mr. Simon's acceptance of, the proposal; and I am to suggest that you should at once enter into communication with Mr. Simon in reference to the duties proposed to be performed by that gentleman for your Commission.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

Copy of Treasury Minute.

Dated 21st December 1858.

Write to the clerk of the Council in waiting, and request that he will state to the Lord President that the attention of my Lords has been called to the public advantage which would be derived from the assistance of a medical gentleman of experience and authority as official referee in various medical cases which arise in connexion with the administration of the Superannuation Act by this Board, and of the Order in Council of the 21st of May 1855, relating to appointments to junior situations in the Civil Service, and also in questions which sometimes arise out of applications for leave of absence for ill health from some of the public offices in the neighbourhood of Whitehall; and as this duty, though of considerable public importance, would not occupy much time, they have reason to believe that it might be undertaken by Mr. Simon, the medical officer of the Privy Council, without interfering with the duties which devolve upon him in that capacity.

If, therefore, the Lord President should not be aware of any valid objection to this arrangement, my Lords request that Mr. Simon may be directed to place himself in communication with this Board and with the Civil Service Commissioners for the above-mentioned purpose.

ENCLOSURE 2.

Mr. C. C. F. Greville to the Secretary, Treasury.

SIR, Privy Council Office, 28th December 1858.

I HAVE submitted to the Lord President of the Council your letter of the 22nd December instant, containing a proposal from the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the experience of the medical officer of the Privy Council should be made available as official

TREASURY.

referee in certain medical cases to which you refer. The Lord President directs me to state that so long as such employment does not interfere with the due discharge of Mr. Simon's duties under the Public Health Act, 1858, his Lordship sees no objection to the adoption of the proposed arrangement. The Lord President has much satisfaction in adding that, upon the understanding that the labour will be honorary, Mr. Simon will cheerfully undertake the duties proposed to be confided to him. Mr. Simon will be absent from London for about a week on a vaccination inquiry, and will, upon his return, immediately place himself in communication upon the subject with the Lords of the Treasury and with the Civil Service Commissioners.

The Medical Officer of the Privy Council to act for the Civil Service Commission.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary, Treasury.

Civil Service, Commission,
5th January 1859.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ult., enclosing copy of a minute of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, dated the 21st inst., with reference to the employment of Mr. Simon, the medical officer of the Privy Council, in certain medical cases connected with the duties of their Lordships' Board and this Commission, and enclosing also copy of a letter from Mr. Greville, intimating the acquiescence of the Lord President in, and Mr. Simon's acceptance of, the proposal made by ther Lordships. And in reply I am to state, that the Commissioners anticipate great advantage to the public service from the arrangement which their Lordships have been good enough to make, although it is, they think, still probable that cases will arise in which they will feel it necessary to resort to other assistance.

I have, &c.

WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

Mr. Maitland to H. R. Drewry, Esq.

Civil Service Commission,
6th July 1858.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, relative to the case of Mr. ————, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Major-General Peel, that no rule extending the limits of age in favor of candidates who may be nominated to established clerkships after having held other situations (not being temporary clerkships) in the service of the War Office has ever been communicated to this department.

Limits of age for persons already in the Department.

The Commissioners consider that such a rule would be a very reasonable one, and they would suggest that its terms might be similar to those employed by Sir B. Hawes in his letter of the 19th January 1858 with reference to temporary clerks.

Should this rule be adopted, the only remaining difficulty will be that the service mentioned in your letter does not, as there stated, appear to have been continuous. The candidate, however, states that he has been in the receipt of half-pay since the termination of the war, and if this is the case the Commissioners think that for the present purpose the service may be regarded as having been continuous, although for the last three or four months he has been in the employ of a merchant.

It is presumed that although the Commissioners are requested by your letter to dispense with any further evidence of age, all that will be necessary will be an alteration in the limits of age as above suggested, and that the ordinary evidence can be produced.

I have, &c.

WAR OFFICE.

K. Bacon, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 17th July 1858.

Limits of age for persons already in the Department.

I AM directed by Secretary Major-General Peel to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant relative to the age of candidates for Clerkships who have previously been in the service of the War Department.

And I am, in reply, to acquaint you that Major-General Peel acquiesces in the rule suggested by the Civil Service Commissioners that candidates nominated to Established Clerkships, "after having held "other situations (not being Temporary Clerkships) in the service of "the War Office," should be only required to have been within the prescribed limits of age, when they first entered the service.

As regards Mr. ———, who was on the half-pay list of the Field Train Depôt, I am to add that his appointment to the Military Store Service has solely arisen in consequence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having authorized the amalgamation of the late Field Train Depôt with the Military Store Service, and that his having been placed on half-pay on temporary reduction is not considered by this Department as dispensing with his services in such a sense as to make his re-employment an entirely fresh appointment.

I am further to add with reference to the last paragraph of your letter, that it was not intended by the communication of the 20th ultimo to preclude the Commissioners from making the usual inquiries as to age, should they consider such a course necessary.

I am, &c.

COMMISSARIAT SERVICE.

J. R. Godley, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, War Office, 16th December 1858.

Examination of Commissariat Officers.

THE Committee, upon whose report the new warrant for the Commissariat was founded, having recommended the prospective abolition of the rank of established clerk, but "that, in respect to the existing esta- "blished clerks, no new commissions in the Commissariat be granted, "until such of them as are found duly qualified and fit for promotion "are provided for, but the Committee would observe that the improved "position and increased responsibility, consequent upon the adoption "of these recommendations, appear to call for additional care in making "appointments to the commissioned ranks of the department."

The Secretary of State, being desirous of carrying out the recommendation of the Committee to its fullest extent, directs me to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to afford him their assistance in framing a course of examination, which, while ensuring that no clerk who does not possess the qualifications contemplated by the Committee shall obtain a commission, should be so drawn and of a nature sufficiently general as not to press unfairly upon persons who have been for some years in the service, and are therefore not prepared to pass the same examination which would be expected from young men just from school or college,

There are now sixty-three clerks on the establishments of the Commissariat, whom it will be necessary to subject to the proposed examination.

Of this number, four are in England, and the remainder dispersed over the various colonies and foreign possessions of the Crown.

The clerks who are in England can appear personally before the Commissioners, but with reference to those who are abroad, it is pro-

posed to direct a board composed of the officer commanding, the commanding royal engineer, the senior commissariat officer, and an officer specially selected by the commanding officer to examine into the qualifications and characters of the Commissariat clerks serving at the station; and, in addition to a *vivâ voce* examination by the Board, General Peel wishes to send out a series of questions, the answers to which ought to show whether the clerk possesses those qualifications which have been heretofore deemed essential for admission into the Commissariat, and also whether, since his appointment to a clerkship, he has made use of his opportunities to make himself acquainted with accounts, the system of book-keeping by double entry, and exchange operations.

WAR OFFICE.

Examination of Commissariat Officers.

The subjects of which a thorough knowledge is indispensable are arithmetic and English composition; a tolerable familiarity with geography, history, and the principles of political economy, with an acquaintance with at least one foreign language, should also be required.

It would be desirable that the answers to the questions, together with the report of the Board in each case, and their own observations upon it, should be sealed and addressed to the Civil Service Commissioners, but with a covering letter to this department; and when the Secretary of State has been favoured with the views of the Commissioners, directions will be given accordingly.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Godley.

Civil Service Commission,
20th December 1858.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 16th instant, relative to the examination of 63 clerks on the establishment of the commissariat, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, having referred to correspondence which terminated in the month of May 1856 between the War Office and this department, they find, that, although a difference of opinion existed on the question whether the Order in Council of 21st May 1855 should be considered as applying to the commissariat service, it was agreed that candidates subsequently nominated should be examined under the directions of the Commissioners. As no nominations have been notified, they presume that this arrangement has not been carried out. It would have been the duty of the Commissioners, before granting a certificate on first appointment, to ascertain that each candidate was within the prescribed limits of age; but as the present examination is to take place on promotion, and the case is in other respects peculiar, they think that they will be at liberty to give the assistance which Secretary Major-General Peel is pleased to request from them, without entering upon the question of age. They will therefore at once direct the preparation of suitable examination papers.

It being assumed that good handwriting and correct spelling are required, the subjects of examination will stand thus, if your letter has been rightly understood:—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Book-keeping by double entry, and exchange operations.
4. English composition.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Elements of political economy.
8. One modern foreign language.

WAR OFFICE

Examination of Commissariat Officers.

With reference to the last of these heads, I am to state that the Commissioners propose to send a paper containing passages in the French, Italian, Spanish and German languages, for translation into English. The enclosed memorandum, which, if not objected to by Major-General Peel, will be sent for the guidance of the examining boards, will show the manner in which it is proposed to provide for the case of candidates who may select other languages in addition to or in lieu of those above named.

If you will have the goodness to furnish me with a list of the names of the clerks who are to be examined, the Commissioners will send sealed packets marked with the several names, and enclosing the examination papers with a copy of the memorandum above mentioned.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum for the Examining Board.

The examiner is requested,—

1. To take care that the candidate does not absent himself from the room during the examination in such a manner as to obtain information with regard to the questions before him, and to see that he receives no assistance either from books or from papers brought with him, or from any other source.

2. To read the printed paper headed "dictation," in order that the candidate may gather its general purport. To read it a second time slowly that he may have ample time to write it down; and a third time that he may have an opportunity of correcting and punctuating what he has written. Ruled lines should not be allowed.

3. To allow for each paper the time specified thereon, and no more; and to note on the examination papers the time actually occupied.

4. To direct the candidate to write his name on the examination papers, and on all papers sent in by him.

5. To allow the candidate to select, in addition to or in lieu of the languages as to which provision is made by the enclosed papers, any other modern language or languages in which it may be convenient to examine him; to choose passages for translation into English, and to enclose both the passages given and the translations with the other examination papers. It is wished that in the case of candidates choosing French, Italian, Spanish, or German, the passages herewith sent should be set; and it is further requested that, if convenient, candidates may be examined *vivâ voce* in the languages which they select.

6. To enclose in a sealed packet addressed to the Civil Service Commissioners,—

(*a.*) The examination papers herewith sent, and any others which may have been set under the circumstances mentioned in No. 5.

(*b.*) The performances of the candidate, and a report on his *vivâ voce* examination.

(*c.*) The paper headed Report on the Qualifications of Mr. ———, filled up and signed as therein requested.

(*d.*) A report from a medical board certifying that the candidate is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties, or stating the reasons which prevent the Board from so certifying.

7. To transmit the packet under cover to the War Office.

SUB-ENCLOSURE.

Report on the Qualifications of Mr. A. B.

The following are to be answered by the senior Commissariat Officer, or by any other Commissariat Officer under whom the clerk under examination may have been immediately serving; in which latter case the senior Commissariat Officer will be required to add his own opinion:—

Upon what duty or duties has Mr. ——— been employed, and in what manner have they been performed?

Has Mr. ——— exhibited an aptitude for business, and sufficient application in making himself acquainted with its details?

Have his general conduct and demeanour been such as to reflect credit upon the Department, and in every respect becoming the character of an officer and a gentleman?

Have you any reason to believe that he is fettered with pecuniary embarrassments?

Has he any special aptitude for the more active duties of the Department as connected with an army in the field?

Sir B. Hawes, K.C.B., to Mr. Maitland.

War Office, 24th December 1858.

Examination of Commissariat Officers.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and with reference to that part which alludes to the correspondence which terminated in May 1856, I am directed by Secretary Major-General Peel to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the gentlemen whom it is now proposed to subject to an examination were all appointed previously to June 1856, and that no fresh appointments to the commissariat have been made since the arrangement referred to.

General Peel entirely approves of the memorandum which accompanied your letter, and of the suggestion of the Commissioners respecting the course to be pursued when the candidate selects any other foreign language than those named in the paper.

A list of the clerks is herewith forwarded, as requested, and the four gentlemen now in England have been directed to place themselves in communication with you some days before the 4th proximo, with a view to appearing before the Commissioners on that day.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Godley.

6th January 1859.

Sir,

Referring to the correspondence which has taken place as to the examination of commissariat clerks and to the list enclosed with your letter of the 20th December last,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to forward papers for the examination of the clerks at the different stations.

The Commissioners assume that it will be possible to bring the clerks at each station under examination at the same time, as some advantage might otherwise be gained by those called in late from the reports of others who have preceded them.

I have, &c.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

(Extract.)

Mr. Maitland to Lieut.-General Sir G. A. Wetherall, K.C.B.

Civil Service Commission,
12th February 1858.

Limits of age on transfer from another Department.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, notifying the nomination of Mr. ——— to a clerkship in the Recruiting Department of the Adjutant-General's Office ;

* * * * *

I am to observe that the candidate's age probably exceeds the maximum limit fixed by your letter of 12th December 1856, and that no rule extending the limits of age in favour of those already in the public service exists, as far as the Commissioners are aware, in your Department. If you consider it desirable that there should be such a rule, the Commissioners will be glad to be informed as to the extent of indulgence which you would propose to concede.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

War Departments.

Limits of age on transfer from another Department.

Sir G. A. Wetherall to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, Horse Guards, S.W., 12th March 1858.

In reference to your letter of the 12th ultimo (No. 683–58), with its enclosure, requesting to be informed whether I consider it desirable that a rule extending the limits of age in favour of candidates for appointments in this department who have already been employed in the public service, I beg to request that you will be pleased to submit to the Civil Service Commissioners, that power may be given, when a vacancy in this office is filled up by transfer from another department, to extend the maximum to thirty-six, provided the probationer had been appointed to his first office between seventeen and twenty-five.

This indulgence being conceded, I have the honour to acquaint you that Mr. ———, aged thirty-six, who first entered the public service as clerk in the Royal Navy at the age of twenty-two, and whose testimonials, enclosed in my letter of the 10th ultimo, appear to render him an acquisition to the public service, will be ready for examination by the Civil Service Commissioners on Tuesday next the 16th instant, and will wait on you on Saturday to receive further instructions.

I have, &c.

P.S.—This nomination is for a temporary clerkship in the Recruiting Department of this office, and the subjects for examination are,—

Précis of official papers,
Writing from dictation,
Correspondence,
Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions),
Geography, and
General Outlines of History.

Mr. Maitland to Sir G. A. Wetherall.

Limits of age for Temporary Clerks.

Sir, 16th March 1858.

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, relative to the case of Mr. ———, and to the proposed extension of the limits of age, as at present fixed, for the Adjutant-General's Office, in the case of those who have previously been employed in the public service;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they were not before aware that Mr. ——— has been nominated as a temporary clerk, and that they think all difficulty will be removed if you are disposed to adopt, in the case of those clerks, the limits established for the same class in the War Office and in that of the Commander-in chief, viz.. eighteen and forty.

The Commissioners are led to offer this suggestion, because the extension now proposed is considerably greater than they had contemplated, and would not, if it were adopted, enable them to grant a certificate to Mr. ———, who quitted the public service in 1847 and returned in 1850, after having been two years in the employ of a railway company. In all cases of this nature it has been thought necessary that there should have been continuous service, either from first appointment or from a time at which the candidate was within the limits of age for the situation to which he desires to be transferred. Mr. ———, as has been observed, quitted the public service in 1847, and when he returned in 1850 he was twenty-nine years of age.

I have, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENTS.

Sir G. A. Wetherall to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Horse Guards, S.W., 18th March 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and to acquaint you that I consider it would be an advantage to this office, in the selection of temporary clerks, to adopt the limits of age established in the departments specified therein, viz., eighteen and forty.

Limits of age for Temporary Clerks.

I have, &c.

Col. Forster, K.H., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Horse Guards, S.W., 1st May 1858.

IN reference to my letter of the 18th of March last, I beg to state, that my intention was that the limits of age for established clerks in this department should remain unaltered, namely, from 16 to 25 ; and for temporary clerks to be from 16 to 40, the extension of age in the latter case being considered advisable.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Sir G. A. Wetherall.

Civil Service Commission,
3rd May 1858.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 1st instant relative to the limits of age in the case of candidates for clerkships in the Adjutant-General's Office ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that they will regulate, in accordance with your wishes as now communicated to them, their decision as to the eligibility of candidates in respect of age.

I have, &c.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

Major-General Sir C. Yorke, K.C.B., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Horse Guards, 16th July 1858.

THE General Commanding-in-Chief having nominated Mr. ——— to a clerkship on the establishment in His Royal Highness' Office, I am directed to request that you will cause this gentleman to be examined as soon as convenient on the subjects mentioned in the accompanying statement, with a view to ascertain his fitness for the appointment in question.

Scheme of examination for Clerks on the Establishment.

I have also to request that you will let me know the day on which Mr. ——— will be required to attend for examination.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Established Clerks, Commander-in-Chief's Office.

STATEMENT of Qualifications and Examinations.

Candidates for the situation of "Established Clerks" in the Commander-in-Chief's office must possess the following qualifications :—

1. They must be between 18 and 25 years of age.
2. They must be of good character.
3. They must be in sound health.

Candidates will consequently be required to produce satisfactory evidence on these points, such as a certificate of birth, a medical certificate, and certificates of respectability and moral conduct.

WAR DEPARTMENTS.

Scheme of examination for Clerks on the Establishment.

They will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in the under-mentioned branches of knowledge:—

Latin, or one foreign language (French or German, for instance), the choice being left to the candidates.
Arithmetic up to and including vulgar and decimal fractions.
English composition, in the shape of an essay on some subject which will be given.
Précis of official papers.
Writing from dictation
Geography.
A good clear handwriting.

In each of these subjects the candidate must pass a satisfactory examination.

If there be any other branches of knowledge besides those specified, in which a candidate would like to be examined, he should name them to the Civil Service Commissioners, and the Commissioners, if they think it expedient, will cause the candidate to be examined accordingly, and on his evincing a creditable proficiency, will append to his certificate of qualification an honorary certificate.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Mr. Maitland to Major-General Sir R. Airey, K.C.B.

Civil Service Commission,
28th September 1858.

Limit of age for Temporary Clerks.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 25th instant, notifying your nomination of Mr. —— as temporary clerk in the Quartermaster-General's Department, and proposing, that for the reason specified, the limit of age should in his case be extended so as to render him eligible for appointment,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that in the War Office, and in the Offices of the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General, the maximum limit of age for temporary or supernumerary clerks is forty; while in your department it is twenty-five. The Commissioners would suggest that a general extension of the limits of age for temporary clerks might probably be found advantageous in future cases, while it would be free from the objections to which an exception in favour of a particular candidate is liable.

I have, &c.

Major-General Sir R. Airey, K.C.B., to Mr. Maitland.

Horse Guards, 30th September 1858.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th instant, relative to the examination of Mr. —— for a temporary clerkship in my office, stating, that in the War Office, and in the Offices of the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General, the maximum limit of age for temporary or supernumerary clerks is forty, and suggesting a general extension of the limits of age for temporary clerks, I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that I am desirous that the same rule shall be extended to my office with respect to the limit of age as prevails in the other offices mentioned, and I therefore request that Mr. —— may be admitted for examination on Tuesday next.

I have, &c.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (DUBLIN).

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, IRELAND.

Col. Larcom, C.B., to Mr. Maitland.

Dublin Castle, 9th September 1858.

Scheme of examination for Clerkships in

SIR,

A CLERKSHIP having become vacant in the Fines and Penalties Department of the Chief Secretary's Office, and this being the first

vacancy which has occurred in that department since the date of the Order in Council on the subject of Civil Service Examinations, the Lord Lieutenant is desirous that the examination for the appointment should be conducted under the control of the Civil Service Commissioners and that it should comprise the following subjects, viz. :— the Fines and Penalties Office.

Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions, practice, &c.).
Separate addition.
Orthography.
Handwriting.
Intelligence (in dictation and orthographical paper).
English composition.
Geography ; and
Book-keeping by double entry.

His Excellency has nominated the under-mentioned gentlemen to compete for the appointment in question, and they have been accordingly directed to furnish you with certificates of age, health, and character :—

Mr. ———
Mr. ———
Mr. ———
Mr. ———

I am further desired to acquaint you that the candidates must be between eighteen and twenty-five years of age, and his Excellency would suggest that the 21st day of October next may be named for the examination, if not inconvenient to the Commissioners.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Colonel Larcom.

Civil Service Commission,
15th September 1858.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, notifying the nomination of four candidates to compete for a clerkship in the Fines and Penalties Department of the Chief Secretary's Office, and specifying the subjects in which it is wished that they should be examined,—

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, that they will regulate the examination in compliance with his Excellency's wishes, and that they will send to the candidates orders of examination dated for the day mentioned in your letter.

I have, &c.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND), INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Constabulary (Ireland).

Scheme of examination for Messengers.

Col. Larcom to Mr. Maitland.

Dublin Castle, 3rd November 1858.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Excellency has been pleased to nominate Mr. ——— to be a messenger in the office of the Inspector-General of Constabulary. His Excellency therefore desires me to request that the necessary instructions may be issued by the Civil Service Commissioners for Mr. ———'s examination in the first four rules of arithmetic, and in writing and dictation, and that Tuesday the 16th day of November instant may be appointed for that purpose, if not inconvenient to the Commissioners.

I have, &c.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

Limits of age for Messengers.

Mr. Mann to Col. Larcom.

Civil Service Commission,
6th November 1858.

SIR,

WITH reference to the proposed examination on the 16th instant, of Mr. ———, for the post of messenger in the office of the Inspector-General of Constabulary,—

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that they may be favoured with the opinion of the Lord Lieutenant as to the limits of age which it would be advisable to establish for persons admitted to this situation. I am to add, for his Excellency's information, that the limits usually adopted by other public offices in similar cases are from twenty to thirty-five.

It is presumed, with regard to the two other points, viz., health and character, as to which rules are by the Order in Council required to be settled, that the Lord Lieutenant will be content that the Commissioners should follow the course which is uniformly pursued in the case of similar appointments in other Departments; but they will be happy to receive any suggestions which his Excellency may think fit to make upon the subject.

I have, &c.

Col. Larcom to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 9th November 1858.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, relative to examinations of candidates for the situation of Messenger, and I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Excellency wishes the age and qualifications of Messengers in the offices under his control to be the same as those established in England, which his Excellency understands to be, that the candidate be between twenty and thirty-five, of good health and character, to have a knowledge of the four first rules of arithmetic, and be able to write from dictation.

I am, &c.

EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

EDUCATION OFFICE, IRELAND.

The Secretaries to Mr. Maitland.

Proposed competition for a Supplemental Clerkship.

Office of National Education, Dublin,
10th May 1858.

SIR,

A VACANCY having occurred in the supplemental class of clerks in this office, and the Commissioners of National Education being desirous, in filling it up, of trying the "competitive system" under certain restrictions as an experiment, have directed us to request you will afford them the following information:—

It is proposed in the present instance to send forward four candidates for examination in the prescribed programme, and to appoint the person who shall have exhibited the highest amount of qualification.

Will the Civil Service Commissioners undertake to pronounce which of the four candidates has been most successful in answering the questions, &c.?

In the event of the other three candidates, or any of them, being considered *qualified* according to the programme, though not equal to the

person pronounced best qualified, will they be considered eligible for appointment at a future time without a *second* examination ?

In the event of all or any of the candidates being found below the required standard of qualification, will they be eligible for a *second* examination if again nominated, and if so, are there any special conditions in such cases?

An early answer to the foregoing questions will particularly oblige, if possible on or before Friday next, when the Board meets.

We have, &c.

EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND.)

Proposed competition for a Supplemental Clerkship.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretaries.

Civil Service Commission,
12th May 1858.

GENTLEMEN,

IN reply to your letter of the 10th instant, relative to a proposed competitive examination of candidates for a supplemental clerkship in the office of National Education,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that they will be prepared to conduct the examination in question, and to report to the Education Board the name of the successful candidate, stating also whether he has or has not passed in all the prescribed subjects. They will at the same time (according to their usual practice) send a table showing the number of marks obtained by each candidate in each subject.

I am to add that the Commissioners will not object to inform the Board which, if any, of the unsuccessful candidates have passed satisfactorily in the several subjects of examination ; and that if one of such candidates should be again nominated within a reasonable time, the Commissioners would grant him a certificate on the result of his former examination, supposing him to be eligible in respect of age, health, and character.

No unsuccessful candidate is debarred from presenting himself again on a new nomination, but it is of course desirable that such new nominations should not be given too soon after failure, or too frequently.

I have, &c.

PRISONS (IRELAND)—DIRECTORS' OFFICE.

PRISONS (IRELAND).

Col. Larcom to Mr. Maitland.

SIR,

Dublin Castle, 25th May 1858.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that there being a vacancy for an Assistant Schoolmaster at Spike Island, Convict Depôt, his Excellency is desirous that this appointment should be competed for.

Proposed competition for an Assistant Schoolmastership.

If the Civil Service Commissioners see no objection to undertaking this examination, I am to request that they will give the necessary directions for the examination of the candidates hereafter named ; and that Tuesday the 15th day of June next may be fixed for the purpose, if not inconvenient to the Commissioners :—

Mr. ——— ———
" ——— ———
" ——— ———
" ——— ———
" ——— ———

PRISONS (IRELAND.)

Proposed competition for an Assistant Schoolmastership.

The candidates for the above appointment are not to exceed forty years of age, and are to be examined in

English Grammar,
History,
Geography, and
Arithmetic, including Decimal Fractions.

It is also of importance that they should be able to impart clearly the knowledge they possess, and an inquiry into their mode of teaching would appear to be most desirable.

The salary of the Assistant Schoolmaster in question is 55*l.* per annum, with rations valued at 7*l.* yearly.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Col. Larcom.

Civil Service Commission,
4th June 1858.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo, relative to the proposed competition for the office of assistant schoolmaster at Spike Island Convict Depôt;—

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, that they will be prepared to conduct the examination in accordance with the scheme contained in your letter; and that the day named (Tuesday the 15th inst.) will be perfectly convenient.

The Commissioners will send with the other examination papers a series of questions in school management, designed to test the practical efficiency of the candidates.

They will also require evidence that the age of the candidates does not exceed the limit named in your letter; and presume it is also wished that the usual inquiries as to health and character should be made.

I have, &c.

Col. Larcom to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 7th June 1858.

REFERRING to your letter of the 4th instant, relative to the examination for the office of Assistant Schoolmaster at Spike Island Convict Depôt, I am directed to acquaint you that the Lord Lieutenant approves of the suggestion of the Civil Service Commissioners, that in addition to the evidence as to the age of the respective candidates, the usual inquiries as to health and character should be made.

I am, &c.

Appendix III.

EXAMINATION PAPERS SET FOR AN OPEN COMPETITION FOR EIGHT WRITERSHIPS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Appendix III.

Examination Papers used at an Open Competitive Examination for Eight Writerships in the India Office, held on January 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1859.

I. ARITHMETIC.

(Time allowed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.)

Reduction.

1. In 523,769 grains how many lbs. oz. dwts. ?
2. Reduce 3 acres, 20 rods, 12 square yards, and 7 square feet to square feet.

Proportion.

3. If the yearly profits of an investment be 11*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per cent., how much must be invested in order to produce an annual return of 640*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* ?
4. If a pocket of hops weighing 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs. cost 7*l.* 13*s.*, what is the price per cwt. ?

Practice.

5. Find the cost of 75 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs. of sugar at 2*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.
6. A bankrupt owes 25,962*l.* 10*s.* What must his assets be worth in order that he may pay 7*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}$*d.* in the pound ?

Interest.

7. Find the simple interest on 1,923*l.* 15*s.* for 2 years and 8 months at $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. per annum.
8. Find the amount of 4,800*l.* in 3 years at $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. per annum, compound interest.

Vulgar Fractions.

9. Add together $7\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{3}{14}$, $\frac{10}{21}$, and $2\frac{7}{9}$.
10. Subtract $5\frac{6}{35}$ from $7\frac{4}{5}$.
11. Multiply $22\frac{2}{11}$ by $4\frac{2}{5}$.
12. Divide $19\frac{2}{7}$ by $4\frac{3}{8}$.

Decimal Fractions.

13. Add together 42·79, ·2105, ·047, and 140.
14. Subtract 42·946 from 161·06.

15. Multiply 65·43 by ·00376.
16. Divide 39·49 by 13·476 to 4 places.
17. Divide 154·28 by ·0064.
18. Reduce 2 furlongs 11 yards 1 foot 9 inches to the decimal of a mile.

MISCELLANEOUS.

N.B. *You are not required to answer any of the following questions; but if you have time (after finishing those on the preceding page) it will be well for you to do as many as you can.*

19. If 56 cubic feet 1,044 cubic inches of timber are required to floor a room 29 feet 3 inches by 25 feet 4 inches, what is the thickness of the boards?
20. A tradesman starts with a capital of 960*l.*, and after 3 years takes another into partnership with 2,100*l.* After 4 years more the whole profits amount to 2,304*l.* How ought this to be divided between them?
21. Extract the square root of 2854·7649.
22. Extract the cube root of 1194389981.
23. Multiply, by the method of duodecimals, 6 feet 7 inches 5 parts by 8 feet 3 inches 10 parts.
24. Express the result obtained in the last question in square feet, square inches, and a fraction of the square inch.
25. A tradesman's annual losses during 5 years average $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the capital with which he began, and at the end of the 5 years his effects are worth 2,531*l.* 5*s.* What capital did he begin with?
26. A person sells out of the 3 per cent. consols at 99, and invests in exchequer bills, bearing interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* a day per cent., when the bills are at a premium of 7*s.* 6*d.* What effect has this on his income?
27. In the month of December last the number of paupers in a certain union was 336, the number of women being double that of the men, and the children being as many as the men and women together. If a man cost $\frac{1}{3}$ more than a woman, and 3 children as much as a man and a woman together, and the whole cost for the month be 83*l.* 6*s.*, how much is the daily cost of each man, woman, and child?
28. In 1858 the value of 100*l.* tithe rentcharge, reckoned on the average price of corn in the 7 years immediately preceding, was 105*l.*; in 1859, reckoned in the like way, it is 3 per cent. more. If it were reckoned on the price in 1851 only, it would be but 69*l.* What would it be if reckoned on the price in 1858 only?

N.B.—Be careful throughout the examination to write your name and number on the printed paper given you, and on every sheet of answers which you send up. You are particularly recommended not to send up your answers on *scraps* of paper, which are liable to be lost. Write the number of each question before the answer. Before leaving the room arrange your papers in proper order, and leave them *unfolded* at your seat, and the *printed paper of questions with them.*

II. ADDITION.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed ($\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

It is important the addition should be quite *correct;* additional credit will also be given for *rapidity.*

£	s.	d.
134	6	6
232	1	$11\frac{1}{4}$
1067	17	$9\frac{1}{2}$
4032	12	1
9416	9	$8\frac{1}{2}$
1067	13	8
239	2	$5\frac{1}{4}$
6409	12	$8\frac{1}{4}$
752	15	$3\frac{1}{2}$
41263	9	5
6197	11	$7\frac{3}{4}$
13257	8	$11\frac{1}{2}$
3276	5	$9\frac{1}{4}$
46	3	$6\frac{3}{4}$
1287	14	$7\frac{1}{2}$
4917	10	8
90365	10	4
360	5	5
1379	17	$2\frac{3}{4}$
9	9	$10\frac{1}{2}$
1340	16	$9\frac{1}{4}$
906	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$
2222	5	1

£	s.	d.
8204	15	$2\frac{1}{2}$
211	6	8
7743	13	$3\frac{1}{4}$
6917	11	$9\frac{1}{2}$
14376	15	$10\frac{1}{4}$
215	9	$5\frac{3}{4}$
2935	8	$1\frac{1}{4}$
9603	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$
6408	13	$10\frac{1}{2}$
32147	2	6
9374	5	7
3925	4	$11\frac{1}{2}$
631	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$
691	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$
1414	12	4
5016	18	2
436	2	3
56	4	$10\frac{3}{4}$
616	3	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1189	2	$3\frac{3}{4}$
401	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$
7116	15	$7\frac{3}{4}$
917	18	8

£	s.	d.
7319	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$
1211	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
3144	18	$9\frac{1}{2}$
2376	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
163	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
10732	17	$1\frac{3}{4}$
6904	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$
109	19	10
4321	18	$9\frac{1}{2}$
73041	2	7
9276	3	8
1528	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$
1397	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1140	15	$6\frac{3}{4}$
10563	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$
3198	10	8
78042	1	6
25976	2	5
6549	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$
7530	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$
5811	5	$5\frac{3}{4}$
756	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
76	11	10

£	s.	d.
431	7	9
232	1	$11\frac{1}{4}$
1067	17	$9\frac{1}{2}$
4032	12	1
9416	9	$8\frac{1}{2}$
1067	13	8
239	2	$5\frac{1}{4}$
10397	8	$7\frac{1}{2}$
752	15	$3\frac{1}{2}$
56735	12	$8\frac{1}{2}$
6197	11	$7\frac{3}{4}$
8416	9	$10\frac{1}{4}$
3276	5	$9\frac{1}{4}$
46	3	$6\frac{3}{4}$
1287	14	$7\frac{1}{2}$
4917	10	8
90365	10	4
360	5	5
1379	17	$2\frac{3}{4}$
9	9	$10\frac{1}{2}$
1340	16	$9\frac{1}{4}$
906	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$
2222	5	1

£	s.	d.
4028	11	3
211	6	8
7743	13	$3\frac{1}{4}$
6917	11	$9\frac{1}{2}$
14376	15	$10\frac{1}{4}$
215	9	$5\frac{3}{4}$
2935	8	$1\frac{1}{4}$
1528	3	6
6408	13	$10\frac{1}{2}$
19058	15	$1\frac{3}{4}$
9374	5	7
7319	8	$4\frac{1}{4}$
631	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$
691	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$
1414	12	4
5016	18	2
436	2	3
56	4	$10\frac{3}{4}$
616	3	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1189	2	$3\frac{3}{4}$
401	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$
7116	15	$7\frac{3}{4}$
917	18	8

£	s.	d.
7603	3	7
1211	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
3144	18	$9\frac{1}{2}$
2376	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
163	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
10732	17	$1\frac{3}{4}$
9673	1	$0\frac{1}{4}$
109	19	10
4321	18	$9\frac{1}{2}$
25978	11	$1\frac{1}{2}$
9276	3	8
3617	6	$8\frac{1}{4}$
1397	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1140	15	$6\frac{3}{4}$
10563	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$
3198	10	8
78042	1	6
25976	2	5
6549	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$
7530	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$
5811	5	$5\frac{3}{4}$
756	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
76	11	10

£	s.	d.
567	1	9
232	1	$11\frac{1}{4}$
1067	17	$9\frac{1}{2}$
4032	12	1
9416	9	$8\frac{1}{2}$
1067	13	8
239	2	$5\frac{1}{4}$
6409	12	$8\frac{1}{4}$
752	15	$3\frac{1}{2}$
41263	9	5
4139	8	5
13257	8	$11\frac{1}{2}$
3276	5	$9\frac{1}{4}$
46	3	$6\frac{3}{4}$
1287	14	$7\frac{1}{2}$
4917	10	8
90365	10	4
360	5	5
1379	17	$2\frac{3}{4}$
9	9	$10\frac{1}{2}$
1340	16	$9\frac{1}{4}$
906	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$
2222	5	1

£	s.	d.
4032	11	3
211	6	8
7743	13	$3\frac{1}{4}$
6917	11	$9\frac{1}{2}$
14376	15	$10\frac{1}{4}$
215	9	$5\frac{3}{4}$
2935	8	$1\frac{1}{4}$
9603	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$
6408	13	$10\frac{1}{2}$
32147	2	6
8136	2	6
3925	4	$11\frac{1}{2}$
631	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$
691	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$
1414	12	4
5016	18	2
436	2	3
56	4	$10\frac{3}{4}$
616	3	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1189	2	$3\frac{3}{4}$
401	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$
7116	15	$7\frac{3}{4}$
917	18	8

£	s.	d.
8154	3	8
1211	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
3144	18	$9\frac{1}{2}$
2376	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
163	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
10732	17	$1\frac{3}{4}$
6904	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$
109	19	10
4321	18	$9\frac{1}{2}$
73041	2	7
3748	2	9
1528	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$
1397	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1140	15	$6\frac{3}{4}$
10563	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$
3198	10	8
78042	1	6
25976	2	5
6549	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$
7530	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$
5811	5	$5\frac{3}{4}$
756	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
76	11	10

£	s.	d.
632	5	11
232	1	$11\frac{1}{4}$
1067	17	$9\frac{1}{2}$
4032	12	1
9416	9	$8\frac{1}{2}$
1067	13	8
239	2	$5\frac{1}{4}$
6409	12	$8\frac{1}{4}$
752	15	$3\frac{1}{2}$
56735	12	$8\frac{1}{2}$
6197	11	$7\frac{3}{4}$
40613	9	8
3276	5	$9\frac{1}{4}$
46	3	$6\frac{3}{4}$
1287	14	$7\frac{1}{2}$
4917	10	8
90365	10	4
360	5	5
1379	17	$2\frac{3}{4}$
9	9	$10\frac{1}{2}$
1340	16	$9\frac{1}{4}$
906	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$
222	5	1

£	s.	d.
7125	13	4
211	6	8
7743	13	$3\frac{1}{4}$
6917	11	$9\frac{1}{2}$
14376	15	$10\frac{1}{4}$
215	9	$5\frac{3}{4}$
2935	8	$1\frac{1}{4}$
9603	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$
6408	13	$10\frac{1}{2}$
19058	15	$1\frac{3}{4}$
9374	5	7
7312	2	9
631	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$
691	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$
1414	12	4
5016	18	2
436	2	3
56	4	$10\frac{3}{4}$
616	3	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1189	2	$3\frac{3}{4}$
401	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$
7116	15	$7\frac{3}{4}$
917	18	8

£	s.	d.
6147	1	8
1211	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
3144	18	$9\frac{1}{2}$
2376	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
163	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
10732	17	$1\frac{3}{4}$
6904	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$
109	19	10
4321	18	$9\frac{1}{2}$
25978	11	$1\frac{1}{2}$
9276	3	8
6341	7	10
1397	7	$1\frac{1}{4}$
1140	15	$6\frac{3}{4}$
10563	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$
3198	10	8
78042	1	6
25976	2	5
6549	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$
7530	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$
5811	5	$5\frac{3}{4}$
756	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
76	11	10

III. DICTATION.

(*In writing from dictation attention should be paid to clear and legible handwriting, to correct spelling, and to proper punctuation.*)

[*N.B.—The following extract from a memorandum sent to examiners in the country will show the method pursued in dictating :—*

" The examiner is requested to read the printed paper headed " ' Dictation' at first so that the candidate may gather its general " purport; a second time slowly, that he may have ample time to " write it down; a third time, that he may have an opportunity of " correcting and punctuating what he has written. Ruled lines should " not be allowed."]

Columbus remained but a short time at the University, barely sufficient to give him the rudiments of the necessary sciences ; the thorough acquaintance with them, which he displayed in after life, must have been the result of diligent self-instruction amidst the cares and vicissitudes of a rough and wandering life. He was one of those men of strong natural genius, who, from having to contend at their very outset with privations and impediments, acquire an intrepidity in braving and a facility in vanquishing difficulties. Such men learn to effect great purposes with small means ; supplying the deficiency of instruments by the resources of their own energy and invention. This is one of the remarkable features in the history of Columbus. In every undertaking the scantiness and apparent insufficiency of his means enhanced the grandeur of his achievements.

IV. ORTHOGRAPHY.

(Time allowed, 1¼ hours.)

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling and grammar, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order: write figures and contractions at full length.

From the geeoggraffikal possishun of the iland of Jamaka, so near the ecquater, the cleimat in the low grownds is neccessareley very hot, with littel vareashun threwout the yeer ; the days and knights, for the same reesun, is neerly of eekwell durashun, their not being more then too hours differrance betweene the longest day and the shortist. Their is very littel twylite ; and we may had, that when it is noone in Lundun, it is about sevon in the mornin in Jamaka. The meediom tempretuir of the yeer near Kingston rainjes betweene 70° and 80° ; but littel differrances of elivashun has a wundurfull affekt over the tempretuir and the sallyoubrety of the cleimat. At about 4,200 ft. abuv the leval of the see the vejetashun of the troppiks disapere and are suplantid by that of temprait rejuns. Shours is common in the hinteereer allmoste threwout the hole yeer, but they do not fall withe the saim violanse has in the planes, and the quantetey of rane aperes to be less. The ayre is exseadinley hewmidd, subject to dence foggs, and those rapped alternaishuns of tempretuir peekulyer to hall mowntane rejuns. Wheil the pestelanse of yallar fevar raijes in the low grownd and along the coaste of this iland, cutting of its thowsends anewelly, these elevaited rejuns injoy a cumpleat immewnety from its affekts ; for that bain of Uroppeen life has never bin knowne, in any cleimat, to ecstend beyond the

heighth of 2,500 feet. The inhabbetents are said to injoy a degree of lonjevvety rairly ataned in othar countrys, and to exibet that ruddey glo of helth, which marckes the countinense in northern climbs, and formes a streikin contraste to the palled, sikley and dispeptik-looking ressidants of the less elevaited distriks. The midd day heet is greatly moddefyd by an enviggoreating see-breaze, which generaley prevales during the day, and is sucseaded toords evening by the lande wind from the mowntanes.

V. COPYING EXERCISE.

(*See lithographed specimen, post facing p.* 210)

VI. SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(Time allowed, 2½ hours.)

In this Exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

I. A review of any book which has been published within the last ten years.

II. A short essay in the form of a lecture or an article for a magazine or newspaper on *one* of the following countries :—British Columbia, Corfu, Australia, New Zealand, Cuba, Algeria.

III. The benefits or evils which have resulted from any law passed in England during the present century.

IV. Anonymous journalism—its advantages and disadvantages.

One or two of these subjects, but *not more than two*, may be attempted.

VII. EXERCISES TO TEST ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(Time allowed, 2½ hours.)

No. 1.

Express as concisely and clearly as you can, in your own words, the meaning of the following passage :—

I. Of the various kinds of speaking or writing which serve necessity or promote pleasure, none appears so artless or easy as simple narration; for what should make him that knows the whole order and progress of an affair unable to relate it ? Yet we hourly find such as endeavour to entertain or instruct us by recitals, clouding the facts which they intend to illustrate, by losing themselves and their auditors in wilds and mazes, in digression and confusion. When we have congratulated ourselves upon a new opportunity of inquiry, and new means of information, it often happens that, without designing either deceit or concealment, without ignorance of the fact, or unwillingness to disclose it, the relator fills the ear with empty sounds, harasses the attention with fruitless impatience, and disturbs the imagination by a tumult of events, without order of time, or train of consequence.

No. 2.

Write a short essay, letter, or lecture, on the "Proclamation of Queen Victoria in India," touching on the following heads :—

Great benefits anticipated from it.

It came at a most fortunate time ; when vengeance was nearly satiated, and when the Great Mogul was dethroned.

Evils of "Double Government ;" especially division of responsibility and waste of time.

Measures now most required :—to extinguish the rebellion : to guard against famine next year : to develop railways, &c. : to promote education.

(*You are at liberty to give the substance of the above in any form that you please, and to add any other considerations which occur to you.*)

No. 3.

Write the following passage in prose, so as to show that you understand its construction and exact meaning :—

To die ; to sleep :—
To sleep ! perchance to dream : ay, there's the rub :
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. There's the respect
That makes calamity of so long life :
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin ?

VIII. GEOGRAPHY.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the chief seas, capes, and mountain chains ; trace the course of the Guadalquivir, Rhone, Arno, Oder, Theiss, and Dniester ; and place Bremen, Turin, Munich, Jassy, Seville, Helsingfors, Cracow, Lucerne, Corfu, Inverness, Limerick, and Palermo.
2. Sketch a rough outline map of India (as large as your paper will admit), marking the positions of the British territories, the dependent and independent native states, the principal mountain ranges, six principal rivers, and eight principal towns.
3. Write a brief geographical description of Scotland, *or* Ireland, *or* Wales.
   N.B.—One country only is to be described.
4. Where are the following places, to whom do they belong, and for what are they known : Burgos, Panama, Jellalabad, Utrecht, Port Mahon, Nankin, Trebizond, Rangoon, Medina, Londonderry, and Amiens ?

5. Mention the rivers which flow into the German Ocean, and describe carefully the course of any one of them.
6. Where are the rivers Murray, Mackenzie, and Fraser ; the lakes Tchad and Erie ; the Platten See ; the sea of Okhotsk ; capes Guardafui and Race ; the mountains Tabor, Valdai, and Cevennes ; the straits of Belle Isle, and the gulfs of Manaar and Obi ; the Bight of Benin ?
7. What are the principal exports and imports of Brazil, Western Africa, and France ?
8. Explain the following terms :—*longitude, isothermal lines, plateau, simoon, gulf stream, frith,* and *mirage.*
9. Mention the principal discoverers of North America, and give some account of the travels and discoveries of any one of them.

IX. HISTORY.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

In all cases dates should be given.

1. Give a list of the sovereigns of England from Richard II. to James I. inclusive, stating the title of each monarch to the throne, and mentioning any one important event in each reign.
2. Show clearly the relationship between the Kings Stephen and John, Henry VI. and Henry VII., Charles II. and George I.
3. For what events in English History are the following places famous :—Acre, Seringapatam, Copenhagen, Quebec, Runnymede, Carisbrook, St. Albans, Torbay, and St. Helena ?
4. What do you know of the following persons :—John of Gaunt, Lord Burleigh, Lord Bacon, Lady Arabella Stuart, Lord Peterborough, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Clive, Warren Hastings ?
5. With respect to any six which you may select of the following battles, state when they were fought, who were the contending parties, who were the leaders, and what were the results :—Hastings, Barnet, Bosworth Field, Worcester, Sedgemoor, the Boyne, Preston Pans, Culloden, Agincourt, Crecy, Blenheim, Minden, Bunker's Hill, Saratoga, Maida, Salamanca, Plassy, Assaye.
6. Mention the principal causes and circumstances of the Revolution of 1688, *or* of the American war of Independence.
7. Mention the date and the principal terms *either* of the union with Scotland *or* of the union with Ireland.
8. What intermarriages have taken place between the royal families of England and Spain ? Mention briefly the circumstances in which the history of the two countries has been connected.
9. Mention the names of any four of the principal writers of English History, and give some account of the work of any one of them.
10. Give the dates of the following enactments, and describe fully the nature and most important provisions of two of them :—Habeas Corpus Act, Statute of Præmunire, Petition of Right, Bill of Rights, Act of Settlement.

X. COPYING FROM MANUSCRIPT.

[See the Lithographs, annexed.]

strictly correctly neatly and as rapidly as you can
writing all abbreviations at full length

One hour allowed

Sir

Service Commissioners

I am directed by the C.S.C.
to thank you for the trouble
you have taken & to enclose
the original the document
received at this office, requesting
that when convenient you
will give Mr Smith the
opportunity of inspecting it & will
communicate any information wh
he may be able to give on the
subject ~~It is hardly necessary~~
~~for me~~ I am further to request that
you will oblige the Comm^rs by
~~by retaining the~~ returning
in your own
the document ~~when~~ after
hands until it has been inspected
~~inspection & by returning~~
and returning it ~~to the~~
~~it in your own hands~~
~~office~~ when no longer wanted
~~in the meantime~~
~~the interval~~ I have

close exam^n it will be
that the signature appears
been ~~traced over~~
in pencil and subsequently
over

C.S.C.

Oct 18. 1858.

Sir J. R. Clerk KCB

Sir

Referring to the 10th & 12th of the regulations presented to Parliament in the month of April last and to my letter of the 18th of August which announced the result of the competitive examination of candidates for the C.S. of India conducted by the C.S.C under those regulations -

I am directed by C.S.C to acquaint you for the information of the Secy of State for India in Council that three of the selected candidates viz Mr Henry La Poer Wynne who obtained the fourth place in the Comp

itive ex. Mr Hugh Morris
who obtained the 5th place
Mr Alexander Brown who
obtained the 14th, presented
themselves for the further ex.,
prescribed by the 10th regul.
on Tuesday the 12th inst.
and were then found to
have a competent knowledge
of the several prescribed
subjects—

The scheme made with
reference to the above
named candidates the
enquiry as to health &
character contemplated
by the 16th regul. and by
which they anticipate the
result would be satisfactory
I will forward to the
Sec. of State for India in Council
the necessary certificates of
qualification I have

the Baboo named
to
Candidates having passed
their further ex. after June

Deputy Keeper of
The Secretary
The Public Records Office

22/11/57

Sir

Referring to communication addressed by direction of the C.S. Commrs to Sir Thomas in the months of June July & August 1855 and to his reply dated 25th Sept. 1855 stating that the Rolls Lent by ~~requisition~~ from previous of the Commrs had not yet been handed to suppest any test for candidates the Commrs of ~~Examination~~ ~~Patent~~ ~~Public Records Office~~

I am directed by the C.S.C to acquaint you

~~suggest~~ state that the by-
communication received from
the Treasury they have
filed a Joint Selection
in the Public Record
in the ~~establishment~~ office
is at present vacant &
that an appointment is
in contemplation.

The Comm^rs submit therefore
report that it is not
desirable to settle with as
to be convenient
soon as may ~~suit the~~
~~convenience of the Auditor~~
the Public the qualification
& respective pecuniary
~~of the four persons~~ I have
named
in ~~a letter~~ of the
~~14th Jan^y 1835 the Comm^rs~~
~~addressed objected to satisfy~~

C. S. C.

29 Aug

P. S. 25 Aug/55

H. J. Moorhead Esq

Sir

In answer to your note of the 23rd inst. in which you inform me that two young persons have been employed in your department since the 13th of July, chiefly in copying during a temporary pressure of business, and desire to know whether the C.S. Commrs consider the rule with regard to examination as applicable to their case I am directed to inform you that unless the persons in question were engaged for only for a definite period with an understanding that their services would not be continued, the Commrs are of opinion that they require a certificate of qualification and ought to attend for examination

Yr

J. Cosmo Melvill Esq

Civil Service Commission
6 October 1858

Sir,

I am directed by the C. S. C. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult relative to ~~upon the subject of~~ the Regulations to be framed in accordance with Sect.n 32 of the Act 21 & 22 Vict c 106 for the examination of candidates for admission to the Civil Service of India.

And in reply I am ~~to~~ in the first place to ~~request~~ state, that ~~you will acquaint~~ the Comm.rs entirely concur with the Secretary of State for India in Council as to the importance of fixing ~~him~~ a superior limit of ~~securing for the Civil Service~~ age ~~which will admit~~ of India as large & attracting sufficiently high to admit so many candidates ~~as possibly~~ from amongst those who have graduated at the Universities & that the will they think the number of such candidates ~~will they think~~ may perhaps be in some degree

for the present at least restricted, by the proposed reduction ~~to 22 of the age of~~ at the same time ~~limit of age but~~, there being ~~other~~ sufficient reasons for the change and it being probable that when the system of open competition has been in operation for a few years those who ~~prob~~ intend ~~who are~~ to become candidates will arrange the period of ~~their~~ University residence ~~at the University~~ accordingly they willingly acquiesce in the ~~probability~~ propriety of fixing 22 as the maximum age 18 being left as at present the minimum.

It may still be worthy of consideration whether in order to prevent disappointment to individuals it ~~would~~ might not be well to retain 23 for the exam^n of next year or if there be two examinations for the first of the two. ~~or whether if they be~~ deemed inexpedient whether a special exception ~~it~~ might be made in favor of those who have been candidates at former ~~examinations~~

*

Passing to the second question viz. whether candidates successful at their first trial should undergo a ~~second~~ further exam^n ~~trial~~, I am to submit for the consideration of the Sec^y of State in Council the opinion of the Comm^rs ~~formed after~~ that a further ~~and that~~ examination should be made part of the scheme

Appendix IV.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1. Correspondence as to the Examinations of 1858.
2. " " " 1859–60.
3. Examination Papers set at the Examinations of 1858.
4. Statistics:—
   (*a*) Of Examinations conducted under the direction of the late India Board.
   (*b*) Of Examinations conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners.
   (*c*) Comparative Statistics relating to all the Examinations hitherto held.

1.

CORRESPONDENCE AS TO THE EXAMINATIONS OF 1858.

Mr. Maitland to Sir G. Clerk, K.C.B.

Civil Service Commission,
18th August 1858.

SIR,

IN compliance with the Regulations presented on the 30th April last, pursuant to the Act 16 & 17 Victoria, chapter 95,* I am directed

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* CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1. The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India hereby appoint the Civil Service Commissioners to be examiners for conducting the examinations herein-after mentioned. The Civil Service Commissioners will report to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India upon the results, and also upon the eligibility of the candidates in respect of age, health, and character.

2. In July 1858 an examination of candidates will be held. Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

3. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of the East India Company, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st of June 1858, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, Westminster—

(*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st May 1858 will be above eighteen years and under twenty-three years.

(*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of the East India Company.

(*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character.

(*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.

4. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

5. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

English Language and Literature—		
Composition	500	
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution	1,000	
		1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750	
" " " Rome	750	
" " " France	375	
" " " Germany	375	
" " " Italy	375	
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed	1,000	
Natural Science, that is, Chemistry, Electricity and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy	500	
Moral Sciences, that is, Logic, and Mental, Moral, and Political Philosophy	500	
Sanskrit Language and Literature	375	
Arabic Language and Literature	375	
		6,875

6. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the numbers set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denote the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

7. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall, in the opinion of the examiners, possess a competent knowledge of that subject.

8. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary.

9. The marks obtained by each candidate in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined will be added up, and the names of the twenty candidates, not ineligible according to the preceding regulations, who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of the East India Company in the Presidency of Bengal.

10. In December 1858 a further examination of the selected candidates will take place, under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners, in the following subjects:—

1. English Composition.
2. The History and Geography of India.
3. The elements of the Bengali or Hindustani languages.

[*Candidates will be expected to understand the principal rules of the grammar, and to be able to read and translate an easy passage.]

by the Civil Service Commissioners to report, for the information of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, the result of the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, recently held under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners.

1. By Regulation IX. it is provided that the names of the 20 candidates, not ineligible according to the preceding Regulations, who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates, shall be set forth in order of merit, and that such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of the East India Company in the Presidency of Bengal.

Under this Regulation the Civil Service Commissioners have to report the following gentlemen as the selected candidates, the order of merit being indicated by the figures prefixed to the several names, and the aggregate number of marks obtained being that set opposite to each name :—

	Maximum	6875
1.	Mr. John Geoghegan	2,908
2.	„ Theodore Francis William Smith	2,725
3.	„ William Tyrrell	2,599
4.	„ Henry Le Poer Wynne	2,389
5.	„ Hugh Morris	2,329
6.	„ Dennis Fitzpatrick	2,325
7.	„ Charles William Paxton Watts	2,314
8.	„ Childers George Sperling	2,184
9.	„ David Mason Gardner	2,060
10.	„ Charles John Powlett	2,059
11.	„ Edward Henry Whinfield	2,045
12.	„ William Christopher Eades	2,011
13.	„ John Ward	1,917
14.	„ Alexander Brown	1,852
15.	„ Joseph Samuel Armstrong	1,836
16.	„ Henry James Macdonald	1,818
17.	„ Herbert Mills Birdwood	1,815
18.	„ Alexander Mair MacGregor	1,778
19.	„ Frederick Jones	1,652
20.	„ James Francis Katherinus Hewitt	1,629

The Commissioners for the Affairs of India will be aware that under Regulations following the one which has been quoted the selected candidates are to be subjected to a further examination in December next, and that no candidate, even after passing that examination, is to be

---

11. The selected candidates will receive instructions as to the books which should be studied.

12. Any selected candidate desirous of presenting himself for further examination at a time earlier than that above mentioned, will be permitted to do so on application to the Civil Service Commissioners. If he should then fail to pass, he will be allowed to present himself again in December.

13. Any selected candidate who does not pass at the further examination of December 1858 will be struck off the list of selected candidates.

14. The selected candidates who, at the further examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of the East India Company in the Presidency of Bengal.

14. The seniority in the Civil Service of the East India Company of the selected candidates shall be determined by the date of the further examination at which they shall be adjudged to have passed; and, as between those who passed at the same further examination, their seniority shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the examination of July.

16. No person will, even after passing the further examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of the East India Company, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.

The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary.

17. All papers relating to the above-mentioned examination are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

allowed to proceed to India, unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such evidence on these points as they may deem proper, before granting their certificate, which, under Section 32 of the recent Act, will be necessary in order to enable the candidates to be admitted to the Civil Service of India.

2. Having thus reported the result of the recent examination, the Civil Service Commissioners proceed to add certain details, which they think may afford some assistance in the preparation of the Regulations required by the Section just referred to. They have inserted, as far as the papers in their possession enable them to do so, the same details with regard to the three examinations previously held.

The total number of candidates who actually presented themselves for examination in each year, and the number of appointments offered, have been as follows:—

——	Candidates.	Appointments.
1855 - - -	112	20
1856 - - -	56	20
1857 - - -	60	12
1858 - - -	67	20

The ages of the candidates are shown by the following Table:—

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Four years.
Over					
18 - -	8	2	5	3	18
19 - -	24	8	8	4	44
20 - -	19	12	8	19	58
21 - -	23	19	17	16	75
22 - -	38	15	22	25	100
	112	56	60	67	295

The ages of the successful candidates at the time fixed for regulating their admissibility have been—

——	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Four Years.
Over					
18 - -	–	–	2	–	2
19 - -	2	2	–	–	4
20 - -	1	4	2	7	14
21 - -	4	8	4	3	19
22 - -	13	6	4	10	33
	20	20	12	20	72

It thus appears that, on the whole, 45 per cent. of the successful candidates have been upwards of 22 years of age at the time of examination. In some cases the age of the candidates at the time of examination

has, in fact, exceeded 23, the requirements of the regulations in each year having been that the candidate's age should be under 23 years on the first of May preceding the examination, which has in no case commenced until the month of July. Four of the selected candidates of this year had attained 23 before the examination commenced.

With regard to the education of the candidates, the following particulars can be given :—

I.—Schools, &c.

	Total No. of Candidates.	Selected Candidates.
Armagh Royal School	1	1
Birmingham, King Edward's School	3	1
Brighton College	2	–
Charterhouse	1	–
Christ's Hospital	1	1
Cheltenham College	5	–
Edinburgh Academy	1	1
Edinburgh, High School	1	1
Enniskillen, Royal School	1	1
Eton	2	1
Glasgow Academy	1	1
Harrow	1	1
King's College School	3	1
Marlborough College	4	1
Merchant Taylors'	1	1
Mount Radford School, Exeter	1	1
Rugby	3	1
St. Lawrence Seminary	1	1
University College School	3	–
Westminster	2	1
Winchester	2	–
Other public schools	17	–
Private schools or private tuition	10	4
	67	20

II.—Universities, &c.

	Total No. of Candidates.	Selected Candidates.
Oxford	30	9
Cambridge	12	3
London	5	1
Edinburgh	1	1
Aberdeen	3	–
Dublin	7	6
Belfast	1	–
Cork	1	–
Not at any University	7	–
	67	20

The profession, &c. of the fathers of the candidates at the recent examination are stated as follows :—

	Total No. of Candidates.	Selected Candidates.
In the Army (Queen's service)	4	3
" (Company's service)	6	1
In the Navy	1	–
In the Civil Service of Her Majesty	3	1
" " East India Company	3	–
Clergymen of the Established Church	17	5
Minister of Scottish Kirk	1	–
" Free Church of Scotland	1	1
Wesleyan Minister	2	1
Barrister	1	–
Solicitor	2	–
Physician	4	3
Farmer	2	–
Merchants, Agents, Traders, &c.	11	5
Teachers	2	–
Miscellaneous, and not stated	7	–
	67	20

The number of candidates who have been examined in the several subjects specified in the Regulations is shown by the following Table :—

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
English	109	56	58	67
Greek	87	46	50	53
Latin	96	52	53	59
French	64	42	52	47
German	14	12	19	10
Italian	9	9	13	11
Mathematics	73	22	22	19
Natural Sciences	30	12	15	16
Moral Sciences	60	26	27	34
Sanskrit	1	1	2	2
Arabic	1	–	2	3
	112	56	60	67

The following gentlemen undertook the duty of examining in the subjects set opposite to their names :—

English Language and Literature	-	Dr. Dasent and Professor Craik.
Greek and Latin	ditto	Rev. Dr. Donaldson and Rev. W. E. Buckley.
French	ditto	M. Dupont.
German	ditto	Max Müller, Esq.
Italian	ditto	Professor Arrivabene.
Sanskrit	ditto	Monier Williams, Esq.
Arabic	ditto	Col. Ouseley.
Mathematics	- -	Rev. Dr. Graves and Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside.
Natural Science	- -	G. D. Liveing, Esq.
Moral Science	- -	A. Bain, Esq.

Of these the under-mentioned, viz :—

Mr. Buckley,
Mr. Heaviside,
Colonel Ouseley, and
Mr. Monier Williams,

gave their services, in accordance with the arrangement made at the closing of Haileybury College ; but Mr. Buckley being suddenly summoned from town by the illness of a near relative, his place in the vivâ voce examination was supplied by T. Walrond, Esq., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, the senior assistant examiner permanently employed at this office.

The examination was held partly at Burlington House (by permission of the Senate of the University of London and the Royal Society) and partly at this Office.

The only alteration in the conduct of the examination sufficiently important to deserve mention in this place was the extension of vivâ voce examination. In the two preceding years candidates had been examined vivâ voce in English, and in the language and literature of Greece and Rome ; but it appeared to the Commissioners desirable to apply the same test in the case of the other subjects also, and they have every reason to believe that the alteration has been a beneficial one. They enclose, for the perusal of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, extracts from the reports of several of the gentlemen who have assisted them.

The Commissioners observe with satisfaction that the candidates who have distinguished themselves in particular subjects, occupy, for the most part, very high places on the general list. Mr. Geoghegan, the first in mathematics, is also first on the whole. Mr. Smith, who stands first in the English portion of the examination, is second on the whole ; Mr. Tyrrell, the first in classics, is third ; and Mr. Fitzpatrick, the first in natural sciences and in moral sciences, is sixth.

It may be added that 15 of the selected candidates are among the first 20 in the English subjects, and that 15 are among the first 20 in classics. The candidates who appear among the first 20 in both lists are the following :—

Mr. Geoghegan.
Mr. Tyrrell.
Mr. Smith.
Mr. Watts.
Mr. Wynne.
Mr. Sperling.
Mr. Gardner.
Mr. Powlett.
Mr. Whinfield.
Mr. Eades.
Mr. Brown.
Mr. Armstrong.
Mr. MacGregor.

The Commissioners have only to add that the Enclosure marked No. 1 contains the names of all the candidates, and that No. 2* shows the marks obtained by each candidate in the several subjects, the unsuccessful candidates being represented by numbers only.

I have, &c.

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* This is printed at p. 326.

ENCLOSURE.

From G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L., and G. L. Craik, Esq., Professor of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Belfast.

ON reviewing the recent examination in English for the Indian Civil Service, the examiners entertain no doubt that oral examinations, though laborious to the examiners, from the amount of time which they necessarily consume, are highly advantageous, since by no other means can the natural readiness of the candidate be so fairly tested, or cramming and copying be so easily detected; while, at the same time, an opportunity is afforded to the candidate of retrieving any error which he may have made, through inadvertence, in the written portion of the examination. They have no hesitation, therefore, in declaring their opinion that oral examinations, as supplementary and ancilliary to those conducted in the form of written answers to printed questions, form a most important branch of the competitive system, and ought on no account to be abandoned. They would also recommend that these oral examinations should be made as public as possible, for they are sure that such publicity will best secure the efficiency of the examiner and protect the interests of the candidate.

(Signed) G. W. DASENT, D.C.L.

18th August 1858.

I cordially concur in every word of the above.

(Signed) GEO. L. CRAIK.

From the Rev. Dr. Donaldson.

(Extract.) London, 6th August 1858.

"IT does not fall within the scope of my duty to indicate those who appear to me generally best fitted for the appointments in India about to be bestowed as the prizes of this examination. But having proposed three papers which I found to be adequate tests of literary proficiency, and having subjected the candidates to a searching oral examination, which I regard as a necessary supplement to all work on paper (for when employed by a competent examiner it makes *cramming* useless, exposes plausible ignorance, and deprives a candidate of any undue advantage gained by lucky anticipations)—I may venture to express my conviction that the Commissioners will find among these young men a sufficient number of persons well qualified to enter upon the Indian Civil Service with credit to themselves and benefit to the public.*"

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* The Commissioners are also permitted to publish the following statement from the Rev. Dr. Graves, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Dublin.

"Now that public appointments are distributed as the rewards of those who are most successful in competitive examinations, it becomes a matter of general interest to determine the best mode of examining. Formerly this was a question only for those who were engaged in the business of schools or colleges. In the present day it concerns the public at large. In the English universities the greater part of the examinations is carried on by means of papers. Still, oral questioning is occasionally resorted to, and I have been informed that there is amongst university examiners an increasing disposition to adopt this method.

"In the university to which I belong *vivâ voce* examination is regarded as an essential part of our system, and I believe all my brother fellows and professors hold that no examination, whether scientific or literary, is perfect without some *vivâ voce*.

"But, even supposing that it were not thought advisable in a college examination, it might still be a necessary part of one the object of which is to test the fitness of the candidates to undertake public employments. Why, in general, does a man fail to answer a question proposed to him in a *vivâ voce* examination? In most cases, for the very simple and sufficient reason that he does not know the answer. But there are other reasons. He may have known the answer at a former time, but, through a defect of mental digestion, he has not assimilated the knowledge and made it so much a part of himself as to respond instantly to the demand of recollection; or, suppose the question to be new to him, he may be acquainted with certain principles from which, by a step or two in the way of deduction, he might derive the answer. But he may want the presence of mind and clearness of head that would enable him to make these deductions rapidly enough to meet the exigencies of a *vivâ voce* examination. Give him pen, ink, and paper, and impose no limit as to time, and he might work out the proposed question to a certainty.

"But is not such a man deficient in qualities which are of the utmost value in the ordinary business of life? Some men let the questions go by because they have not been paying sufficient attention to what is passing. They have not noticed the incorrect attempts made by others, neither have they profited by the helping hints which the examiner occasionally lets fall. Now, every one must admit that a habit of vigilance, concentration of mind, and a sagacity in taking hints are really valuable qualities in every-day work. To persons who possess them, what advantage do they give over those who labour under the opposite defects of sluggish inattention, or mercurial volatility, or actual obtuseness!

"Students intending to undergo an examination, the nature of which is well defined, are, and always will be, specially prepared for the trial by teachers. Some will be subjected to a long course of sound instruction; others will be put through a process of hurried cramming. I venture to assert that the success of examiners in distinguishing between these two classes of candidates is greatly promoted by the introduction of *vivâ voce* examination.

"Mathematical students are exercised by their tutors in writing out proofs of leading propositions in various branches of science. They learn to do this in a manner almost mechanical, and with some the attainment affords a very imperfect test of their knowledge. It may be only the result of skilful cramming.

"A proposition of Euclid or of Newton may be quite correctly written out by a candidate who could not perceive the connexion of the parts of the proof, who could not tell on what principles it depended, who could not point out the leading steps in it, who could not enumerate the chief

Mr. Maitland to Selected Candidates.

Civil Service Commission,
24th August 1858.

SIR,

WITH reference to the further examination of selected candidates, which, under the regulations of the present year, is to take place in December next, or earlier, at the option of each candidate, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to recommend you to consult the following works relating to the history and geography of India :—

1. "Elphinstone's History of India," for the periods to which that history relates ; and

2. "Mill's History of India," continued by Wilson, for later periods.

3. The principal articles relating to India in M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary.

You will also derive information as to Indian geography from the Introduction to Elphinstone's History.

With these works you should, of course, use a good map.

I am also to recommend you, if you select Bengali, to study the principal rules, as given in Haughton's grammar ; and if you take Hindustani, to use Forbes's grammar.

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deductions made from it. All these are questions that naturally arise in the course of a *vivâ voce* examination. I have frequently received written answers for which I felt bound to give full credit, though I entertained a lingering suspicion that the writer had not understood the exact meaning and force of all that he had set down. My doubts would have been dispelled if I had been given the opportunity of asking him one or two questions. In fact, I experienced the inconvenience of not being allowed to cross-examine him. Oral examination is peculiarly useful in testing soundness of knowledge. It is a good thing for a man to be able to give an oral statement of the fundamental principles of any subject which he has been studying. If he has not clear views respecting them, he will bungle in his attempts to apply them to cases lying at all off the beaten track of examples and deductions. A man who has this thorough acquaintance with principles is generally able to give an intelligible account of them in a few words.

"*Vivâ voce* examination is also useful in helping one to ascertain whether a student has read a particular book carefully, digesting its substance and honestly working through its difficulties.

"It is worth while to observe, that an examination of this kind manifests both moral and intellectual qualities. It draws out presence of mind and vigour of character. It elicits proofs of patience, good temper, and gentlemanly feeling. These are qualities which the public servant ought to have. Again, if of two men who are equal in book knowledge, one gains a considerable advantage over the other in a *vivâ voce* examination, by his quickness in perceiving what the examiner wants, and by his readiness in developing the knowledge which he possesses; ought he not to have the benefit of this kind of superiority? I think he ought to have an opportunity of showing it; and, having proved his superiority, he ought to obtain some extra credit.

"It is frequently said that superficial men will do better than solid men in a *vivâ voce* examination. As the result of long experience, I can declare that this is scarcely ever found to happen. If such a case should arise, there is reason to question the discretion and skill of the examiner. A great deal, no doubt, will depend upon his tact.

"In preparing his roll of questions, he must select such as ought to be answered, and he must take care to arrange them so that one candidate may not be plied with harder questions than his neighbour. Indeed, this art of examining can only be acquired by long practice, and I shall always be apprehensive that a want of acquaintance with it may bring the practice into undeserved disrepute. An examiner bent upon displaying his own learning and sharpness, rather than discriminating the merits of the men before him, may bring about results quite inconsistent with justice and common sense. It is desirable that the public should have as ample means as possible of estimating the fairness and discretion with which competitive examinations are carried on. To a considerable extent this end is attained by the publication of the examination papers, and of the marks assigned to the candidates. But the presence of a few competent witnesses, standing by, during the progress of a *vivâ voce* examination, furnishes a most substantial guarantee.

"An examination of this kind has also the advantage of enabling the candidates to measure one another's abilities and acquirements. They will thus, and their friends for them, acquiesce more cheerfully in the final award. In the mathematical part of the examination which has just concluded, all the rest of the men must have seen quite clearly that Nos. 27 and 9 possessed a more extensive and accurate knowledge of mathematics than they did themselves.

"I should be sorry, however, to see the public admitted indiscriminately to be present at the *vivâ voce* part of our public competitions. Such a step might lead to disadvantageous results, both as regards the examiners and the candidates.

"In all these observations I hope I may not be understood as meaning to advocate the use of *vivâ voce* examination as superior to that which is carried on by means of papers. I am very far from meaning any opinion of the kind. I only recommend *vivâ voce* as a necessary supplement, and corrective to the other method of examination; I would always devote most time and attention to the papers."

In estimating the proficiency of candidates, the Civil Service Commissioners will have regard to the shortness of the time which it has been considered proper, in the present instance, to allow for preparation.

You will have learned from the regulations, that even after passing the further examination, no person will be allowed to proceed to India, unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health, and good moral character. If, with regard to the very important qualification of physical competence, you entertain any doubt, you will do well to communicate with me, in order that you may undergo at once the medical examination to which all candidates will ultimately be subjected.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Selected Candidates.

Civil Service Commission,
1st September 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to aaquaint you that the selected candidates will have the opportunity of presenting themselves for the further examination required by the regulations, on the three under-mentioned days :—

The 12th of October,
The 16th of November, and
The 21st of December.

If you are desirous of presenting yourself at either of the two earlier examinations, you must signify the same within a fortnight from the receipt of this letter, and must specify which examination you propose to attend.

The Commissioners have further to acquaint you, that you will be required to leave England within two months after passing your final examination.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Selected Candidates.

Civil Service Commission,
22nd September 1858.

SIR,

ADVERTING to the regulation which states that "no person will, even "after passing the further examination, be allowed to proceed to India, "unless he shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character," I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will send me, at your early convenience, the names and addresses of two gentlemen well acquainted with you, and willing to answer questions as to your eligibility, in respect of character, for the public service.

I am also to state that the Commissioners will, in cases where it may appear necessary, require candidates, before leaving England, to make a formal declaration as to their freedom from pecuniary embarrassments.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B.

Civil Service Commission,
18th October 1858.

SIR,

REFERRING to the 10th and 12th of the Regulations presented to Parliament in the month of April last, and to my letter of the 18th of August, which announced the result of the competitive examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners under those Regulations,

I am directed by Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that three of the selected candidates, namely, Mr. Henry Le Poer Wynne, who obtained the fourth place in the competitive examination, Mr. Hugh Morris, who obtained the fifth place, and Mr. Alexander Brown, who obtained the fourteenth, presented themselves for the further examination prescribed by the 10th Regulation, on Tuesday the 12th instant, and were then found to have a competent knowledge of the several prescribed subjects.

The Commissioners have made, with reference to the above-named candidates, the inquiry into health and character contemplated by the 16th Regulation, and if, as the Commissioners anticipate, the result should be satisfactory, the Commissioners will forward to the Secretary of State for India in Council the necessary certificates of qualification.

The three above-named candidates having passed their further examination at the same date, and no other selected candidates having yet passed, the order of seniority among the selected candidates of this year will, under the 15th Regulation, be the following :—

1. Mr. Wynne.
2. Mr. Morris.
3. Mr. Brown.

I am to add that the Commissioners having availed themselves of the assistance of Professor Wilson in conducting the examination of the candidates in the History and Geography of India, and in the elements of Hindustani, are enabled to state that the candidates for the Indian service have answered more than half the questions given to them with entire accuracy, and the larger portion of the remainder with more or less correctness, showing very diligent and successful study, and that they consider them fully possessed of the qualifications required for the service.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Melvill.

Civil Service Commission,
23rd November 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to enclose certificates of qualification for—

Mr. Geoghegan,
„ Smith,
„ Fitzpatrick,
„ Sperling,
„ Gardner,
„ Powlett,
„ Birdwood, and
„ Hewitt ;

who, having severally been selected for the Civil Service of India, at the competitive examination held in the months of July and August, have passed the further examination required by the regulations.

The place of each in respect of seniority, according to the regulations at present in force, is mentioned in his certificate.

I am to add, that Mr. Watts has also passed the further examination, but that the evidence with regard to other points, as to which the Commissioners also have to certify, is not yet completed.

With reference to nearly all the above-named gentlemen, it may be mentioned that they appear not to have commenced the study of an Oriental language till after they had obtained their places as selected candidates.

The Commissioners are enabled, at the same time, to state that the order of proficiency in the further examination appears to have been the following :—

1. Mr. Powlett.
2. „ Watts.
3. „ Sperling.
4. „ Geoghegan.
5. „ Smith.
6. „ Hewitt.
7. „ Birdwood.
8. „ Gardner.
9. „ Fitzpatrick.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Melvill.

Civil Service Commission,
24th November 1858.

SIR,

REFERRING to my letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to enclose a certificate of qualification for Mr. C. W. P. Watts.

I have, &c.

NOTE.—Letters of 27th December 1858 and 17th January 1859 enclosed certificates for all the remaining selected candidates except Mr. Macdonald, that gentleman having declined the appointment. The order of proficiency in the further examinations was as follows :—

1. Mr. Ward.
2. „ Tyrrell.
3. „ Eades.
4. „ MacGregor.
5. „ Whinfield.
6. „ Jones.
7. „ Armstrong.

Appendix IV.

2. Correspondence respecting the Examination of 1859, and the further Examination of 1860.

2.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE EXAMINATION OF 1859.

Mr. Maitland to Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B.

Civil Service Commission,
25th August 1858.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH the 32nd section of the recent Act* for the better government of India, by which it is directed that regulations for the examination of persons desirous of becoming candidates for appointments in the Civil Service of India, shall, with all convenient speed, be framed by the Secretary of State in Council, with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, has not yet come into operation; the Civil Service Commissioners feel it to be their duty, in order that time may not be lost, to express at once their readiness to give such assistance as may be in their power, in the settlement of the contemplated regulations. The questions to be considered are, it is apprehended, of no small importance. The maintenance or alteration of the limits of age as at present fixed, the propriety of subjecting candidates who have been successful in competition, to a further examination, in branches of knowledge specially required in the profession on which they are entering; and if this be decided in the affirmative, the question what subjects should be named; these and other points will have to be settled.

The Commissioners would not, however, urge the consideration of the questions at a time when, as they are fully aware, other matters of the greatest moment are requiring attention, were they certain that it will not be necessary that another competitive examination should be held before the usual period in next year, although even in that case an early settlement would be desirable. They have of course no means of forming a judgment as to the exigencies of the service; but while leaving the decision to those with whom it properly rests, they have to submit their opinion, that if an examination in the early part of next year is contemplated, steps should be taken, as soon as possible, to announce the intention, and to make the public acquainted with the

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* 21 & 22 Victoriæ, Section XXXII.—With all convenient speed after the passing of this Act, regulations shall be made by the Secretary of State in Council, with the advice and assistance of the Commissioners for the time being acting in execution of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Twenty-first May One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, "For regulating the admission "of persons to the Civil Service of the Crown," for admitting all persons being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty (and of such age and qualification as may be prescribed in this behalf) who may be desirous of becoming candidates for appointment to the Civil Service of India, to be examined as candidates accordingly, and for prescribing the branches of knowledge in which such candidates shall be examined, and generally for regulating and conducting such examinations under the superintendence of the said last-mentioned Commissioners, or of the persons for the time being intrusted with the carrying out of such regulations as may be from time to time established by Her Majesty for examination, certificate, or other test of fitness in relation to appointments to junior situations in the Civil Service of the Crown; and the candidates who may be certified by the said Commissioners, or other persons as aforesaid, to be entitled under such regulations shall be recommended for appointment according to the order of their proficiency, as shown by such examinations, and such persons only as shall have been so certified as aforesaid shall be appointed or admitted to the Civil Service of India by the Secretary of State in Council; provided always, that all regulations to be made by the said Secretary of State in Council under this Act shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after the making thereof, if Parliament be sitting, and if Parliament be not sitting, then within fourteen days after the next meeting thereof.

regulations, whatever they may be, which it is thought proper to establish.

The Commissioners have only to add, in conclusion, that if a personal interview should be desired, they will hold themselves in readiness for any appointment which may be proposed.

I have, &c.

Mr. Plowden to Mr. Maitland.

India Board,
27th August 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the affairs of India, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, expressing the readiness of the Civil Service Commissioners to enter at once, on the consideration of the regulations, to be framed under the 32nd section of the Act 21st and 22nd of the Queen, chapter 106, with regard to persons desirous of becoming candidates for the Civil Service of India.

The Civil Service Commissioners have recently had the conducting of one examination of such candidates; and this Board will be obliged to them if they will prepare, for submission to the Secretary of State in Council, a draft of the regulations which they may be disposed to recommend on the several points comprised in the enactment above mentioned.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Plowden.

Civil Service Commission,
1st September 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., requesting that the Commissioners will submit, for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council, a draft of the regulations to be framed under section 32 of the Act 21st and 22nd of the Queen, c. 106, with regard to persons desirous of becoming candidates for the Civil Service of India.

In reply I am to state that the Commissioners would at once have complied with the request which has been addressed to them, if they had felt themselves in a position to do so. But, as was observed in my letter of the 25th August, questions of very considerable importance must be decided, and in the settlement of these, the present exigencies of the service, and its probable requirements for the future, will have to be taken into account. On these points the Commissioners are of course uninformed, and the experience which they have acquired by the conduct of the recent examination, although by no means destitute of value, is not alone sufficient to justify them in submitting at once a draft of regulations as considered, and approved, by them. Regard being had to the peculiar position of Indian Civil Servants, and the magnitude of the interests committed to their charge, it may be said, without exaggeration, that errors of principle in the selection of those officers, whether arising from imperfect knowledge, or partial views, might lead to results, the full evil of which would not be discovered until much irremediable mischief had been occasioned. With the view of avoiding, as far as possible, the risk of such errors, by placing before Lord Stanley in a convenient form, the points which appear to be material, the Commissioners proceed to give a short notice of the

course which has been followed since the year 1853, adding a somewhat fuller explanation than that contained in the letter last referred to, of the questions which should now be decided.

The examinations hitherto held, have been conducted under the authority of the Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 95 ; and the scheme of examination, as it at present stands, was adopted on the report of a committee, of which Lord Macaulay was chairman. In referring the subject to the committee (by letter of 3rd April 1854), Sir C. Wood stated it to be the determination of the Board, that all candidates should pass through the College at Haileybury, but he considered that the course of study at Haileybury, the time to be allowed for residence there, &c. would be proper subjects for the deliberation of the committee.

The report of the committee, dated November 1854, proceeded on the principle, that the first examination should be to ascertain the general education and ability of candidates, and that special subjects, as the vernacular languages of India, &c., should be excluded. It was deemed desirable that a considerable number of civil servants should be men who had taken their first degree in arts at Oxford or Cambridge, and anticipations not yet fully verified, were expressed as to the number and character of the candidates who would be attracted.

The subjects of examination, and the marks to be assigned to each, were fixed as follows :—

English Language and Literature :—	
Composition - - - - - -	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution - - - -	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece - - -	750
" " " Rome - - -	750
" " " France - -	375
" " " Germany - -	375
" " " Italy - -	375
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed - - - -	1,000
Natural Science, that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy - -	500
Moral Science, that is, Logic, and Mental, Moral, and Political Philosophy - - - - - -	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature - - - -	375
Arabic " " - - - -	375
	6,875

On the point of age, the committee observed, that under the rule then existing, no person could be admitted to Haileybury under 17, or go out to India after 23 ; and they added, that as two years' residence was required, the maximum age for entrance was in fact 21. This line they observed, was drawn as if it had been expressly meant to exclude bachelors of Oxford and Cambridge ; and they proceeded— "It will, we believe, be found that the great majority of our academic "youth, graduate too late by a few months, and only by a few months, "for admission into Haileybury." At the same time they stated, that they thought it would be a great improvement to allow students to be admitted to the college up to the age of 23, and to fix 25 as the latest age at which they should go out to India in the Civil Service.

Passing to the second branch of the reference, the committee observed, that it appeared to be the intention of the Legislature, that

before candidates proceeded to their destination, there should be a period of probation, and a further examination.

The subjects which they recommended for this further examination were the following :—

(1.) The History of India, in the widest sense of the term, including Blue Books and Debates. This knowledge it was considered might be acquired "with very much greater facility in England than in any part " of India, except at the three seats of Government, if the three seats " of Government ought to be excepted."

(2.) The General Principles of Jurisprudence, &c., which it was said "may be studied here with more advantage than in India."

(3.) Political Economy, including Commercial and Financial Science. The committee were of opinion that every probationer ought to prepare himself for the discharge of his duties by attention to these subjects.

(4.) A Vernacular Language, "we are of opinion," it was said, " that every probationer should acquire in this country an elementary " knowledge of at least one Indian language."

The further examination was to be a *test*, but also in a degree competitive, for on the one hand ignorance of any subject was to exclude from the service, and on the other hand, the order of merit, as shown in this examination, was to decide the order of seniority in the service.

The time of probation ought not, it was thought, to be less than a year, or greater than two years.

With regard to the place in which this period of probation should be spent, considerable difficulty was felt. The arrangements of Haileybury were not, it was seen, suited to men of the age and standing of those likely to be selected candidates ; and it was evidently the opinion of the committee, that no alteration which could be made, would fit the College to be the residence of the candidates.

On receipt of this report, Sir Charles Wood wrote to the chairman, intimating his intention to bring in a bill, relieving the company from the obligation to keep up the College. The bill was passed in the Session of 1855, and became the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 53.

The regulations for the examination of 1855, were issued in the January of that year. They rendered eligible for that examination all persons otherwise qualified, who might be above 18, and under 23, on the 1st of May ; and they provided for further examinations of selected candidates in August 1856 and August 1857, each candidate having the option of presenting himself at the one or the other, as he might think fit ; and those who might have failed at the first, being allowed to present themselves again at the second.

Before, however, the time for the first of these further examinations had arrived, it was determined it should be dispensed with in the case of the candidates who had been selected in the preceding July, and of those who might be selected in 1856. The reason for this alteration (which was announced to the Court of Directors by letter of 30th May 1856), was the great want of public servants in India ; but it is also to be mentioned, that some members of the committee of 1854 were consulted, and agreed in thinking that the step was, on other grounds, a wise one.

Regulations for the examination of 1856 had been issued before the above determination was arrived at. They had provided for only one further examination instead of two. In other respects there was no material change.

The regulations of 1857 were in all important points similar to those of the preceding year, with the omission of those which related to the further examination.

At the close of last April the late President of the India Board intrusted the management of the approaching examination to the Civil Service Commissioners. It was then considered desirable to re-establish the rule which required the selected candidates to pass a further examination, and the following regulations refer to this subject.

9. In December 1858 a further examination of the selected candidates will take place, under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects :—

1. English Composition.
2. The History and Geography of India.
3. The Elements of the Bengali or Hindustani languages.

Candidates will be expected to understand the Principal Rules of the Grammar, and to be able to read and translate an easy passage.

10. The selected candidates will receive instructions as to the books which should be studied.

11. Any selected candidate desirous of presenting himself for further examination at a time earlier than that above-mentioned, will be permitted to do so on application to the Civil Service Commissioners. If he should then fail to pass, he will be allowed to present himself again in December.

12. Any selected candidate who does not pass at the further examination of December 1858 will be struck off the list of selected candidates.

13. The selected candidates who, at the further examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of the East-India Company in the Presidency of Bengal.

14. The seniority in the Civil Service of the East-India Company of the selected candidates shall be determined by the date of the further examination at which they shall be adjudged to have passed ; and as between those who passed at the same further examination, their seniority shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the examination of July.

It will be seen that these regulations differ from those of 1855 in several important particulars.

(1.) The further examination is to take place after a much shorter interval ; (2.) it omits Law and Political Economy, English Composition being inserted only instead ; and (3.) as to those of the selected candidates who defer passing till December, it will be only a *test* examination, seniority being left to be determined by the order as settled by the competitive examination.

These differences are to be accounted for partly by the exigencies of the service which it was understood would not permit a long detention of the selected candidates partly by a feeling that at so late a period it was not advisable to interfere to greater extent with existing arrangements.

The whole subject is now open, and the two most important questions appear to be (1.) what should be the maximum age for admission to the competitive examination ; and (2.) should the candidates who have been successful in competition undergo a further examination, and if so, in what subjects ? It is understood that in both these questions differences of opinion exist among those most competent to judge, and the

two are so closely connected that it is difficult to consider them independently.

1. If it be thought right to revert to the system of 1855, 1856, and 1857, and allow civil servants to proceed to their destination with no guarantee that they have gained any of the special knowledge required in order to fit them for their duties, the reasons for adopting a limit of age lower than the present (23) lose much of there force. But a great deal is to be said against such a course, for while there is every ground for believing that the high places in each examination will be filled by men who may safely be trusted to their own guidance in the acquisition of special knowledge, there will be no such confidence with regard to the lower men until the number of candidates of the first class is considerably greater than it has yet been. The competitive system is put upon an unfair trial, and the risk of serious inconvenience to the public service is incurred.

2. Another course would be to introduce special subjects into the competitive examination, requiring as a sine quâ non a certain amount of proficiency in these. The limits of age might then remain unaltered. There is, however, great force in the objection which the Committee of 1854 express to the introduction in a first examination of subjects which will be of little practical utility to unsuccessful candidates. The objection applies very strongly to the vernacular languages of India, and with considerable, though less, force to Indian History, &c.

3. It might be possible to maintain the further examination, as provided for in the regulations of this year, giving as now only a short period for preparation. But as matters stand, the ages of some of the civil servants when they arrive will be nearly 24, and this will probably be considered the extreme. Moreover Law and Political Economy (two subjects of the greatest importance) have been necessarily excluded. It is understood that some at least of those most competent to judge believe that an acquaintance with the manner in which law is administered in England would be one of the most valuable attainments. Sir C. Wood, in his letter above referred to (30th November 1854), expresses himself strongly on the point, speaking of the attainments which Indian civil servants should possess, he says,—"No qualification "is so necessary to them, whether they be employed in the judicial "branch of the service or in the combined duties of collector and "magistrate as a thorough knowledge of the principles of law, com- "bined with a practical acquaintance with the mode of conducting civil "and criminal suits."

4. If it be thought that Indian History, &c., Law, Political and Financial Science, and the Elements of a Vernacular Language should all be studied in this country, at least a year must be devoted to these studies, and the arguments in favour of reduction in the limits of age gain considerable force. It may be true that a reduction even to 22 would prevent a portion of the candidates from taking B. A. degrees, although the report of the Committee of 1854 hardly warrants this conclusion, and it certainly is true that a reduction to 21 would have that effect. But omitting other considerations, it is doubtful whether the period which immediately follows a first degree, is one at which a successful man is likely to be much tempted by the prospect of an appointment which will withdraw him at once from the distinction and advancement which he looks for at home. It is probable that earlier or later his estimate of himself would be lower.

At the same time it is not to be forgotten that one result of any considerable reduction in the limits of age, and consequently in the average age of competitors, must be a change in the general character, if not in

the subjects of the first examination, so that candidates having been early diverted from the ordinary course of education, will be sent into a service in which such education cannot be completed.

It may perhaps be thought right if a future reduction of the limit be determined upon to give notice beforehand, and to maintain for one or two examinations the limit hitherto fixed. From letters which have been received, it appears that some candidates who withdrew before the recent examination, and some who were defeated, are desirous of presenting themselves again next year. It is to be added that if Law be made a subject for the further examination, some difficulty may arise in settling the mode in which it should be studied. It would be most desirable that the student should attend courts of justice, but for this purpose residence in one of the three capitals will be necessary. The Commissioners have, in conclusion, to express their hope that the Secretary of State in Council will agree with them in thinking that the questions above adverted to must be carefully considered before regulations can be framed, and they have at the same time to repeat the expression of their willingness to commnnicate further with his Lordship personally, or by letter, as may be deemed expedient.

I have, &c.

Mr. Melvill to Mr. Maitland.

East India House,
30th September 1858.

Sir,

The Secretary of State for India in Council has had under his attentive consideration your letter, dated the 1st instant, upon the subject of the regulations to be framed in accordance with sec. 32 of the Act 21 & 22 Victoria, cap. 106, for the examination of candidates for admission to the civil service of India, and I am desired by Lord Stanley to convey to you his acknowledgments for the succinct account furnished in your letter of the course which has been pursued with regard to examinations since the open competitive system came into operation, as well as for the valuable remarks of the Civil Service Commissioners upon several important points involved in the inquiry.

With respect to the present exigencies of the service and its probable requirements for the future, upon which the Commissioners desire information, the Secretary of State in Council apprehends that the demand for civil servants by the several governments in India is not, for some time at least, likely to be diminished, and it is probable, therefore, that not less than forty appointments will have to be made annually.

Lord Stanley fully concurs with the Commissioners, that no regulation for the future should be established without much deliberation, and his lordship having considered the subject in council desires me to offer the following observations upon the two main questions adverted to in your letter ; viz.,—1st. What should be the maximum age for admission to the competitive examinations ; and 2nd. Whether the successful candidate should undergo a second examination ?

In reference to the first, the Secretary of State for India in Council is of opinion that one great object should be to attract as many candidates as possible from amongst those who have graduated at the universities : these institutions being, in his opinion, calculated to afford the best preparation for the future work in life of the Indian civilian.

The examination which is prescribed for candidates for the civil service, is for the purpose of obtaining a class of men who are in possession of those acquirements and faculties which constitute the ground-

work for further qualification, and the practical application of which to the high and varied duties that will be allotted to them will form them into efficient servants of the State ; and there would appear to be much advantage in securing candidates from a source where they have passed through a course of mental culture under a system which embraces much of the competitive principle, and where their characters have been formed by contact with others of the same age and standing ; keeping this object in view, the maximum age for the admission of candidates should be regulated by the average age at which B.A. degrees are taken at the universities. This, Lord Stanley presumes, to be about 21½. He would, therefore, suggest that the maximum age for candidates for examination should be 22, and he would be disposed to leave the minimum as at present at 18.

In considering the second question, the Secretary of State in Council has borne in mind, that the appointments cannot but be regarded as secured to the successful candidate after the first examination, and that the second examination is, therefore, chiefly useful as ensuring a preparatory training for the special duties which the civilian will be called upon to perform.

There appears to Lord Stanley to be some danger in a position which, while it subjects the individual to no recognised supervising authority, places him in the way of temptations to idleness, and provides no sufficient counteracting inducement to steadiness and application.

The first object of the successful candidate should be to qualify in the native languages. These he would have a better opportunity of acquiring in India ; and regulations already exist there for the examination of a civilian in the vernacular languages before his employment in the public service, or his subsequent promotion is permitted. There are, however, subjects such as the general principles of jurisprudence and political economy, to enable candidates to pass in which would require some special training ; but the Secretary of State in Council would ask the Commissioners whether a proficiency in these branches of study might not, to a reasonable extent, be tested in the competitive examination. If the Commissioners are of opinion that it could not, Lord Stanley would feel obliged by their stating in what manner they would propose to deal with the question of a second examination so as to avoid the inconvenience and risk to which he has adverted.

I am, &c.

Mr. Horace Mann to Mr. Melvill.

Civil Service Commission,
6th October 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., relative to the regulations to be framed in accordance with section 32 of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Civil Service of India.

And in reply I am, in the first place, to state that the Commissioners entirely concur with the Secretary of State for India in Council as to the importance of fixing a superior limit of age sufficiently high to admit candidates who have graduated at the universities, and that the number of such candidates will they think be in some degree restricted, for the present at least, by the proposed reduction ; at the same time there being sufficient reasons for the change, and it being probable that, when the system of open competition has been in operation for a few

years, those who intend to become candidates will arrange the period of university residence accordingly; the Commissioners willingly acquiese in the propriety of fixing 22 as the maximum age, 18 being left as at present the minimum.

It may still be worthy of consideration whether, in order to prevent disappointment to individuals, it might not be well to retain 23 for the examination of next year, or if there be two examinations, for the first of the two.

Passing to the second question, viz., whether candidates successful in their first trial should undergo a further examination, I am to submit, for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council the opinion of the Commissioners that a further examination should be made part of the scheme.

The Commissioners do not think it necessary to trouble Lord Stanley with a repetition of the reasons which influence their judgment, but in reply to the objection raised in your letter as to the evils which may result from detaining the successful candidates in this country, they would observe that if the length of the candidate's stay be limited to a year, and he be required to pass at the end of that year an examination of adequate importance, it can hardly be considered that his perseverance and good principle will be subjected to a trial unduly severe. Considerably greater temptations to idleness have, it is apprehended, to be surmounted after arrival in India, and before active employment commences.

The Secretary of State in Council suggests as an alternative, in the event of its being thought unadvisable to detain the selected candidates in this country, the introduction of certain special subjects, as the general principle of jurisprudence and political economy, into the first examination. The Commissioners having above stated their reasons for thinking that the selected candidates may, without inconvenience, be detained for a year, they therefore only add in this place that the object would not be attained unless all candidates were required to pass in the subjects in question, and that they doubt whether under existing circumstances it would be desirable to force upon the attention of all who may contemplate presenting themselves at the first examination any subjects requiring, as is unquestionably the case with the second of the two branches of knowledge just named, a special training in addition to the ordinary course of a liberal education. It is also to be observed (as indeed is stated in your letter) that this plan, if adopted, would not provide for the introduction of a vernacular language.

To this part of the subject the Commissioners will revert hereafter. In the meantime they submit for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council the various ways in which, as it appears to them, the further examination might be introduced.

The first, which has in its form the authority of Lord Macaulay and his colleagues, is to consider the first examination as deciding selection for the service, but leaving the choice of presidency as well as seniority in the service to be subsequently determined. The further examination would, in this case, be made compulsory, and a certain degree of acquaintance with each of its subjects would be required, but at the same time the principle of competition would be retained, marks being assigned and the places of the competitors being determined by the marks obtained.

To this plan the Commissioners are inclined to give the preference; but another course, completely in accordance with the Act of Parliament, would be to consider the two examinations as forming in strictness parts

of one and the same examination, to admit to the second all who had been candidates in the first, and to let the competition be finally decided by the aggregates of marks obtained in the two examinations.

It would be an essential part of this plan as well as of the other that candidates not exhibiting adequate proficiency in the subject of the further examination should be excluded.

A third plan would be to allow the first examination to be final, both as to selection for the service and as to rank in it, but at the same time to make it a regulation of the service that selected candidates not attaining a certain degree of proficiency in the subjects considered to be of essential importance should not be sent to India. With reference to this plan as well as the two preceding, it may be observed that the right to require this in England appears to be as unquestionable as the right to send back those who, after having reached India, have there failed to acquire the requisite knowledge.

Passing next to the subjects which should be included in the second examination, the Commissioners have first to express their opinion, formed on the best advice which they have been able to obtain, that either Sanskrit or one of the vernacular languages of India should be required. They are permitted by Sir Charles Trevelyan to introduce the following extract from a memorandum with which, at their request, he has lately favoured them.

"It is an important fact that the elements of the Indian languages "can be acquired with much greater facility and exactness with the "assistance of a European teacher than of a Moulavee or Pundit. "The object being to bridge the interval between two systems "of language, a well-instructed English professor who has studied "the grammar and construction of both, and is familiar both with "the previous knowledge of the student and with the difficulties he "is likely to feel, is a far better guide than a native, who knows only "his own system, and has little in common with the English student."

The above extract has been shown to Professor Wilson, who allows the Commissioners to state that it has his full concurrence. He adds with reference to tuition in India, that during his residence in that country no Munshi or Pundit had the slightest conception of such tuition, and that they never attempted it. "The great merit of the old "college of Fort William course, which often turned out capital scholars, "was," he states, "the combination of European and native instructors, "the former giving the principles the latter the practice. European "professors alone are competent to introduce European students to a "knowledge of the Oriental languages. Native teachers are valuable "to perfect them in their use. I have repeatedly shown by reference "to the Indian examinations that a young civilian becomes qualified for "the public service in a longer or a shorter period, in proportion to "the knowledge of the languages in which he has to pass that he "takes with him from this country."

Professor Max Müller has expressed himself, in print, to the same effect.

"It is a mistake to imagine that the Oriental languages can be better "learnt in Calcutta than in London. The elements of grammar and a "knowledge of the literature can be acquired infinitely better from "European teachers, and it is only after this solid foundation has been "laid that actual intercourse and conversation with natives can be of "any practical use."

Elsewhere he says—"Those who know what impulse is given by an "open exhibition at a college, and what extraordinary feats in Greek "and Latin composition are performed by young men of 20, will not

" consider a probationer unfairly weighted if, in addition to the elements " of law, he is expected to acquire a decent knowledge of Sanskrit " and an acquaintance with the rudiments of one of the provincial " languages of India within a year. Sanskrit, at least so much of it as " is necessary for construing the laws of Manú, or a play of Kalidása, can " be learnt even by the dullest in one year, by giving one hour a day " to its study—much more by a man of ability, as all probationers are " likely to be."

A second subject which the Commissioners propose to include in the further examination is the history and geography of India.

Thirdly, the Commissioners would recommend that an acquaintance with the general principles of jurisprudence and with the elements of Hindoo and Mahommedan law should be required from candidates at the final examination. The opinion of Sir Charles Wood as to the desirableness of " a thorough knowledge of the principles of law, com- " bined with a practical acquaintance with the mode of conducting " civil and criminal suits," was cited in my letter of the first ult., and it may here be added that the late President of the Board of Control expressed to the Commissioners a strong opinion in favour of the introduction of Hindoo and Mahommedan law.

The standard works on these subjects are, it is believed, " Strange's " Elements of Hindoo Law," McNaghten's " Hindoo Law," and McNaghten's " Mahommedan Law."

Attendance in courts of law, though no doubt of great importance, must, it is apprehended, be left to the discretion of the candidates.

An examination limited to the subjects above mentioned will not, it is conceived, tax too severely the abilities and industry of the selected candidates, it being of course understood that the standard of proficiency required would not be unreasonably high. The Commissioners will be better able to judge as to the extent of acquaintance with two of the proposed subjects (a vernacular language and the history and geography of India) which may be required in a short period after they have seen the results of the further examination of the candidates who were selected in August last. In the meantime it may be mentioned that the 10th regulation of this year having specified December as the period at which the further examination was to take place, permission being at the same time given to candidates to present themselves at an earlier period, four out of the 20 selected have requested to be examined in October, and 12 others to be examined in November.

If, however, it should hereafter appear desirable to alter the scheme of the final examination, such alterations as experience may have suggested can at any time be introduced.

With these observations, the Commissioners leave the question of further examination for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council, and in order that the whole subject may be brought before his lordship in the shape most convenient for a final decision, they enclose draft regulations framed in accordance with what precedes so far as relates to the points above discussed.

In the apportionment of marks, the draft varies from the regulations of former years, and the Commissioners think it right to state the changes which have been made, explaining very briefly the reasons which have led to them.

(1) The number of marks assigned to mathematics has been raised from 1000 to 1250. Experience has shown, that while it is possible for a good scholar to attain a very large proportion of the marks assigned to classics, a mathematician, although he may possess more than average ability and knowledge, cannot expect equal success.

(2) The object of the limitation introduced with reference to "natural science" is to enable candidates to obtain a fair number of marks by acquaintance with some only of the various branches of science included under the general designation.

(3.) The maximum assigned to moral science has been raised from 500 to 750, with the view of encouraging the study of political economy. The Commissioners think, as has been already stated, that it would be undesirable to require from all candidates at the first examination an acquaintance with this science, and the superior claims of other subjects have prevented them from introducing it into their proposed scheme for the further examination; but they conceive that the study of it should be more encouraged than it is by the existing apportionment of marks.

(4.) Without departing from the principle of not requiring in the first examination acquaintance with special branches of knowledge, the Commissioners consider that such knowledge, when it is admitted, should be adequately rewarded.

They have, therefore, raised the marks assigned to Sanskrit language and literature from 375 to 500, and they have given an equal increase of marks to Arabic language and literature.

It is only necessary to mention, in conclusion, that if it is intended that the appointments of next year should be to the presidency of Bengal, only the draft regulations will require some alteration. It was thought desirable that the Secretary of State in Council should have under his consideration a draft applicable to that which will, it is presumed, be the usual state of things.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

DRAFT REGULATIONS.—CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1. In an examination of candidates will be held. candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified; of these will be selected for the presidency of Bengal; for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay. Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before , have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, Westminster,—

(*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the will be above , and under twenty-

(*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India.

(*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character.

(*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge, herein-after enumerated, in which he desires to be examined.

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The examination will take place only on the following branches of knowledge:—

English Language and Literature:—	
Composition	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution	1,000
	1,500
Languages, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed	1,250

Natural Science; that is, Chemistry, Electricity and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy - -	500
**** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Political Economy - - - - - - - - -	750
Sanskrit Language and Literature - - - - - - - -	500
Arabic Language and Literature - - - - - - - -	500

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the numbers set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denote the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined will be added up, and the names of the —— candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the presidency to which they shall be appointed.

9. In ——— a further examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects:—

(1).	Sanskrit - - - - - - - -	500
	Vernacular Languages of India (each) - - -	350
(2).	The History and Geography of India - - - -	500
(3).	The general principles of Jurisprudence and the elements of Hindu and Mahommedan Law - - - -	1,000

In this, as in the preceding examination, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the numbers set opposite to each subject denote the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary. Each candidate may name one or two languages. If he names one only, he must name either Sanskrit or a Vernacular language current in the presidency which he has selected.

10. Any selected candidate who does not pass at the further examination will be struck off the list of selected candidates.

11. The selected candidates who, at the further examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the further examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the further examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.

The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their certificates of qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Mr. Melvill to Mr. Horace Mann.

East India House,
6th November 1858.

SIR,

I AM desired by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, expressing the views of the Civil Service Commissioners upon the questions connected with the examination of candidates for admission to the civil service of India discussed in my letter of the 30th September.

The Commissioners acquiesce in the proposal of Lord Stanley to fix twenty-two as the maximum age, eighteen being left as at present the minimum. They still retain their opinion in favour of a second examination, and submit for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council the various ways in which, as it appears to them, that examination might be carried out. They suggest:—

1stly. That the first examination should be considered as deciding selection for the service only, leaving the choice of presidency and rank to be determined by the second examination.

2ndly. That the two examinations be considered as forming part of one and the same examination, and that all the candidates in the first be admitted to the second, the choice of successful candidates being decided by the aggregate of marks obtained at both examinations; and,

3rdly. To allow the first examination to be final as to selection for the service, and as to rank in it, but to make it a regulation that selected candidates not attaining a certain degree of proficiency in subjects considered essential should not be allowed to proceed to India.

Lord Stanley desires me to convey to the Commissioners his acknowledgments of the full explanation of their views upon the subject with which they have favoured him, and to inform them that after a full consideration of all the arguments for and against the principle of a double examination, he has come to the conclusion that the establishment of such a system would conduce to the interests of the public service. He agrees with the Commissioners in thinking that it is desirable that candidates who have passed the first examination should be stimulated to exert themselves in the second by some inducement stronger than the simple fear of failure.

Keeping in view this consideration, Lord Stanley is disposed to set aside the second and third plan of the Commissioners, and, like them, to give the preference to the first; but in carrying this plan into practice, it has occurred to him, that by reserving as a reward for passing the second examination satisfactorily the choice of presidency, the studies of the candidates in respect to languages may not prove to be of that practical utility to them which is intended.

The Commissioners appear to have avoided this difficulty in framing the regulations which they have submitted for Lord Stanley's approval as in these, though not in the letter accompanying them, it is proposed that the successful candidate at the first examination should select the presidency to which he is to be sent, before he passes the second examination, reserving rank as the only reward for superiority on the latter occasion.

Having considered the draft regulations above-mentioned, Lord Stanley desires me to observe, that in his opinion, under rule 10, too severe a penalty is attached to failure in the second examination. Instead, therefore, of deciding that "any selected candidate who does "not pass at the further examination will be struck off the list of "selected candidates," he would prefer the rule to be in the following terms:—"No candidate will be allowed to proceed to India until he "shall have passed the further examination, or after he has completed "his twenty-fourth year."

With a view to meet the expenses incident to a temporary residence in England after the passing of the first examination. Lord Stanley would propose that to every candidate who by so passing shall have secured his appointment, an allowance of one hundred pounds (100*l.*) be granted for a period of one year. At the expiration of this he will be called upon to pass his second examination, and will then, if successful, proceed to India within three months.

With these exceptions and upon the understanding that political economy, for which the commissioners themselves think a special training to be necessary, is made a subject for the second examination, and not for the first, as proposed by the Commissioners, Lord Stanley approves of the regulations in question.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Melvill.

Civil Service Commission,
11th November 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., continuing by desire of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the correspondence relative to the examination of candidates for appointments in the Civil Service of India.

The Commissioners receive with satisfaction Lord Stanley's general approval of the draft sent with my letter of the 6th ult. The alterations which his Lordship has been pleased to introduce, are, they think, great improvements.

In the draft now sent for final revision, the following regulations only have been altered :—

Regulation (4.) The words "and Political Economy," have been omitted and the marks assigned to "Moral Sciences," &c., have been reduced to 500, being the number specified in the original scheme of Lord Maeaulay and his colleagues.

Regulation (9.) Political Economy has been introduced, and 500 marks have been assigned to it.

With reference to this change, the Commissioners are desirous to intimate their concurrence in the addition of Political Economy to the subjects of the further examination. They would themselves have proposed this arrangement, had they not thought that apprehensions were entertained lest even without the addition, the requirements of the further examination should be found to be too great.

Regulation (10.) This regulation has been changed in accordance with Lord Stanley's wish as expressed in your letter.

It is suggested that the blanks in the accompanying draft may now be filled up. If, as is presumed to be the case, it is thought advisable that the reduction in the limit of age should take effect at once, the blank in No. 2 (*a*) will of course be supplied by the word "two."

The Commissioners have only to express in conclusion the gratification which they have received from learning the judicious and liberal intention entertained by Lord Stanley as to the grant of allowances to selected candidates. They will, with his Lordship's sanction, add a note on the subject to the regulations which they propose to print and circulate as soon as the final approval of the Secretary of State in Council has been received.

I have, &c.

Mr. Melvill to Mr. Maitland.

East India House,
20th November 1858.

SIR,

HAVING laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council your letter dated the 11th instant, together with the draft regulations therewith submitted, for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, I am directed to signify Lord Stanley's approval of the regulations as now framed, and to return them to you with the various blanks filled up.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Regulations.

1. In July 1859 an examination of candidates will be held. Forty candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, twenty-five will be selected for the presidency of Bengal, eight for that of Madras, and seven for that of Bombay. Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st May 1859, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.—

(*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st May 1859 will be above eighteen years and under twenty-two * years.

(*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India.

(*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character.

(*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Language and Literature:—	
Composition	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
" " "	1,250
Mathematics, pure and mixed	
Natural Science; that is, Chemistry, Electricity and Magnetism Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy	500
* * No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500
	7,375

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the numbers set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denote the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined will be added up, and the names of the forty candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the presidency to which they shall be appointed.

9. In July 1860, a further examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects:—

	Marks.
1. { Sanskrit	500
{ Vernacular Languages of India (each)	350
* * Each candidate may name one or two languages. If he names one only, he must name either Sanskrit or a Vernacular language current in the presidency which he has selected.	
2. The History and Geography of India	500
3. The general principles of Jurisprudence and the elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law	1,000
4. Political Economy	500

In this, as in the preceding examination, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the numbers set opposite to each subject denote the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be con-

* Altered to twenty-three for the examination of 1859. See next letter.

ducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the further examination, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four* years.

11. The selected candidates who, at the further examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9 shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the further examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the further examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.—The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their certificate of qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S. W.

Mr. Melvill to Mr. Maitland.

(Immediate.) East-India House,

SIR, 8th December 1858.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council, having received several letters representing the hardship which has been occasioned among students who were preparing for the next examination for the Indian Civil Service, by the reduction of the age for candidates from 23 to 22, I am directed to authorize the Commissioners to suspend the operation of the new rule regarding age for the ensuing examination, 23 being retained on that occasion, and 25 being the maximum age at which the candidates will be permitted to proceed to India.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Sir G. R. Clerk.

SIR, 1st April 1859.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that they believe much advantage would result if it should be the pleasure of the Secretary of State for India to furnish them with such details relative to the numbers, rank, emoluments, and pensions of civil servants in the three Presidencies of India, as can, without inconvenience, be supplied. They do not know whether to these details any statement as to the intervals which necessarily or usually elapse between successive promotions could be added.

The Commissioners make this request under the impression that the public and even the educated classes from which candidates are to be expected possess no accurate information on the subject, and that the dissemination of such information would in all probability increase very considerably the number of eligible competitors.

The Commissioners hope very shortly to lay before Her Majesty their annual report, and should Lord Stanley be pleased to accede to

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* Altered to twenty-five for candidates selected in 1859. See next letter.

In the copies of these Regulations printed for circulation, the following note was added:—

The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, with the view of meeting the expenses to be incurred by selected candidates during the intervals which must elapse before they can proceed to India, it is his Lordship's intention to allow the sum of 100*l. to each selected candidate who shall have passed the further Examination in July* 1860 *to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

their request, they will be glad to insert any information with which they may be favoured.

I have, &c.

Mr. Melvill to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, India Office, 7th April 1859.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 1st instant, and in reply to forward for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners a statement showing the average allowances drawn by civil servants in India in the year 1857, together with a printed copy of the civil furlough regulations, and a memorandum as to the relative rank in India of civil servants and military officers, and to the annuities obtainable from the Civil Service Annuity fund.

I am, &c.

Enclosure 1.

AVERAGE ALLOWANCES of the CIVIL SERVICE in INDIA in 1857.

	Bengal.			Madras.			Bombay.		
	No.	Aggregate Allowances per Annum.	Average per Annum.	No.	Aggregate Allowances per Annum.	Average per Annum.	No.	Aggregate Allowances per Annum.	Average per Annum.
		Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.
With salaries of Rs. 10,000 a year, and under.	134	8,12,196	6,061	42	2,65,900	6,330	74	4,57,200	6,178
Above Rs. 10,000, and not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	85	11,16,000	13,129	35	5,31,200	15,177	15	2,26,800	15,120
Above Rs. 20,000, and not exceeding Rs. 30,000.	122	33,55,800	27,506	40	11,07,850	27,696	20	5,47,000	27,350
Above Rs. 30,000, and not exceeding Rs. 40,000.	28	9,76,000	34,857	7	2,46,500	35,214	6	2,14,400	35,733
Above Rs. 40,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000.	20	9,33,000	46,650	8	3,68,700	46,087	6	2,52,000	42,000
Above Rs. 50,000 - -	3	1,56,200	52,066	—	—	—	—	—	—
	392	73,49,196	18,747	132	25,20,150	19,092	121	16,97,400	14,028
	7	Governor-General and Council.		2	Members of Council.		2	Members of Council.	
	2	Members of Legislative Council.		19	In Europe.		1	Member of Legislative Council of India.	
	1	Lieut.-Governor, N.W. Provinces.		13	Drawing subsistence allowance.		1	Chief Commissioner, Sind.	
	1	Chief Commissioner in the Punjaub.		1	Member of Legislative Council of India.		10	In Europe.	
	68	In Europe.					8	Drawing subsistence allowance.	
	11	On subsistence allowance.		13	Students.		14	Students.	
	54	Students.							
	536			180			157		

Writers on first arrival in India receive the following allowances, viz.:—

		Per Month.	Per Annum.
In Bengal	Salary - - - - - -	Rs. 250	—
	House rent - - - - -	,, 80	Rs. 330
In Madras - - - - - - -		,, —	,, 3,960
			,, 250 ,, 3,000
In Bombay	Salary - - - - - -	,, 200	—
	Moonshee allowance - - - -	,, 30	—
	House rent - - - - - -	,, 40	,, 270 ,, 3,240

The highest salaries are those of the Judges of the Sudder Courts, viz.: Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Enclosure 2.

Pensions.

A covenanted civil servant, having served 25 years, and having actually resided in India 22 years, or 21 years in the event of his having been absent for one year from certified sickness, is eligible to retire on an annuity from the Civil Service Annuity Fund of 500*l.* per annum, and such further annual amount as a deduction, at the rate of 4 per cent. made from his salary during the whole period of service, and accumulated at 6 per cent. per annum, may be equivalent to.

No pension is granted directly by Government, the affairs of the Civil Service Annuity Fund being administered by managers appointed by the civil servants. Subscription to the fund is compulsory on covenanted civil servants.

Enclosure 3.

Relative Rank of Civilians with Military Officers.

Civilians of	35	years'	standing, from date of rank	assigned to them on their arrival,	rank
with					– Major-Generals.
Do.	20	do.	do.	do.	– Colonels.
Do.	12	do.	do.	do.	– Lieut.-Colonels.
Do.	8	do.	do.	do.	– Majors.
Do.	4	do.	do.	do.	– Captains.
Do. under	4	do.	do.	do.	– Subalterns.

Enclosure 4.

Civil Furlough Regulations.

Chapter I.—*Rules for Application for Leave of Absence.*

Note.—This rule must be considered as superseding the rule under which Commissioners of the Land Revenue and other officers have heretofore been allowed to grant leave of absence in Bengal.

Section I. No leave of absence from any office or station can be granted but by the Government under which the employment is held, and on the application of the party requiring such leave, saving in such cases as may hereafter be specially excepted. The application must be made publicly through the regular channel in the department to which the applicant may belong.

Section II. The official allowances of the holder of a Civil office quitting his station without leave will entirely cease from the date of his quitting until his return, or, in the event of his subsequently obtaining leave, to the date of such leave being granted to him.

Section III. No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect, except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by medical certificate, conforming in every respect to the directions contained in Section V.

Chapter II.—*Rules for Sick Leave.*

Section IV. Upon application duly made, the Government may grant leave of absence on medical certificate to any Civil servant, to any place in India, in Europe, or elsewhere, as he may consider most conducive to the restoration of his health, without any restrictions whatever as to the places to which he may resort.

Section V. When an application for leave of absence is made on the ground of ill health, it must be accompanied by a certificate and a statement of the case from the medical officer by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating from personal observation, the nature of the disease, the symptoms by which it is manifested, the period during which it has existed, as far as the knowledge of the medical officer extends, and the necessity for temporary removal to some other place in India, or in Europe, or elsewhere, as laid down in Section IV.; and in case of the applicant visiting the presidency preparatory to obtaining leave, the certificate must be countersigned by the members of the Medical Board, on their being satisfied, on a perusal of the medical attendant's statement of the case, that the leave applied for is absolutely necessary towards his recovery. Should the applicant's medical attendant be of opinion that he ought to proceed to a sanitarium or other place without visiting the presidency, the certificate must in the first instance be countersigned by the superintending surgeon of the division in which the applicant may be located, and afterwards submitted, with the statement of the case, for the consideration and counter-signature of the members of the Medical Board.

The certificate shall be given in the following form:—

I, A. B., surgeon at or of———, do hereby certify that E. F., of the Civil Service, is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to sea (or to such place as the surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the certificate).

The following form shall be observed by the members of the Medical Board or the superintending surgeon, in countersigning the surgeon's certificate:—

We (or I) do hereby certify, that, according to the best of our (or my) professional judgment, after careful personal examination of his case, we (or I) consider the state of health of E. F., to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of ——— absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery.

An application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a certificate to a like effect from the medical officer by whom the applicant is attended, together with a statement showing sufficient reason for the extension solicited; and such certificate must be countersigned by the members of the Medical Board, or by the

superintending surgeon of the division in which the applicant may be located, as the case may be, on perusal of the statement. In like manner, if the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the territories under the government of the East-India Company, he must furnish a certificate and statement to the required effect from a surgeon or physician at the place of his temporary residence by whom he has been attended, such attendance and the period of it to be stated, and the certificate to be countersigned by the examining physician of the East India Company if the applicant is in England, or if not in England by the principal medical authority of the colony or country to which the absentee may have proceeded, or some sufficient reason stated for the want of such counter-signature if the certificate be not so countersigned. The Medical Board or superintending surgeon, before countersigning a certificate as above mentioned, must either personally examine the applicant or state some sufficient reason why they, or he, have or hath been unable to do so. When any of the required particulars are neglected, leave will be refused.

Section VI. The following conditions will in future attach to leaves of absence granted to civil servants who may be declared by a sufficient medical certificate to require such leave for the recovery of their health.

1st. The total period of absence, with the privileges herein-after provided, shall not (save as specially excepted in Clause 5 of this Section and in Section VII. of these rules) exceed eighteen months in the whole, nor shall it exceed fifteen months on any one occasion.

2ndly. The office of the absentee will be considered to be vacated if he shall be absent beyond eighteen months altogether, or beyond fifteen months at any one time, unless he shall obtain leave under Clause 5 of this Section, such absence to be computed, if he shall proceed to a sanitarium within the presidency, from the date of his arrival thereat to the date of his quitting the sanitarium; if to any place beyond the presidency, but within the continent of India, from the date of his leaving the frontier of his own presidency to the date of his return thereto; and if he shall proceed to sea, from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may have embarked from any port in India which is not more distant from his station than the ports of his own presidency, to the date of his arrival at any port within the presidency to which he belongs, or at any other port which is not more distant from his station than the ports of his own presidency.

3rdly. The absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his salary, and the same will be paid to him during such period of absence, provided that he shall in no case draw a larger sum than rupees 10,000 (1,000*l.*) per annum, during that period. In cases in which the emoluments of the absentee's office does not exceed rupees 5,000 per annum, no deduction therefrom shall be made for the period of eighteen months, nor shall such a deduction be made in other cases as shall reduce the allowance below rupees 5,000 (500*l.*) per annum. In cases in which the salary of the absentee may not be of that amount, the full salary will be granted.

4thly. For the interval elapsing between departure from station to the commencement of reckoning absence, or between the end of reckoning absence and re-arrival at station, the absentee will be allowed a special leave for an additional period of one month, two months, or three months, according to the distance to be travelled, as prescribed in Section XX. of these Rules, and during this additional period the absentee will be entitled to draw the same salary as is allowed by Clause 3 of this Section.

5thly. If the absentee shall apply under medical certificate to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen months, or fifteen months at any one time, and it shall appear to the Honourable the Court of Directors to be absolutely necessary, after examination by their medical officer in England, that he should do so; the leave which may have been granted in India will, under the orders of the Honourable Court, be extended to the limit of two years, with permission to retain office, and half salary within the limits enjoined, during such extension. If the absentee be in India, the leave may be extended to the limit aforesaid, under the orders of the Government of India or the subordinate Governments, upon the certificate of a board of medical officers to be summoned to report on the state of the absentee's health.

6thly. If the absentee be compelled by the state of his health, under due medical certificate, to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen months, or fifteen months at any one time, or beyond two years in the case of an extension under Clause 5, he will, as before stated, vacate his appointment, but he will be permitted to receive an allowance at the rate of 500*l.* per annum if above ten years' standing at the time when the leave was granted, or of 250*l.* if not above ten years' standing at the time when the leave was granted, for such further period of absence as shall not exceed the entire term of three years in the whole. At the expiration of that term, all allowance must cease until he reports his return to his presidency.

Section VII. If a civil servant of more than fifteen years' service, after having been absent on sick leave for eighteen months in the whole, or for fifteen months at one time, at whatever period of his service such sick leave shall have been taken, shall be again compelled by the same cause to apply for leave of absence, the Government of India and the subordinate Governments may, on special grounds, grant leave of absence for one further period not exceeding six months, during which the absentee may retain his office, and half his salary, under the limits above enjoined.

Section VIII. If a civil servant, after fifteen years' service, shall be compelled by ill health to apply for further leave of absence, he may be permitted on special grounds to obtain it, but his absence will involve the loss of office and salary; the Government of India and the subordinate Governments will, however, respectively, exercise a discre-

tionary power to grant, in such last-mentioned cases, a sick absentee allowance, not exceeding rupees 5,000, or 500*l.* per annum, for a further period not exceeding twelve months.

Section IX. A civil servant who has taken sick leave under the Rules of the 17th May 1843, will not be debarred by that circumstance from taking such leave again under the above Rules, with the privilege of retaining office, provided the leave be not granted till three years have expired after his return from his leave under the Rules of the 17th May 1843.

Section X. None of the above-mentioned Rules will be applicable to Members of Council. Each Member may, however, with the special sanction of the Government, be permitted to be absent, under medical certificate, for a period not exceeding six months, retaining his office and receiving half his salary, which shall be paid to him during such absence, but if his absence shall exceed six months, his office will be vacated.

Section XI. Civil servants who may desire to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above Rules, will be required to give security, in such amount and form as may be fixed by the Government, for the refund of any excess that may be drawn, either by the agents at the presidency or by themselves in case of their coming under retrenchment.

Chapter III.—*Rules for short Leave on Private Affairs.*

Section XII. The Government may grant to civil servants leave of absence to any place in India, Europe, or elsewhere, without any restrictions whatever as to the place to which they may resort for one month in each year, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servants—such leave, however, will only be granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave; but servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year, may obtain, under the like conditions, leave of absence for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of twenty-two months from the termination of their former leave; and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months may, in like manner, be granted at the expiration of thirty-three months from the termination of the last preceding leave; but no leave shall be granted under this rule for any period exceeding three months. If an officer shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this rule, he shall forfeit all pay and allowances during the time of his remaining so absent without leave, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall become vacant.

Civil servants absent from their stations under medical certificate cannot be admitted to leave under this rule in continuation of their sick leave; and if, while absent under this rule, they be granted extended leave under medical certificate, they shall be considered liable to the rules applicable to leave of absence on medical certificate for the whole period of their absence.

Civil servants who have been absent on medical certificate during any portion of a calendar year, are not entitled to leave under this rule during that year, nor can leave under this rule be taken in connexion with, or continuation of, leave granted under Section XIV., Clause I.

Section XIII. As a general rule, when leave is granted under Section XII., such leave will be in one period only, whether for a whole month or less, and not in detached portions to complete one month within the year, and the term year shall be held to mean the calendar year, commencing with the 1st of January and ending with the 31st of December; but as an exception to this rule, it shall be discretional with the several local governments, where good cause is shown for the indulgence, and it is attended with no public inconvenience, to sanction leave of absence under this rule to such parties as may not have occasion to apply for the whole at once, in instalments, not to exceed in the aggregate one month within the calendar year, on the understanding that no leave can be granted for any fresh calendar year until the completion of three months from the expiration of the entire leave, or of the last instalment of leave taken in the past calendar year.

Section XIV., Clause I. The Government may, on sufficient cause being shown, grant to a civil servant special leave of absence on private affairs for six months, to any place in India, Europe, or elsewhere, without any restrictions whatever as to the places to which he may resort; provided, however, that the absentee shall draw no more than one-half of his salary and allowances. After an absence of six months, any office held by the absentee shall become vacant.

Clause II. The leave granted under this section, if taken in India, will be computed from the date of the absentee's quitting his station to the date of his return thereto, and if taken to Europe, or beyond Indian limits, from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may have embarked from the port nearest to his station to the date of his arrival at the same on his return to duty. A second leave of the same description cannot be taken till the expiration of six years from the date of return to duty from a former leave. No portion of the half salary allowed to be drawn will be claimable till the absentee shall have returned to his duty.

Clause III. It will be understood that leave under this section is not to be granted as a matter of course to every applicant, but that it will be the duty of the Government to consider and determine whether the grounds of the application are sufficiently urgent to justify the concession of the leave.

If leave granted under this section be continued under medical certificate, the whole period of absence is to be treated as sick leave.

CHAPTER IV.—*Furloughs on Private Affairs.*

Section XV. In the place of the period of three years (in one term), for which furlough has hitherto been granted, civil servants will be allowed the option of taking a furlough of three years, as at present, or of dividing the furlough into three periods of one year each, to be taken after successive periods of seven years' service, or into two periods, which may either be of one or two years respectively, or of eighteen months each; provided that, in every case, the civil servant shall declare, on taking his furlough, whether he intends it to be for twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, or thirty-six months, in order that the Government may make its arrangements accordingly. In case of a division into two periods, the first furlough must be taken after a residence of not less than ten years, and the second furlough after a further residence in India of ten years from the date of return from the first furlough; but civil servants returning on furlough to Europe will continue, as at present, to vacate their offices.

Section XVI. The furlough allowance granted during the periods mentioned in the last section will be at the rate of 500*l.* per annum, and the receipt of it will not, on any grounds whatever, be permitted for any longer period than three years.

Section XVII. Civil servants who may have been compelled by sickness to quit their duty under medical certificate, before completing seven years' residence in India, will be entitled to receive during their furlough on private affairs, taken subsequently to their completion of that period of residence, the ordinary furlough allowance of 500*l.* per annum, for three years.

Section XVIII. Clause I. In applying the foregoing rules in substitution of those before existing, periods of absence to the limit of three years will count as service in India in the twenty-five years entitling to the annuity, the present qualification of twenty-two years' residence being retained.

Clause II. Absence on medical certificate to the extent of one year will reckon as service and residence in India, and be so computed in addition to the three years of absence which under the clause next preceding are allowed to be reckoned as Indian service. All periods of short leave of absence on private affairs taken under Sections XII. and XIV. of these rules will also count as service and residence.

Section XIX. Military officers employed in the civil department will be subject to the rules laid down in General Orders, No. 1,150, dated 17th November 1854, for the grant of leave of absence and furlough to officers holding military staff appointments.

CHAPTER V.—*Rules on joining Stations.*

Section XX. There shall be allowed to officers appointed to any new office the periods of one month, two months, or three months for joining, accordingly as the distance may not exceed 300 or 600 miles, or be in excess of the last-mentioned distance. Officers not joining their station within the said periods respectively, shall forfeit their salary for the time delayed in excess of the above periods, and if such excess shall exceed one month, the office shall be vacated, unless otherwise specially ordered by Government.

NOTE.—The time allowed for joining is computed from the date of the order reaching the officer appointed.

Section XXI. Upon the first appointment of any civil servant, who shall be reported qualified for public service by the examiners appointed by the Government, to any civil station, there shall be allowed for travelling expenses to the station an allowance at the rate of eight annas per mile by the direct post road, according to the polymetrical tables of the post office, the bill for which allowance will be passed by the civil auditor, after the officer shall have joined the station: if required in advance, an order of the Government shall be necessary.

Section XXII. The salary of office will be payable from the date only of the officer joining; but in case of junior civil servants the salary of assistants will be payable from the date of their being reported qualified for the public service, unless forfeited under the preceding rule, through delay in joining the station to which they may be appointed.

Section XXIII. In case of a change of office, when an officer is appointed to a higher situation, he shall not draw the higher salary until he joins. For the period occupied in travelling, the Rule No. XX., regulating the time and distance for joining station, shall be applicable, and the officer will, for the periods allowed in that rule respectively, draw out of the salary of the office he is about to join, a sum equal to that of his previous situation.

CHAPTER VI.—*Rules for Deputation Allowances.*

Section XXIV. The sum of Company's rupees 52,200 per annum having been fixed, under the orders of the Court of Directors, as the maximum salary of civil office for the offices of Government under the situation of Member of Council, civil servants who may draw larger allowances than this annual sum, as a consolidated personal and sumptuary allowance, in consideration of the necessary expenses of their position, will, in all cases of absence, be treated in respect to deductions as drawing only the allowance thus limited, and the excess above the monthly salary yielded by that annual sum shall remain as a local addition to the usual deputation allowance to be drawn by the officer performing the duties, to meet the necessary expenses of his position; provided, how-

NOTE.—This rule will equally apply in case of a political resident taking a leave of one, two, or three months, for which in other cases he would suffer no deduction. The excess above the maximum monthly salary will in that case be enjoyed by the person in charge.

ever, that in the cases of civil servants appointed to offices of the description referred to subsequent to the 2nd June 1854, the sum of rupees 50,000 shall be held to be the maximum salary, under the Government Resolution, No. 563, of that date.

Section XXV. Deputation allowances shall be granted to civil servants temporarily performing the duties of an office according to the following rates, and subject to the limitations and conditions herein-after laid down:—

To civil servants not holding any substantive appointment, at the rate of 50 per cent. on the monthly salary of the appointment officiated in, such depntation allowance being in addition to the subsistence allowance of their respective ranks.

To civil servants holding an office of inferior emolument, when officiating in an office of superior emolument, at the rate of 20 per cent. upon the monthly salary of the appointment officiated in, in all cases in which the salary of such appointment shall not exceed Company's rupees 2,000 per mensem, and in respect to all appointments of which the salary shall be more than Company's rupees 2,000 per mensem, at the rate of 20 per cent. upon Company's rupees 2,000, and of 10 per cent. on the amount in which the monthly salary may exceed Company's rupees 2,000; provided, however, that no lower rate of deputation allowance shall be given than rupees 200 per mensem.

The deputation allowance shall in all cases be in addition to the salary of the substantive appointment held by the officer on deputation.

The above rates are granted provisionally, subject to future revision.

In the Punjab, Nagpore, and other places, where appointments are by classes, the amount of deputation allowances, payable at the above rates, will be calculated, not upon the salary of the individual officer holding the substantive appointment in which the officer deputed may be temporarily officiating, but on the average rate of salary attached to the particular *class* to which the appointment may belong.

A civil servant acting for another shall have no claim to commission or fees, where any such sources of emolument exist. These shall be regarded as forming part of the income of the officer to be relieved, subject to the prescribed deductions.

A civil servant acting in an appointment the salary of which is to be reduced on the retirement of the present incumbent will draw deputation allowance on the reduced salary.

An officer officiating in more than one appointment will be entitled to deputation allowance, regulated by the aggregate amount of the salary of the offices.

An officer appointed permanently to a higher situation, but prevented from joining his appointment by an order of Government, and detained to officiate in a situation of still higher emolument than the one to which he has been permanently appointed, will be entitled to a deputation allowance in addition to the higher salary to which he has been promoted.

Section XXVI. No civil servant temporarily officiating for another shall draw an amount larger than the entire emoluments of the office in which he is officiating; and if the amount of the deputation allowance, according to the prescribed scale, added to the permanent emoluments of the officiating servant, would exceed the emoluments of the office in which he is temporarily acting, the excess shall not be drawn. But this provision shall not apply to the case of any officer deputed for special reasons to act in an office of inferior emolument to his own. In cases where an officer holding two appointments, on being deputed to officiate for another, shall be relieved only from one, he shall receive no deputation allowance, unless the emoluments of the office in which he is deputed to act exceed the united emoluments of his permanent appointments, and in that case the deputation allowance shall be limited to the difference.

Section XXVII. No subordinate officer acting for his principal, or for any other person holding a superior appointment in the same office or establishment, at the same station, shall be entitled to any deputation allowance until after the expiration of one month, and then the allowance is not to be drawn in arrear. But a servant previously out of employment, or who may be deputed to act from a different station, shall be entitled to deputation allowance from the date at which he may enter upon the discharge of the duties to which he has been temporarily appointed.

Section XXVIII. Civil servants if deputed to act at a distance from the stations where they are employed, or if ordered by Government on special duty, shall be permitted to draw travelling allowances at the rate sanctioned in the case of a first appointment.

Chapter VII.—*Rule for limiting the Period of Service.*

Section XXIX. After thirty-five years' service, no civil servant shall be appointed to any new office, nor be permitted to retain an office which he has held for a period of five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Honourable the Court of Directors. This rule will be applicable to every civil servant appointed to office after its promulgation, and to the case of every other civil servant to whom it relates at the close of five years from the 25th August, 1854.

Chapter VIII.—*Rules for the Grant of Leave of Absence to Law Officers.*

Section XXX. The East India Company's law-officers may obtain sick leave and short leave on private affairs under the conditions prescribed in the case of civil servants, both as respects the periods of absence and the limitation of allowances during such absence. Leave will, however, only be granted at the convenience of the Government, and no additional expense will on any consideration be incurred by the Government on account thereof.

If any law officer shall quit his duty, save on leave under medical certificate, or on short leave on private affairs, he will be considered to have vacated his appointment.

CHAPTER IX.—*Rules for Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains.*

Section XXXI. Chaplains and assistant chaplains may take furlough on private affairs and on medical certificate, also privilege leave, and leave for short periods on private affairs, and on medical certificate in or out of India, on the same terms and conditions as military officers, with the following modifications:—

1st. Chaplains being allowed to retire after twenty years' service, the period of furlough on private affairs is in their case limited to the present term of three years. The furlough may, however, either be taken in one period, or be divided into two periods, whether of eighteen months each, or of two years and one year respectively; and if divided, the first furlough may be taken, as at present, after seven years' residence, and the second furlough, after a further residence of ten years in India. As respects chaplains and assistant chaplains appointed before the 11th January 1854, when the period of service was only eighteen years, their second furlough, if they should exercise the option of taking furlough in two periods, will be available after a second residence in India for a term of eight years.

2ndly. No furlough or leave of absence, whether on private affairs or on sick certificate, taken in Europe or elsewhere in excess of three years, will be allowed to count as service in India in the twenty years which qualifies chaplains for their retiring pensions. Periods of "privilege" leave, and of short leave of absence on private affairs, will, however, count as service and residence.

Section XXXII. The furlough pay of chaplains will remain as at present. With regard to their allowance during sick leave to any place out of India, they shall receive salary (but at a rate not exceeding 600*l.* per annum) for the first six months of absence, and for the remaining twelve months, an allowance equal to the furlough pay of their standing. If the leave be extended, an allowance equal to furlough pay may be drawn for a further period of eighteen months.

Appendix IV.

3. Examination Papers set at the Examinations of 1858.

3.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, &c.—JULY 1858.

ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES COMPETING FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA, JULY 1858.

At Burlington House, Piccadilly.	*Tuesday, 20th July.*	10 A.M. 1 P.M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.	English Literature and History, and English Composition.
	Wednesday, 21st July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.	
	Thursday, 22d July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.	
	Friday, 23d July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.	Languages, Literature, and History of Greece and Rome.
	Saturday, 24th July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.	
	Monday, 26th July.	11 A.M. 2 P.M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.	
	Tuesday, 27th July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.	Moral Science.
	Wednesday, 28th July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.	French language, &c.
At the Office of the Civil Service Commission.	*Thursday, 29th July.*	10 A.M. 1 P.M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.	Mathematics.
	Friday, 30th July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.	
	Saturday, 31st July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.	
	Monday, 2d August.	11 A.M. 2 P.M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.	Natural Science.
	Tuesday, 3d August.	10 A.M. 1 P.M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.	Italian language, &c.
		10 A.M. 1 P.M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.	Arabic language, &c.
	Wednesday, 4th August.	10 A.M. 1 P.M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.	German language, &c.
	Thursday, 5th August.	10 A.M. 1 P.M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.	Sanskrit language, &c.

1. There will be a vivâ voce examination in each of the subjects. Candidates will be informed on presenting themselves at this office, in compliance with the instructions which have been sent to them, as to the time and place at which they will have to attend.
2. The doors of the Examination Room will be opened each day a quarter of an hour before the time fixed for the commencement of the examinations.
3. Each Candidate will receive a number on his attendance at this office. It is requested that this number (and *not* the name of the Candidate) be placed at the head of each sheet of paper sent in to the Examiners.
4. Candidates are requested to write on one side only of the paper supplied to them.

5. No Candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper-work will be permitted to return to the paper which he quitted.
6. Candidates wishing for explanations of the questions before them should apply to the Examiners.
7. Any Candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other Candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.

Civil Service Commission,
Dean's Yard, Westminster,
6th July 1858.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION PAPERS, JULY 1858.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY.

(Tuesday, July 20, 1858.—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.)

DR. DASENT and PROFESSOR CRAIK.

In the department of "The English Language, English Literature, and English History," the attention of every competitor, throughout the examination by writing, is especially requested to the following general rules and directions:—

1. In every answer *the precise import of the question* should first of all, be well considered, and then kept throughout clearly and steadily in view; and it must be understood and remembered that the introduction of any matter *which does not come within the terms of the question* will be merely time and labour thrown away, however good in itself the irrelevant matter may be.
2. Every answer should be in the form of a regularly constructed sentence, or series of sentences, and not in that of a tabular statement, still less of a mere memorandum; and it should be complete in itself, and intelligible independently of the question.
3. The punctuation should be carefully attended to. A deduction will be made from the valuation of the answer wherever this is neglected.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. Give a distinct account of the constitution of the English Language, in respect both of the vocabulary and of the grammar, at each of the following dates:—in the 10th century (when it was still what is usually called Saxon, or Anglo-Saxon, by modern philologists); in the 12th; in the 14th; in the 16th; and in the 18th; noting carefully the difference between each stage of its progress and the immediately preceding one, and assigning the cause or causes of the change.
2. Describe clearly and exactly the position and connexion of the English language (regarded in its earliest known form, which is still its basis or mould) in what is called the Indo-European family of languages.

3. Compare the English language with any one other modern language with which you are acquainted in respect of the following particulars;—its vocal or musical character; the orthography, in relation to the pronunciation; the vocabulary (in the degree in which it is homogeneous or composite); and the grammar (in the degree in which it is inflectional).

4. Compare the English language in its present state with any other, ancient or modern, with which you may be familiar, in general serviceableness and power as an instrument of expression.

5. Illustrate by a few decisive examples the manner in which the English language adopts words from the French, from the Latin, and from the Greek languages respectively, and the nature of the changes, whether in the spelling, in the pronunciation, or in both, by which it assimilates them and makes them its own.

6. Sketch the history of the employment of the French language in England *as a separate form of speech*, noting, as far as known, the date and circumstances of its introduction as such, the extent of its diffusion, both orally and in writing, the recorded facts relating to its discontinuance, and the traces of it that have descended to recent times, and even to the present day.

7. Explain the following words with reference to their etymologies:—*alms, bishop, deck, doubt, fade, frail, hermit, journal, kind, minster, miscreant, monk, passion, patience, priest, surgeon.*

8. State the changes of signification which the following words have undergone within the period in which the language has assumed its present form:—*apprehend, censure, defend, disagreeable, Dutch, fear, graceful, imperious, ingenuity, kindly, let, lover, pretend, prevent, quick, resent, sad, tall.*

9. Discriminate the meanings or legitimate applications of the following words:—*acute* and *sharp; eager* and *keen; great* and *large; language, tongue,* and *speech; mortal, deadly,* and *death-like; grave, weighty, heavy,* and *cumbrous; wicked, sinful, criminal, depraved,* and *guilty.*

10. State the objections that there are to the common spelling or received meanings of the following words:—*bridegroom, causeway, could, island, livelihood, miniature, posthumous, shamefaced.*

11. Note and explain whatever seems to be obscure or peculiar in the *expression* of the following passages from Bacon's *Essays*:—

"All rising to great place is by a winding stair, and, if there be factions, it is good to side a man's self whilst he is on the rising, and to balance himself when he is placed."

"God never wrought miracle to convince atheism, because his ordinary works convince it."

"The mind of man is more cheered and refreshed by profiting in small things than by standing at a stay in great."

"It is the solecism of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the mean."

"Books will speak plain when counsellors blanch; therefore it is good to be conversant in them, specially the books of such as themselves have been actors upon the stage."

"When things are once come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity; like the motion of a bullet in the air, which flieth so swift as it outruns the eye."

"An ant is a wise creature for itself, but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard or garden."

"It is the nature of extreme self-lovers as they will set an house on fire and it were but to roast their eggs."

"It is the care of some only to come off speedily for the time, or to contrive some false periods of business because they may seem men of despatch."

"Above all things, order and distribution and singling out of parts is the life of despatch, so as the distribution be not too subtile."

"Some are never without a difference, and commonly by amusing men with a subtilty blanch the matter."

"When a man's stock is come to that that he can expect the prime of markets, and overcome those bargains which for their greatness are few men's money, and be partner in the industries of younger men, he cannot but increase mainly."

"It draws the eye strangely, and makes it with great pleasure to desire to see that it cannot perfectly discern."

"Upon the matter, in a great wit deformity is an advantage to rising."

"Cast it also that you may have rooms both for summer and winter; shady for summer, and warm for winter."

"It is better dealing with men in appetite than with those that are where they would be."

"Some embrace suits which never mean to deal effectually in them."

"Kings had need beware how they side themselves, and make themselves as a faction or party."

"In cases of great enterprise upon charge and adventure, a composition of glorious natures doth put life into business."

"Virtue was never so beholding to human nature as it received his due at the second hand."

"Judges ought to be more learned than witty, more reverend than plausible, and more advised than confident."

"As for conflagrations and great droughts they do not merely dissipate and destroy."

"There appear to be two extremes.....Both these extremes are to be avoided; which will be done.....if the points fundamental and of substance in religion were truly discerned and distinguished from points not merely of faith, but of opinion, order, or good intention."

"Likewise glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, are full of inconvenience."

"Glorious men are the scorn of wise men, the admiration of fools, the idols of parasites, and the slaves of their own vaunts."

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(Tuesday, July 20, 1858.—3 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

*** *Three only of these questions to be attempted.*

PROFESSOR CRAIK and DR. DASENT.

1. Write a short but careful exposition of what appears to you to be the true conception of any one of the following characters of the Shakespearian Drama:—Hamlet, Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, Lear, Falstaff.

2. Compare, or contrast, the Poetical Genius of Shakespeare with that of Milton.
3. Describe an Earthquake, a Volcanic Eruption, or a Shipwreck.
4. Write a narrative of the Indian Mutiny; not dwelling on details, but sketching rapidly the course of events, and so presenting a clear summary of what has happened down to the capture of Lucknow, with as little expression of opinion as possible.
5. The influence of public schools on English life.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

(Wednesday, July 21, 1858.—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.)

PROFESSOR CRAIK and DR. DASENT.

1. Write a life and character of Strafford.
2. Sketch the course of the principal events of the contest between the Crown and the Parliament from 1642 to the execution of the King.
3. Relate the history of the Petition of Right.
4. Describe Monmouth's Rebellion.
5. Give the history and provisions of the Declaration of Rights and the Bill of Rights, and explain the difference between them in regard to the Dispensing Power.
6. Trace the fortunes of the house of Stuart after 1688.
7. Give a sketch of Marlborough's campaigns.
8. Describe the series of events, both political and military, which ended in the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States of America.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(Wednesday, July 21, 1858.—3 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

*** *Three only of these questions to be attempted.*

PROFESSOR CRAIK and DR. DASENT.

1. Write an essay on the Elizabethan age.
2. Describe as vividly, and at the same time as accurately as you can, some one event or scene in English history.
3. Describe shortly, but as picturesquely as you can, any place that you have seen at home or abroad.
4. Write a letter from Milton to Richard Cromwell on the consolation afforded by the cultivation of literature in adversity.
5. Write a short essay on any *one* of the following subjects, treating it in your own way:—*London; The British Empire; India; Language.*

ENGLISH HISTORY.

(Thursday, July 22, 1858.—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.)

DR. DASENT and PROFESSOR CRAIK.

1. Describe distinctly, in so many sentences or short paragraphs, the *political* position of South Britain at the following dates :— The middle of the 2nd century; of the 4th ; of the 6th ; of the 8th ; and of the 10th ; indicating the changes of population, of language, of religion, and of name, as well as of government, through which the country passed in those eight hundred years.
2. Sketch the course of events from the accession of Harold the Second to the coronation of William of Normandy; noticing the leading circumstances of the battles of Stamford Bridge and Hastings, and comparing the latter with the battle of Flodden.
3. Explain what is generally held to have been the origin of the Courts of King's (or Queen's) Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer ; the meaning of the titles of Chancellor and Justices in Eyre ; and the original nature of Trial by Jury.
4. Explain the claim of Edward III. to the crown of France, stating precisely the several principles of succession which it involved or assumed.
5. Hallam mentions five great checks on the royal authority at the accession of Henry VII. Enumerate them.
6. State the origin, the powers, and the chief encroachments of the Court of the Star Chamber.
7. Give a short sketch of Scottish History during the reign of Henry VIII.
8. Give a distinct account of the succession of Parliaments throughout the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; noting briefly the most remarkable proceedings in each.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

(Thursday, July 22, 1858.—3 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

DR. DASENT and PROFESSOR CRAIK.

1. Give an account of the Brut of Layamon, *or* of the Ormulum, *or* of the Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, *or* of the Chronicle of Robert de Brunne, *or* of the Visions of Piers Plowman ; noticing the date, authorship, language, form of verse, and subject.
2. Give a similar account of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, or of Gower's Confessio Amantis.
3. Sketch the origin and growth of the English drama to the appearance of Shakespeare.
4. Estimate the influence exercised by popular poetry on the character and spirit of a nation, and quote any striking passages that you may remember from English or Scottish ballads.
5. Compare Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden, Pope, and Wordsworth ; first, in respect of the general spirit and manner of their poetry ; and, secondly, in respect of their versification.
6. Sketch the biography of Pope, or of Swift, or of Johnson, or of Burke, or of Scott.

7. Give a short account of the principal English works of Francis Bacon; arranging them either in the order of time, or according to the departments to which they belong; and noticing generally the subject of each, and the manner in which it is treated.

8. State the argument of Milton's Monody of Lycidas, and explain the expressions printed in *Italics* in the following passage:—

> "*For so, to interpose a little ease,*
> *Let our frail thoughts dally with false surmise;*
> Ay me! whilst thee the shores and sounding seas
> Wash far away, where'er thy bones are hurled,
> *Whether beyond the stormy Hebrides,*
> Where thou perhaps, under the whelming tide,
> Visit'st the bottom of *the monstrous world;*
> Or whether thou, *to our moist vows denied,*
> *Sleep'st by the fable of Bellerus old,*
> *Where the great vision of the guarded mount*
> Looks toward Namancos and Bayona's hold.
> *Look homeward, angel, now,* and melt with ruth:
> And O! ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth."

9. Describe the course of the action either in Milton's Comus, or in his Samson Agonistes.

10. Compare Bacon and Burke, first as thinkers, and secondly as writers.

11. Characterize succinctly any six of the most distinguished English poetical writers of the present century, and any six of the most distinguished English writers in prose during the same period.

12. Enumerate and characterize briefly the principal English Parliamentary orators of the last and the present century.

13. From which of Shakespeare's plays is each of the following passages taken? Mention the character who utters them, and the context in which they occur, and explain the peculiarities of idiom and the allusions contained in them:—

1. "But earthly happier is the rose distilled
Than that which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in single blessedness."

2. "The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,
And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name."

3. "I should not see the sandy hour-glass run
But I should think of shallows and of flats,
And see my wealthy Andrew docked in sand,
Vailing her high-top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial."

4. "Why should I not, had I the heart to do it,
Like to the Egyptian thief at point of death
Kill what I love?

5. "All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages."

6. "Our revels now are ended: these our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air;
And like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep."

7. "It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves that take their humours for a warrant,
To break within the bloody house of life."

8. "How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds
Makes ill deeds done!"

9. "You, cousin Hereford, upon pain of death,
Till twice five summers have enriched our fields
Shall not regreet our fair dominions,
But tread the stranger paths of banishment."

10. "A pound of man's flesh taken from a man
Is not so estimable, profitable neither,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats."

11. "She never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek; she pined in thought,
And with a green and yellow melancholy,
She sat, like Patience on a monument,
Smiling at Grief."

12. "O! who can hold a fire in his hand
By thinking on the frosty Caucasus,
Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast,
Or wallow naked in December snow
By thinking on fantastic summer's heat."

13. "Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so troublesome a bedfellow?
O polished perturbation, golden care,
That keep'st the ports of slumber open wide
To many a watchful night, sleep with it now!
Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely biggin bound,
Snores out the watch of night."

14. "This royal throne of kings, this sceptred isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise;
This fortress built by nature for herself
Against infestion and the hand of war;
This happy breed of men, this little world,
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall,
Or as a moat defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands."

15. " If that same demon, that hath gulled thee thus,
Should with his lion gait walk the whole world
He might return to vasty Tartar back,
And tell the legions—' I can never win
A soul so easy as that Englishman's.' "

16. " But list to me, my Humphrey, my sweet Duke :
Methought I sat in seat of majesty,
In the cathedral church of Westminster,
And in that Chair where Kings and Queens were crown'd,
Where Henry, and dame Margaret, kneeled to me,
And on my head did set the diadem."

17. " Alas ! I am the mother of these griefs :
Their woes are parcell'd, mine are general.
She for an Edward weeps, and so do I ;
I for a Clarence weep, so doth not she :
These babes for Clarence weep, and so do I :
I for an Edward weep, so do not they."

18. " For who would bear the whips and scorns of time—
But that the dread of something after death,—
The undiscovered country from whose bourn
No traveller returns—puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of.
Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all ;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

19. " Wherein I spake of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field ;
Of hairbreadth 'scapes i' th' imminent deadly breach ;
Of being taken by the insolent foe,
And sold to slavery ; of my redemption thence,
And portance in my travel's history :
Wherein of antres vast, and deserts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven,
It was my hint to speak, such was the process ;
And of the cannibals that each other eat,
The anthropophagi, and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders."

20. " My Lord of Hereford, whom you call King,
Is a foul traitor to proud Hereford's King ;
And if you crown him, let me prophesy—
The blood of English shall manure the ground,
And future ages groan for this foul act :
Peace shall go sleep with Turks and Infidels,
And in this seat of peace tumultuous wars
Shall kin with kin and kind with kind confound ;
Disorder, horror, fear, and mutiny
Shall here inhabit, and this land be called
The field of Golgotha and dead men's skulls."

LATIN COMPOSITION.

(Saturday, July 24, 1858.—3 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

REV. W. E. BUCKLEY.

Translate into Latin Prose one of the following passages:—

The visible creation, it has been well said, was Adam's library. There may be times, places, and occasions in which a page out of a book in that library may impart not only instruction to the head, but consolation to the heart. When that persevering traveller, Mungo Park, was at one period of his perilous course fainting in the vast wilderness of an African desert, naked and alone, considering his days as numbered, and nothing appearing to remain for him but to lie down and die, a small moss flower of extraordinary beauty caught his eye. "Though the whole plant," says he, "was not larger than one of my fingers, I could not contemplate the delicate conformation of its roots, leaves, and capsules, without admiration! Can that being who planted, watered, and brought to perfection, in this obscure part of the world, a thing which appears of so small importance, look with unconcern upon the situation and sufferings of creatures formed after his own image?—Surely not. Reflections like these would not allow me to despair: I started up, and disregarding both hunger and fatigue, travelled forwards, assured that relief was at hand; and I was not disappointed."

In the cool shade of retirement we may easily devise imaginary forms of government, in which the sceptre shall be constantly bestowed on the most worthy, by the free and incorrupt suffrage of the whole community. Experience overturns these airy fabrics, and teaches us that in a large society the election of a monarch can never devolve to the wisest or to the most numerous part of the people. The army is the only order of men sufficiently united to concur in the same sentiments, and powerful enough to impose them on the rest of their fellow citizens; but the temper of soldiers, habituated at once to violence and to slavery, renders them very unfit guardians of a legal, or even a civil constitution. Justice, humanity, or political wisdom, are qualities they are too little acquainted with in themselves to appreciate them in others. Valour will acquire their esteem, and liberality will purchase their suffrage; but the first of these merits is often lodged in the most savage breasts; the latter can only exert itself at the expense of the public; and both may be turned against the possessor of the throne by the ambition of a daring rival.

Translate into Latin Hexameters—

Far to the right, where Apennine ascends,
Bright as the summer, Italy extends;
Its uplands sloping deck the mountain's side,
Woods over woods in gay theatric pride;
While oft some temple's mould'ring tops between
With venerable grandeur mark the scene.
Could Nature's bounty satisfy the breast,
The sons of Italy were surely blest.
Whatever fruits in different climes are found,

That proudly rise, or humbly court the ground ;
Whatever blooms in torrid tracts appear,
Whose bright succession decks the varied year ;
Whatever sweets salute the northern sky
With vernal lives, that blossom but to die ;
These here disporting own the kindred soil,
Nor ask luxuriance from the planter's toil ;
While sea-born gales their gelid wings expand
To winnow fragrance round the smiling land.

LATIN TRANSLATION.

(Friday, July 23, 1858.—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.)

REV. DR. DONALDSON.

Translate into close but idiomatic English, adding a note wherever a word, a construction, or an allusion seems to require it.

Nunc Romanas res accipe. A. d. III. Non. Quint. Sufenas et Cato absoluti; Procilius condemnatus. Ex quo intellectum est, τρισαρειοπαγίτας ambitum, comitia, interregnum, majestatem, totam denique rempublicam flocci non facere. Debemus patremfamilias domi suæ occidere nolle; neque tamen id ipsum abunde. Nam absolverunt XXII., condemnarunt XXVIII. Publius sane diserto epilogo criminans, mentes judicum moverat. Hortalus in ea caussa fuit, cujusmodi solet. Nos verbum nullum. Verita est enim pusilla, quæ nunc laborat, ne animum in Publio offenderem . . . . Redii Romam Fonteii caussa a. d. VII. Idus Quint. Veni in spectaculum; primum magno et æquabili plausu: (sed hoc ne curaris : ego ineptus, qui scripserim :) deinde, Antiphonti operam. Is erat ante manumissus, quam productus. Ne diutius pendeas, palmam tulit. Sed nihil tam pusillum, nihil tam sine voce, nihil tam verum. Hæc tu tecum habeto. In Andromacha tamen major fuit, quam Astyanax ; in ceteris parem habuit neminem. Quæris nunc de Arbuscula : valde placuit. Ludi magnifici et grati. Venatio in aliud tempus dilata. Sequere nunc me in campum. Ardet ambitus; σῆμα δέ τοι ἐρέω : fœnus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus. Dices, istuc quidem non moleste fero. O virum! o civem! Memmium Cæsaris omnes opes confirmant. Cum eo Domitium consules junxerunt ; qua pactione, epistolæ committere non audeo. Pompeius fremit, queritur, Scauro studet : sed utrum fronte, an mente, dubitatur : ἐξοχή in nullo est: pecunia omnium dignitatem exæquat. Messala languet : non quo aut animus desit, aut amici : sed coitio consulum et Pompeius obsunt. Ea comitia, puto fore, ut ducantur. Tribunicii candidati jurarunt se arbitrio Catonis petituros. Apud eum H-S quingena deposuerunt ; ut, qui a Catone damnatus esset, id perderet, et competitoribus tribueretur.

Lusciniis diebus ac noctibus continuis quindecim garrulus sine intermissu cantus, densante se frondium germine, non in novissimum digna miratu ave. Primum tanta vox tam parvo in corpusculo, tam pertinax spiritus. Deinde in una perfecta musica scientia modulatus editur sonus ; et nunc continuo spiritu trahitur in longum, nunc variatur inflexo; nunc distinguitur conciso, copulatur intorto, promittitur revocato, infuscatur ex inopinato ; interdum et secum ipse murmurat, plenus, gravis, acutus, creber, extentus ; ubi visum est, vibrans, summus

medius, imus. Breviterque omnia tam parvulis in faucibus, quæ tot exquisitis tibiarum tormentis ars hominum excogitavit ; non sit ut dubium hanc suavitatem præmonstratam efficaci auspicio, quum in ore Stesichori cecinit infantis. Ac ne quis dubitet artis esse, plures singulis sunt cantus, nec iidem omnibus, sed sui cuique. Certant inter se, palamque animosa contentio est. Victa morte finit sæpe vitam, spiritu prius deficiente, quam cantu. Meditantur aliæ juveniores, versusque quos imitentur accipiunt. Audit discipula intentione magna, et reddit : vicibusque reticent. Intelligitur emendatæ correptio, et in docente quædam reprehensio. Ergo servorum illis pretia sunt, et quidem ampliora quam quibus olim armigeri parabantur. Scio sestertiis sex, candidam alioquin, quod est prope invisitatum, venisse, quæ Agrippinæ Claudii principis conjugi dono daretur. Visum jam sæpe, jussas canere cepisse, et cum symphonia alternasse : sicut homines repertos, qui sonum earum, addita in transversas arundines aqua, foramen inspirantes, linguæque parva aliqua opposita mora, indiscreta redderent similitudine. Sed hæ tantæ tamque artifices argutiæ a quindecim diebus paulatim desinunt, nec ut fatigatas possis dicere, aut satiatas. Mox æstu aucto in totum alia vox fit, nec modulata, aut varia. Mutatur et color. Postremo hieme ipsa non cernitur. Linguis earum tenuitas illa prima non est, quæ ceteris avibus. Pariunt vere primo cum plurimum sena ova.

Nimis homo nihili est, qui piger est, nimisque id genus odi ego male ;
Vigilare decet hominem, qui volt sua temperi conficere officia :
Non enim illum exspectare oportet, dum herus se ad suom suscitet officium :
Nam qui dormiunt lubenter, sine lucro et cum malo quiescunt.
Nam ego nunc mihi, qui impiger fui, reperi, ut piger sim, si velim.
Hoc ego in mari, quidquid inest, reperi. Quidquid inest, grave quidem est.
Aurum hic ego inesse reor ; nec conscius mi ullus homo est. Nunc hæc
Tibi occasio, Gripe, obtigit, ut liberet te ex populo prætor.
Nunc sic faciam, sic consilium est, ad herum ut veniam docte atque astu :
Pauxillatim pollicitabor pro capite argentum, ut sim liber.
Jam ubi liber ero : igitur demum instruam agrum, ædes, mancipia ;
Navibus magnis mercaturam faciam ; apud reges rex perhibebor ;
Post animi causa mihi navem faciam atque imitabor Stratonicum :
Oppida circumvectitabor. Ubi nobilitas mea erit clara,
Oppidum magnum conmunibo ; ei ego urbi Gripo indam nomen,
Monumentum meæ famæ et factis ; ibique regnum magnum instituam.
Magnas res hic agito in mentem instruere : nunc hunc vidulum condam.
Sed hic rex cum aceto pransurust et sale, sine bono pulmento.

Est etiam ille labor curandis vitibus alter,
Cui nunquam exhausti satis est : namque omne quotannis
Terque quaterque solum scindendum, glebaque versis
Æternum frangenda bidentibus ; omne levandum
Fronde nemus. Redit agricolis labor actus in orbem,
Atque in se sua per vestigia volvitur annus.
Ac jam olim, seras posuit quum vinea frondes,

Frigidus et silvis Aquilo decussit honorem ;
Jam tum acer curas venientem extendit in annum
Rusticus, et curvo Saturni dente relictam
Persequitur vitem attondens, fingitque putando.
Primus humum fodito, primus devecta cremato
Sarmenta, et vallos primus sub tecta referto ;
Postremus metito. Bis vitibus ingruit umbra ;
Bis segetem densis obducunt sentibus herbæ :
Durus uterque labor. Laudato ingentia rura ;
Exiguum colito. Nec non etiam aspera rusci
Vimina per silvam, et ripis fluvialis arundo
Cæditur, incultique exercet cura salicti.
Jam vinctæ vites ; jam falcem arbusta reponunt ;
Jam canit extremos effetus vinitor antes :
Sollicitanda tamen tellus, pulvisque movendus,
Et jam maturis metuendus Jupiter uvis.

QUESTIONS ON ROMAN HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

(Monday, July 26, 1858.—11 A.M. to 2 .M.)

REV. W. E. BUCKLEY.

1. Trace the most important constitutional changes at Rome, giving the occasion of each, the dates, and the first holders of each new office.
2. The causes, chief circumstances, and effects of the Samnite wars.
3. Mention the names of the persons distinguished by the following agnomina :—Africanus, Asiaticus, Macedonicus, Numidicus, Creticus ; and the events which gave occasion to them.
4. Write a life of Mæcenas, showing his position as chief minister of the empire, and as the centre of the literary society of Rome in the Augustan Age.
5. Describe the Roman system of making roads ; mention the main roads leading from Rome, and give a detailed account of the Via Appia.
6. Mention the chief places in Latium and Campania, illustrating your answer by quotations from classical authors.
7. Give a topographical description of the city of Rome, and an account of the every-day life of a Roman noble, at the time of Augustus.
8. The system of provincial administration under the early emperors.
9. Show how Rome from its position was the natural seat of empire ; and give the extent, union, and internal prosperity of the empire in the age of the Antonines.
10. "Satyra quidem tota nostra est." Illustrate this assertion of Quintilian, and characterize briefly the chief writers in this branch of literature.
11. Give a short view of the Latin case-system.
12. Give the derivation of the following words :—hostis, prœlium, proletarius, securis, securus, incolumis, sublimis, subtilis, calamitas, coram, duntaxat, carcer.

GREEK TRANSLATION.

(Monday, July 26, 1858.—3 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

REV. W. E. BUCKLEY.

Translate into English, adding a short note wherever a word, a construction, or an allusion seems to require it.

Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσαντε, πάρεξ ὁδοῦ ἐν νεκύεσσι
Κλινθήτην· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ὦκα παρέδραμεν ἀφραδίῃσιν.
Ἀλλ' ὅτε δή ῥ' ἀπέην, ὅσσον τ' ἐπίουρα πέλονται
Ἡμιόνων, αἳ γάρ τε βοῶν προφερέστεραί εἰσιν
Ἑλκέμεναι νειοῖο βαθείης πηκτὸν ἄροτρον,
Τῷ μὲν ἐπιδραμέτην· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἔστη δοῦπον ἀκούσας·
Ἔλπετο γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν, ἀποστρέψοντας ἑταίρους
Ἐκ Τρώων ἰέναι πάλιν, Ἕκτορος ὀτρύναντος.
Ἀλλ' ὅτε δή ῥ' ἄπεσαν δουρηνεκὲς, ἠ καὶ ἔλασσον,
Γνῶ ῥ' ἄνδρας δηΐους, λαιψηρὰ δὲ γούνατ' ἐνώμα
Φευγέμεναι· τοὶ δ' αἶψα διώκειν ὥρμήθησαν.
Ὡς δ' ὅτε καρχαρόδοντε δύω κύνε εἰδότε θήρης,
Ἡ κεμάδ' ἠὲ λαγωὸν ἐπείγετον ἐμμενὲς αἰεὶ
Χῶρον ἀν' ὑλήενθ', ὁ δέ τε προθέῃσι μεμηκώς·
Ὡς τὸν Τυδείδης, ἠδὲ πτολίπορθος Ὀδυσσεὺς,
Λαοῦ ἀποτμήξαντε, διώκετον ἐμμενὲς αἰεί.
Ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τάχ' ἔμελλε μιγήσεσθαι φυλάκεσσι,
Φεύγων ἐς νῆας, τότε δὴ μένος ἔμβαλ' Ἀθήνη
Τυδείδῃ, ἵνα μή τις Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
Φθαίη ἐπευξάμενος βαλέειν, ὁ δὲ δεύτερος ἔλθῃ.
Δουρὶ δ' ἐπαΐσσων προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·
Ἠὲ μέν', ἦέ σε δουρὶ κιχήσομαι· οὐδέ σέ φημι
Δηρὸν ἐμῆς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἀλύξειν αἰπὺν ὄλεθρον.

HOMER, *Iliad*, X. 349–371.

Ἔνσεισον, ὦ ναῦ, ἐγκατάσκηψον βέλος,
Πάτερ, κεραυνοῦ· δαίνυται γὰρ αὖ πάλιν,
Ἥνθηκεν, ἐξώρμηκεν. ὦ χέρες, χέρες,
Ὦ νῶτα καὶ στέρν', ὦ φίλοι βραχίονες,
Ὑμεῖς ἐκεῖνοι δὴ καθέσταθ', οἵ ποτε
Νεμέας ἔνοικον, βουκόλων ἀλάστορα,
Λέοντ', ἄπλατον θρέμμα κἀπροσήγορον,
Βίᾳ κατειργάσασθε, Λερναίαν θ' ὕδραν,
Διφυῆ τ' ἄμικτον ἱπποβάμονα στρατὸν
Θηρῶν, ὑβριστὴν, ἄνομον, ὑπέροχον βίαν,
Ἐρυμάνθιόν τε θῆρα, τόν θ' ὑπὸ χθονὸς
Αἴδου τρίκρανον σκύλακ', ἀπρόσμαχον τέρας,
Δεινῆς Ἐχίδνης θρέμμα, τόν τε χρυσέων
Δράκοντα μήλων φύλακ' ἔπ' ἔσχατοις τοποις,
Ἄλλων τε μόχθων μυρίων ἐγευσάμην,
Κοὐδεὶς τρόπαι' ἔστησε τῶν ἐμῶν χερῶν.
Νῦν δ' ὧδ' ἄναρθρος, καὶ κατερρακωμένος,
Τυφλῆς ὑπ' ἄτης ἐκπεπόρθημαι ταλας,
Ὁ τῆς ἀρίστης μητρὸς ὠνομασμένος,
Ὁ τοῦ κατ' ἄστρα Ζηνὸς αὐδηθεὶς γόνος.
Ἀλλ' εὖ γέ τοι τόδ' ἴστε, κἂν τὸ μηδὲν ὦ,

Κἂν μηδὲν ὦ̓ρπω, τήν γε δράσασαν τάδε
Χειρώσομαι κἀκ τῶνδε· προσμόλοι μόνον,
Ἵν' ἐκδιδαχθῇ πᾶσιν ἀγγέλλειν, ὅτι
Καὶ ζῶν κακούς γε καὶ θανὼν ἐτισάμην.

SOPHOCLES, *Trachiniæ*, 1087–1111.

Translate into English any two of the following passages:—

Οὕτω πᾶσα ἰδέα κατέστη κακοτροπίας διὰ τὰς στάσεις τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ· καὶ τὸ εὐήθες, οὗ τὸ γενναῖον πλεῖστον μετέχει, καταγελασθὲν ἠφανίσθη, τὸ δὲ ἀντιτετάχθαι ἀλλήλοις τῇ γνώμῃ ἀπίστως ἐπὶ πολὺ διήνεγκεν· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὁ διαλύσων οὔτε λόγος ἐχυρὸς, οὔτε ὅρκος φοβερὸς, κρείσσους δὲ ὄντες ἅπαντες λογισμῷ ἐς τὸ ἀνέλπιστον τοῦ βεβαίου, μὴ παθεῖν μᾶλλον προεσκόπουν ἢ πιστεῦσαι ἐδύναντο. καὶ οἱ φαυλότεροι γνώμην ὡς τὰ πλείω περιεγίγνοντο· τῷ γὰρ δεδιέναι τό τε αὐτῶν ἐνδεὲς καὶ τὸ τῶν ἐναντίων ξυνετὸν, μὴ λόγοις τε ἧσσους ὦσι καὶ ἐκ τοῦ πολυτρόπου αὐτᾶν τῆς γνώμης φθάσωσι προεπιβουλευόμενοι, τολμηρῶς πρὸς τὰ ἔργα ἐχώρουν. οἱ δὲ καταφρονοῦντες κἂν προαισθέσθαι, καὶ ἔργῳ οὐδὲν σφᾶς δεῖν λαμβάνειν ἃ γνώμῃ ἔξεστιν, ἄφρακτοι μᾶλλον διεφθείροντο.

THUCYDIDES, III. 83.

Ἐξέτασον τοίνυν παρ' ἄλληλα τὰ σοὶ κἀμοὶ βεβιωμένα πράως καὶ μὴ πικρῶς, Αἰσχίνη· εἶτ' ἐρώτησον τουτουσὶ, τὴν ποτέρου τύχην ἂν ἕλοιθ' ἕκαστος αὐτῶν. ἐδίδασκες γράμματα, ἐγὼ δ' ἐφοίτων· ἐτέλεις, ἐγὼ δ' ἐτελούμην· ἐχόρευες, ἐγὼ δ' ἐχορήγουν· ἐγραμμάτευες, ἐγὼ δ' ἠκκλησίαζον· ἐτριταγωνίστεις, ἐγὼ δ' ἐθεώρουν· ἐξέπιπτες, ἐγὼ δ' ἐσύριττον· ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐχθρων πεπολίτευσαι πάντα, ἐγὼ δ' ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος· ἐῶ τἄλλα. Ἀλλὰ νυνὶ τήμερον ἐγὼ μὲν ὑπὲρ τοῦ στεφανωθῆναι δοκιμάζομαι, τὸ δὲ μηδ' ὁτιοῦν ἀδικεῖν ἀνωμολόγημαι, σοὶ δὲ συκοφάντῃ μὲν εἶναι δοκεῖν ὑπάρχει, κινδυνεύεις δὲ εἴτε δεῖ σ' ἔτι τοῦτο ποιεῖν, εἴτ' ἤδη πεπαῦσθαι μὴ μεταλαβόντα τὸ πέμπτον μέρος τῶν ψήφων. Ἀγαθῇ γε (οὐχ ὁρᾷς;) τύχῃ συμβεβιωκὼς τῆς ἐμῆς ὡς φαύλης κατηγορεῖς.

DEMOSTHENES, *de Coronâ*, § 329, 330.

Ἤλαυνε δὲ ἵππον ὁ Ἀρτύβιος δεδιδαγμένον πρὸς ὁπλίτην ἵστασθαι ὀρθόν. Πυθόμενος ὧν ταῦτα ὁ Ὀνήσιλος (ἦν γάρ οἱ ὑπασπιστὴς γένος μὲν Κὰρ, τὰ δὲ πολέμια κάρτα δόκιμος καὶ ἄλλως λήματος πλέος), εἶπε πρὸς τοῦτον· πυνθάνομαι τὸν Ἀρτυβίου ἵππον ἱστάμενον ὀρθὸν καὶ ποσὶ καὶ στόματι κατεργάζεσθαι πρὸς τὸν ἂν προσενεχθῇ. Σὺ ὦν βουλευσάμενος αὐτίκα εἰπὲ ὁκότερον βούλεαι φυλάξας πλῆξαι, εἴτε τὸν ἵππον εἴτε αὐτὸν Ἀρτύβιον. Εἶπε πρὸς ταῦτα ὁ ὀπάων αὐτοῦ· ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἑτοῖμος μὲν ἐγώ εἰμι ποιέειν καὶ ἀμφότερα καὶ τὸ ἕτερον αὐτῶν, καὶ πάντως τὸ ἂν ἐπιτάσσῃς σύ· ὡς μέντοι ἔμοιγε δοκέει εἶναι τοῖσι σοῖσι πρήγμασι προσφερέστερον, φράσω. βασιλέα μὲν καὶ στρατηγὸν χρεὼν εἶναί φημι βασιλέϊ τε καὶ στρατηγῷ προσφέρεσθαι· ἢν τε γὰρ κατέλῃς ἄνδρα στρατηγὸν, μέγα τοι γίνεται, καὶ δεύτερα, ἢν σὲ ἐκεῖνος, τὸ μὴ γένοιτο, ὑπ' ἀξιόχρεω καὶ ἀποθανεῖν ἡμίσεα συμφορή· ἡμέας δὲ τοὺς ὑπηρέτας ἑτέροισί τε ὑπηρέτῃσι προσφέρεσθαι καὶ πρὸς ἵππον, τοῦ σὺ τὰς μηχανὰς μηδὲν φοβηθῇς· ἐγὼ γὰρ δή τοι ὑποδέκομαι μή μιν ἀνδρὸς ἔτι γε μηδενὸς στήσεσθαι ἐναντίον.

HERODOTUS, V. 111.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

(Friday, July 23, 1858.—3 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

REV. DR. DONALDSON.

Translate into Greek, correctly accentuated.

(a) *Into Attic Prose:—*

His early youth is not solicited into vice by finding sensual excess in vogue, or the opportunities of it staring in his eye and sounding in his ear. Gluttony is hardly known ; drunkenness is marked only by its degrading character and the evil consequences that flow so straight from it, and is abhorred. But he loves the genial use of meals, and rejoices in the hour when the guests, gathered in his father's hall, enjoy a liberal hospitality, and the wine mantles in the cup. For then they listen to the strains of the minstrel, who celebrates before them the newest and the dearest of the heroic tales that stir their blood, and rouse their manly resolution to be worthy, in their turn, of their country and their country's heroes. He joins the dance in the festivals of religion ; the maiden's hand upon his wrist, and the gilded knife glancing from his belt, as they course from point to point, or wheel in round on round. That maiden, some Nausicaa or some Hermione of a neighbouring district, in due time he weds, amidst the rejoicings of their families, and brings her home to cherish her, "from the flower to the ripeness of the grape," with respect, fidelity, and love.

GLADSTONE'S *Studies on Homer*, vol. II. pp. 469, 470.

(b) *Into Tragic Trimeters:—*

Her birth, old man,
Is the least grace in her : and though her beauties
Might make the Thunderer a rival for her,
They are but superficial ornaments,
And faintly speak her ; from her heavenly mind,
Were all antiquity and fiction lost,
Our modern poets could not in their fancy
But fashion a Minerva far transcending
The imagined one whom Homer only dreamt of.
But then add this—she's mine, Eubulus, mine !
And though she knows one glance from her fair eyes
Must make all gazers her idolaters,
She is so sparing of their influence,
That, to shun superstition in others,
She shoots her powerful beams only at me.
And can I then, whom she desires to hold
Her kingly captive above all the world,
Whose nations and empires, if she pleased,
She might command as slaves, but gladly pay
The humble tribute of my love and service—
Nay, if I said of adoration, to her,
I did not err ?

MASSINGER, *The Picture*, Act I. Scene II.

QUESTIONS ON THE LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF GREECE.

(Saturday, July 24.—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.)

REV. DR. DONALDSON.

1. What was the geographical extent of the term Ἑλλάς in the time of Thucydides? What reason is there for believing that the Greeks were a mixed nation, and to which branches of the Arian family may their different elements be assigned?
2. Give a concise but distinct account of the functions of the definite article in the machinery of Greek syntax, and explain fully and critically the construction of the following passages, translating them also idiomatically:—(*a*) Αὐτοὺς ἐτιμωρησάμεθα κατὰ τὸν πασὶ νόμον καθεστῶτα. (*b*) Ἰδὲ γὰρ ἀνθρώπους οἷον ἐν καταγείῳ οἰκήσει σπηλαιώδει, ἀναπεπταμένην πρὸς τὸ φῶς τὴν εἴσοδον ἐχούσῃ μακρὰν παρ' ἅπαν τὸ σπήλαιον. (*c*) Ὁ δὲ θεὸς γλυκὺν γεύσας τὸν αἰῶνα φθονερὸς ἐν αὐτῷ εὑρίσκεται ἐών. (*d*) Καὶ ἡμᾶς τε παρεκρούσαντο καὶ ἔλαθον δανεισάμενοι ἐπὶ τοῖς ἡμετέροις, ἐκεῖνόν τε τὸν νεανίσκον τὸν δανείσαντα ἐξηπάτησαν ὡς ἐπ' ἐλευθέροις τοῖς χρήμασι δανειζόμενοι. (*e*) Ἐντεῦθεν ἕλκει τις αὐτὸν διὰ τραχείας τὴς ἀναβάσεως καὶ ἀνάντους.
3. Explain the proceedings in a civil suit at Athens. Who were the διαιτηταί, and what were their functions? Distinguish between an ἔνδειξις, an εἰσαγγελία, a προβολή, and an ἀπαγωγή. What was the nature of the proceedings in the case which led to the speech of Demosthenes against the law of Leptines? Why does the argument of that speech say: ἡ δὲ στάσις πραγματικὴ ἔγγραφος?
4. An eminent Greek author, not a native of Athens, arrived there for the first time in B.C. 367; state the circumstances of his life before and after this time, and mention the subjects of his principal works. During the period of nearly 20 years, which he spent at Athens on his first visit, what persons, eminent in literature, science, and public life, had he an opportunity of meeting in that city?
5. Detail the proceedings of Alexander the Great from his invasion of Drangiana in B.C. 330 to his arrival at Pura in B.C. 326. Which of the countries or cities mentioned by his Greek historians can be identified, and what are the modern names? Compare the Greek and Indian accounts of Sandrocottus. What reason is there for preferring the reading Σανδρόκυπτος in Athenæus? Where and how were Cleitus and Callisthenes slain? State what you know of the life and writings of Megasthenes.
6. How far is it possible to distinguish between the foreign and indigenous elements of Greek mythology, and, in regard to the latter, to say what is Pelasgian, and what Hellenic? Explain briefly the different theories on this subject which have been propounded by modern scholars. What was the probable genesis of the following myths: the shower of gold; the stable of Augeas; the ivory shoulder of Pelops; the abduction of Europa; the sowing of the serpent's teeth; the death of Hyacinthus?

7. Give the principal arguments for and against the literary personality of Homer. Who were the χωριζοντες? What reasons are there for the supposition that the Iliad was originally an Achilléis, built on a narrower plan, and then enlarged? From the metre or otherwise can you show that the present text of Homer does not exhibit the original form of the language? The common epithets of a hero in Sanscrit poetry are *nri-pa = viros-regens*, and *para-puran-jayah = externarum-urbium-expugnator*. What Greek or Latin roots do you recognize in these Indian words? what are the Homeric counterparts of the epithets? and what inference does Mr. Gladstone draw from the application of the former of them?

8. How did the origin of Greek comedy differ from that of tragedy? Distinguish accurately between a χορὸς and a κῶμος, and quote any very early references to the latter which occur to you. Describe the peculiar structure of the chorus in the old Attic comedy. What was the *parabasis*, and what were its parts? Is there any thing analogous to this ἀπαγγελία αὐτοῦ τοῦ ποιητοῦ in the Epinicia of Pindar? Refer particularly to the sixth Olympian ode. Who cultivated comedy before the Athenians, and where do we still find some representatives of its peculiar characteristics?

9. Why is prose always subsequent to some form of verse composition, and how far is the former influential on the structure of language? Examine the statement that there are three epochs in the history of Attic prose from Pericles to Alexander, and that two widely different causes co-operated in introducing the first epoch, namely, Athenian Politics and Sicilian Sophistry. Enumerate the principal Sophists, and compare the different views which have been taken of their character, and the effects of their teaching. Give some account of the revival of the Sophistic rhetoric in the second century A.D.

10. How does Plato distinguish between the αὐτοπώλης, the κάπηλος, and the ἔμπορος? Describe the business of a τραπεζίτης at Athens. Trace the various meanings of ἀφορμή. What were the different methods of calculating interest among the Greeks?

11. Describe the costume of the ancient Greeks, and include in your description an accurate commentary on the following passages: (*a*) Τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους ἰδεῖν ἦν διπλᾶ τὰ ἱμάτια ἐμπεπορπημένους. (*b*) Φάσκων θοἰμάτιον ἀποδεδύσθαι ἢ τὸν χιτωνίσκον ἐκδεδύσθαι. (*c*) Ἀναβάλλεσθαι οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον ἐπιδέξια ἐλευθέρως. (*d*) Εἴ τοι κατὰ δεξιὸν ὦμον ἀρέσκει λῶπος ἄκρον περονᾶσθαι. (*e*) Παντᾶ κρηπῖδες, παντᾶ χλαμυδηφόροι ἄνδρες. (*f*) Λέχη δὲ φίλια μονόπεπλος λιποῦσα Δωρὶς ὡς κόρα. (*g*) Καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι αὐτοῖς τῶν εὐδαιμόνων διὰ τὸ ἁβροδίαιτον οὐ πολὺς χρόνος ἐπειδὴ χιτῶνάς τε λινοῦς ἐπαύσαντο φοροῦντες καὶ χρυσῶν τεττίγων ἐνέρσει κρωβύλον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ τριχῶν.

12. Write succinctly, and in Latin, biographical notices of the following personages, stating the date and place of the birth of each: Theramenes, Polybius, Poseidonius, Arcesilaus, Parmenides, Eratosthenes. Give in English the dates and circumstances of the following events: the first and second battles of Mantinea; the peace of Antalcidas; the defeat of the Athenians in Egypt; the deaths of Cleon and Brasidas.

FRENCH.

(Wednesday, July 28, 1858.—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.)

M. DUPONT.

Traduisez en Anglais—

Quand Marie-Antoinette eut traversé le Pont-au-Change et les quartiers tumultueux de Paris, le silence et la contenance sérieuse de la foule indiquèrent une autre région du peuple. Si ce n'était pas la pitié, c'était au moins la consternation. Son visage reprit le calme et l'uniformité d'expression que les outrages de la multitude avaient troublé au premier moment. Elle parcourut ainsi lentement toute la longueur de la rue St.-Honoré. Le prêtre placé à côté d'elle sur la banquette, s'efforçait vainement d'appeler son attention par des paroles qu'elle semblait repousser de son oreille. Ses regards se promenaient, avec toute leur intelligence, sur les façades des maisons, sur les inscriptions républicaines, sur les costumes et sur la physionomie de cette capitale, si transformée pour elle depuis seize mois de captivité. Elle regardait surtout les fenêtres des étages supérieurs ou flottaient des banderolles aux trois couleurs, enseigne de patriotisme. Le peuple croyait, et des témoins ont écrit que son attention légère et puérile était attachée à cette décoration extérieure de républicanisme ; sa pensée était ailleurs.

LAMARTINE, *Histoire des Girondins.*

L'histoire quand elle est bien enseignée, devient une école de morale pour tous les hommes. Elle décrie les vices, elle démasque les fausses vertus, elle détrompe des erreurs et des préjugés populaires, elle dissipe le prestige enchanteur des richesses et de tout ce vain éclat qui éblouit les hommes, et démontre par mille exemples plus persuasifs que tous les raisonnements, qu'il n'y a de grand et de louable que l'honneur et la probité. De l'estime et de l'admiration que les plus corrompus ne peuvent refuser aux grandes et belles actions qu'elle leur présente, elle fait conclure que la vertu est le véritable bien de l'homme, et qu'elle seule le rend véritablement grand et estimable. Elle apprend à respecter cette vertu et à en démêler la beauté et l'éclat à travers les voiles de la pauvreté, de l'adversité, de l'obscurité, et même quelquefois du décri et de l'infamie : comme au contraire elle n'inspire que du mépris et de l'horreur pour le crime, fût-il revêtu de la pourpre, tout brillant de lumière, et placé sur le trône. C'est par elle que le mérite méconnu pour un temps, et la vertu opprimée, appellent au tribunal incorruptible de la postérité qui leur rend avec dédommagement la justice que leur siècle leur a refusée.

ROLLIN, *Traité des Etudes.*

Je ne suis pas de ceux qui font leur volupté
Des embarras charmants de la paternité,
Pauvres dans l'opulence, et dont la vertu brille
A se gêner quinze ans pour doter leur famille.
Jamais le bon plaisir de madame Bonnard,
Pour danser jusqu'au jour ne me fait coucher tard ;
Ne gonfle mon budget par des frais de toilette ;
Et jamais ma dépense, excédant ma recette,
Ne me force à bâtir un espoir mal fondé
Sur le terrain mouvant du tiers consolidé.

Aussi, sans trouble aucun, couché près de ma caisse.
Je m'éveille à la hausse, ou m'endors à la baisse
A deux heures je dîne ; on en digère mieux.
Je fais quatre repas comme nos bons aïeux,
Et n'attends pas à jeun, quand la faim me talonne,
Que ma fille soit prête ou que ma femme ordonne.

C. DELAVIGNE, *Ecole des Vieillards, Act* 1r *Sc.* 1re.

Traduisez en Français—

Charles was thirty years old when, after sixteen years' exile, he was so unexpectedly placed on the throne of his ancestors. He had a good figure, and though his features were harsh, there was something agreeable in his countenance; and his cheerful, easy, and graceful deportment made him altogether a very engaging person. He had a great deal of cleverness, shrewdness, and wit ; and, with common application, might have been any thing he pleased. But he loved amusement, and hated business, and to live idly and merrily was all he cared for. His good humour proceeded merely from the selfish principle of driving away care : his freedom from ambition was only the love of ease. He had no wish to be a great or good monarch, and he only valued his country because he found it an agreeable dwelling-place. He had a good head, but a bad heart, or rather he had no heart at all : he was devoid of feeling, and only feared foes and valued friends as they could injure or serve him. His constitutional good nature was all he had to recommend him ; and this concealed, for a time, his entire want of better qualities.

MRS. MARKHAM, *History of England.*

(Wednesday, July 28.—3 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

M. DUPONT.

QUESTIONS DE LITTÉRATURE.

1°. Quelles sont les principales époques de la poésie française ? Citez quelques-uns des poëtes qui ont brillé dans chacune de ces époques, en indiquant les titres de leurs principaux ouvrages.

2°. Quels sont les principaux personnages des comédies de Molière ? Donnez le titre des comédies les plus célèbres du 18e siècle, et nommez les auteurs.

3°. Quel est le caractère particulier du théâtre de Voltaire comparé à celui de ces deux devanciers ? Quelle a été sur ses ouvrages l'influence de son séjour en Angleterre ? Qu'a-t-il emprunté à Shakespeare ?

4°. Quels sont les principaux orateurs de la Chaire ? Indiquez quelques-uns des ouvrages qu'ils ont laissés.

5°. Quels sont les principaux orateurs politiques de la Révolution ? Analysez en quelques mots un des discours de Mirabeau.

6°. Quels sont les principaux historiens du 19e siècle ? Donnez une appréciation succincte de quelques-uns de leurs ouvrages.

HISTOIRE DE FRANCE.

Traitez les questions suivantes en donnant les dates principales :—

1°. Traité de Verdun—Décadence des Carlovingiens—Caractère de la Révolution qui mit les Capétiens sur le trône.

2°. Louis XI. Sa politique—Ligue du bien public—Dire la part qu'il prit à la lutte entre la maison d'York et celle de Lancastre.
3°. Richelieu—Siège de la Rochelle—Politique protestante de la France en Allemagne—Période française de la guerre de trente ans—Traités de Westphalie.
4°. Caractère de la réaction qui suivit la mort de Louis XIV.—Mesures financières du Régent—Banque de Law, chûte et résultat de son système.
5°. Louis XVI. Ouverture des Etats Généraux—Indiquer quelques-unes des réformes faites par l'assemblée constituante—Signaler l'influence qu'eurent sur ses travaux les écoles philosophiques du 18e siècle.
6°. Restauration de 1815. Etat des partis en France—Campagne d'Espagne en 1823.—Causes principales de la Révolution de 1830.

GERMAN.

(Wednesday, August 4, 1858.—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.)

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER.

Translate into English.

Dieſe Verſammlungen wurden mehrere Tage wiederholt, und mit jeder wuchs die Vermeſſenheit der Sektirer, bis ſie ſich endlich ſogar erlaubten, ihre Prediger nach vollbrachtem Gottesdienſte mit einer Eſkorte von gewaffneten Reitern im Triumpfe heimzuführen, und ſo das Geſetz durch Gepränge zu verhöhnen. Der Stadtrath ſendet einen Eilboten nach dem andern an die Herzogin, um ſie zu einer perſönlichen Uebereinkunft, und, wo möglich, zur Reſidenz in Antwerpen zu vermögen, als dem einzigen Mittel, den Trotz der Empörer zu zügeln, und dem gänzlichen Verfalle der Stadt vorzubeugen; denn die vornehmſten Kaufleute, vor Plünderung bange, ſtanden ſchon im Begriffe, ſie zu räumen. Furcht, das königliche Anſehn auf ein ſo gefährliches Spiel zu ſetzen, verbietet ihr zwar, dieſem Begehren zu willfahren; aber an ihrer Statt wird der Graf von Megen dahin geſendet, um mit dem Magiſtrat wegen einer Einführung einer Garniſon zu unterhandeln.

SCHILLER.

In der Kraft des Mannesalters ward Scaliger von ſeinen Zeitgenoſſen als ein Höherer angeſtaunt, den ſie mit ihrem Maaßſtabe nicht meſſen dürften; auch ſeine Lebensneige und ſein Sterben bilden eine Ausnahme von dem Schickſal, das im ſechszehnten wie in anderen umwälzenden Jahrhunderten die verdienteſten Männer betroffen hat. Meiſtens war die Kraft untergegangen, das Große klein geworden,

lange noch bevor der Tod den Leib entseelte. Von solchem Schicksal blieben auch die Scaligern am nächsten stehenden Männer nicht verschont. Cujacius' Lebensabend ward durch häusliches und vaterländisches Trübsal verdüstert; A. Stephanus war im Spital gestorben; als Muret des Goldes und der Ehren satt wurde, hat er durch Bigotterie seinem verwaschenen Gemüthe eine Farbe zu geben, und seine Jugendsünden zu verdecken gesucht; Lipsius schleppte sein Greisenalter hin in einer entehrenden geistigen Knechtschaft, die er aus Characterschwäche auf sich geladen hatte; und den Casaubonus drückten zuletzt die schweren, wenn auch versilberten Ketten des englischen Jacob I. Aber nichts dergleichen, kein Abfall von sich selbst, kein von außen her überwältigendes Mißgeschick trübte Scaligers letzte Lebensjahre; nach allen Seiten gewähren sie das seltene Beispiel, daß ein großer Mensch in edler Gesetzmäßigkeit seine Laufbahn beschließt.

JACOB BERNAYS.

" Wir quälen uns immer fort
In des Irrthums Banden."
Wie manches verständliche Wort
Habt ihr mißverstanden.

Einem unverständigen Wort
Habt ihr Sinn geliehen;
Und so gehts immer fort,—
Verzeiht, euch wird verziehen.

GÖTHE.

Translate into German:—

(The translation should be written in the German handwriting.)

The king, at the head of his army, marched northwards: he took Leicester, and was returning to Oxford. As he approached Naseby, he was informed that Fairfax, whom he did not expect to meet with in that part of the country, was within five miles of him. He halted and called a council of war, in which he proposed to remain where he was till the rest of his forces, which were dispersed, should be collected together; but the eagerness of Rupert's temper prevailed over the better judgment of the king, and persuaded him to march immediately against Fairfax. Rupert, who led the right wing, began the battle with his usual intrepidity and success, by an attack on the left wing of the enemy, took Ireton, who commanded it, prisoner, and routed his division; but he afterwards lost his advantage by pursuing the fugitives too far.

The first thing I must say is to congratulate you on Charles's appointment. If this letter reaches you amid the pain of parting, congratulation will indeed seem a strange word; yet it is, I think, a matter of real joy after all: it is just what Charles seems best fitted for: his principles and character you may fully depend on, and India is of all fields of honourable ambition that this world offers, to my mind the fairest. . . . . And for the separation, painful as it must be, yet do we not all in reality part almost as decisively with our friends when we once settle in life, even though the ocean should not divide us? How little intercourse may I dare to anticipate in after days with those who for so many years have been almost my constant companions; and how little have I seen for several years past of my own brother!

Subject for Letter in German.

Instead of the translation into German, those who are able to do so may write in German a letter to a friend, describing how they acquired a knowledge of German, which were the chief difficulties they had to contend with in mastering the language, and what they consider the principal advantages they derived from their knowledge of German.

GERMAN.

(Wednesday, August 4, 1858.—3 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give the gender and meaning of the following words:

Bericht,	Mitgift,
Dickicht,	Muth,
Andacht,	Armuth,
Verdacht,	Dienst,
Gift,	Verdienst.

2. Write the first person plural in the Present, the Imperfect, and the Perfect of the following verbs:

Dürfen,	Sterben,
Sollen,	Gebären,
Giessen,	Springen.

3. Give the etymology of Dienstag, Herberge, deutsch, hübsch.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Who were the Emperors of Germany in the years A.D. 1200, 1500, 1600, 1700?
2. Write the names and dates of the chief battles in the Thirty Years' War.
3. Write the names and dates of the chief battles in the Seven Years' War, stating the names of the victorious and the defeated generals in each battle.
4. Describe the most important events in the life of Charlemagne, and mention some of the sources from which our knowledge of his reign is derived.

5. Which are the chief events in the political, religious, and intellectual history of Germany during the fifteenth century that indicated the approach of the Reformation ?
6. Describe the rise of the Hohenzollern Dynasty.

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. Divide the history of German Literature into periods, and state the grounds on which your division is based.
2. Mention the names of the German Classics who wrote at the beginning of the thirteenth century, and describe some of their works.
3. Name some of Luther's contemporaries whose works are of importance in the history of German Literature.
4. Explain the meaning of "alliterative Poetry," and mention some specimens of it in German.
5. What is the date of the poem of the Nibelunge as we now possess it? How can it be explained that the name of its author should be unknown ?
6. Describe the influence which the Court of Weimar exercised on the history of German Literature.

ITALIAN.

(Tuesday, August 3, 1858.—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.)

PROFESSOR C. ARRIVABENE.

Translate into English Prose the following Extracts :—

Era già l'ora che volge il disio
Ai naviganti e intenerisce il core,
Lo dè ch'han detto a' dolci amici addio ;
E che lo novo peregrin d'amore
Punge, se ode squilla di lontano,
Che paia il giorno pianger che si more :
Quand'io incominciai a render vano
L'udire, ed a mirare una dell'alme
Surta, che l'ascoltar chiedea con mano.
Ella giunse e levò ambo le palme,
Ficcando gli occhi verso l'oriente,
Come dicesse a Dio : d'altro non calme.
Te lucis ante sì divotamente
Le uscì di bocca, e con sì dolci note,
Che fece me a me uscir di mente.

DANTE, PURGATORIO.

Tancredi ed Argante, vengono in riposta parte
e si combattono in mortale certame.

. . . . .

É di corpo Tancredi agile e sciolto
E di man velocissimo e di piede ;

Sovrasta a lui con alto capo, e molto
Di grossezza di membra Argante eccede :
Girar Tancredi inchino, e in se raccolto,
Per avventarsi e sottentrar si vede ;
E con la spada sua la spada trova
Nemica, e'n disviarla usa ogni prova,
Ma disteso ed eretto il fero Argante
Dimostra arte simile, atto diverso :
Quanto egli può, va col gran braccio avante,
E cerca il ferro no, ma il corpo avverso ;
Quel tenta aditi nuovi in ogni istante,
Questi gli ha il ferro al volto ognor converso.
Minaccia, e intento a proibirgli stassi
Furtive entrate e subiti trapassi.
Così pugna naval, quando non spira
Per lo piano del mare Africo o Noto,
Fra duo legni ineguali egual si mira,
Ch'un d'altezza preval, l'altro di moto ;
L'un con volte e rivolte assale e gira
Da prora a poppa, e si stà l'altro immoto ;
E quando il più leggier se gli avvicina
D'alta parte minaccia alta ruina.

. . . . .
. . . . .

TASSO.

Comincio racconto più doloroso : avvegnachè dopo le battaglie della Trebbia e di Novi perdute da' Francesi, vidde il governo delle Sicilie il pieno trionfo dell' antico sul nuovo ; e rompendo gli estremi ritegni della politica (perciocchè non ne aveva della coscienza) stabilì di non più attenuare alcuna pena ; e da quel punto, confermando tutte le sentenze di morte, non altro restò a' capitolati che allungar la vita di alcuni giorni come in agonía, nella spaventevole cappella de' condannati. Erano morti Oronzo Massa ed Eleonora Pimentel ; successe Gabriele Manthoné, che dimandato da Speciale quali cose avesse fatte per la repubblica ; " Grandi, rispose ; non bastevoli : ma finimmo capitolando."—" Che adducete, replicò il giudice, in vostra discolpa ?"—" Che ho capitolato."—" Non basta."—" Ed io non ho ragioni per chi dispregia la fedeltà dei trattati." Andò sereno alla morte.

COLLETTA.

Translate into Italian the following Extracts :—

Every man who has seen the world knows that nothing is so useless as a general maxim. If it be very moral and very true, it may serve for a copy to a charity boy. If, like those of Rochefoucault, it be sparkling and whimsical, it may make an excellent motto for an essay. But few indeed of the many wise apophthegms which have been uttered, from the time of the Seven Sages of Greece to that of Poor Richard, have prevented a single foolish action. We give the highest and the most peculiar praise to the precepts of Machiavelli when we say that they may frequently be of real use in regulating conduct, not so much because they are more just or more profound than those which might

be culled from other authors, as because they can be more readily applied to the problems of real life.

There are errors in these works. But they are errors which a writer situated like Machiavelli could scarcely avoid. They arise, for the most part, from a single defect, which appears to us to pervade his whole system. In his political scheme the means had been more deeply considered than the ends. The great principle that societies and laws exist only for the purpose of increasing the sum of private happiness, is not recognized with sufficient clearness. The good of the body, distinct from the good of the members, and sometimes hardly compatible with the good of the members, seems to be the object which he proposes to himself. Of all political fallacies this has, perhaps, had the widest and the most mischievous operation.

MACAULAY.

Study, then, I beseech you, so to store your minds with the exquisite learning of former ages, that you may always possess within yourselves sources of rational and refined enjoyment, which will enable you to set at nought the grosser pleasures of sense, whereof other men are slaves; and to imbue yourselves with the sound philosophy of later days, forming yourselves to the virtuous habits which are its legitimate offspring, that you may walk unhurt through the trials which await you, and may look down upon the ignorance and error that surround you, not with lofty and supercilious contempt, as the sages of old times, but with the vehement desire of enlightening those who wander in darkness, and who are by so much the more endeared to us by how much they want our assistance.

LORD BROUGHAM.

ITALIAN.

(Tuesday, August 3, 1858.—3 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

PROFESSOR C. ARRIVABENE.

The questions on Literature and History may be answered in English; but should any candidate wish to use Italian in his answers, the Examiner will attach considerable value to the exertion.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. What is the difference between *Rosso* and *Roso?*
2. What is the participle past of *amare, vedere, cucire, cuocere, dormire?*
3. Give the second person plural of the preterite, the future, and conditional of the following verbs:—*piangere, tormentare, leggere, scrivere, correre, mangiare, battere.*
4. Which are the tenses wanting in the defective verb *solere*, and how are they generally supplied?

QUESTIONS ON LITERATURE.

(*Three questions only are to be answered.*)

1. Name in their chronological order the four great Italian poets, appending, where you can, the name of the place, and date of their birth.
2. Mention the chief incidents in the life of Dante.

3. Name some of the most eminent Italian authors who lived in the times of Julius II. and Leo X.; indicate the nature of their writings, and the literary character of that age.
4. Who was the most distinguished Italian tragic poet of modern times, and who the most remarkable comic author?
5. Who was the author of the *Carme* "*I Sepolcri*?" Where was he born, and where did he die?
6. What poetical Works were written by the authors of "*I Promessi Sposi*" and "*Le Mie Prigioni*?"

Questions on History.

(*Four questions only are to be answered.*)

1. What was the state of Italy before the battle of Legnano? Between whom was this battle fought, and what were the results of the Peace of Constance?
2. Give an outline of the political condition of Florence during Dante's life.
3. When and between whom were the following battles fought?—*Ravenna, Marignano, Pavia, Lepanto.*
4. What were the leading principles of the laws of the Emperor Joseph II. in Lombardy, and what those of the Grand Duke Peter Leopold in Tuscany?
5. What changes were effected in Italy by the treaty of *Campoformio*?
6. How was Italy divided by the treaty of Vienna?
7. State briefly any great political changes that have taken place in Italy since 1848.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

(Thursday, July 29, 1858.—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.)

Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside.

1. The top of a tank is a rectangle, whose sides are 9 feet and 15 feet: what must be its depth with the same horizontal section throughout, in order that it may contain 12,960 gallons, one gallon containing 277·274 cubic inches?

   If the tank were cylindrical, what must be the radius of its circular section, so that its depth and content may be the same as above?
2. A person bought 180 shares at the rate of 2 shares for 7*l.*, and 180 more at the rate of 3 for 7*l.*, after which he sold them all at the rate of 5 for 14*l.* Did he gain or lose by his bargain; and what was his gain or loss?
3. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle. If the two exterior angles at the base of a triangle be bisected by two straight lines which are produced to meet, the line joining the point of intersection with the vertical angle will bisect the vertical angle.
4. Define similar rectilineal figures: show that if two triangles are equiangular they will be similar.

   If perpendiculars be drawn to the three sides of a triangle, show that the triangle formed by the intersection of these perpendiculars will be similar to the original triangle.
5. Solve the following equations:—

(1) $x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x(1-a^{\frac{1}{2}}) = x^{\frac{1}{2}}(6 + a^{\frac{1}{2}}) - 6a^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

(2) $\left.\begin{aligned} y^4 &= x^2(5y-3x) \\ x^2 &= 5x-3y \end{aligned}\right\}$

6. Find the sum of the first (n) square numbers.

In the arithmetical progression

$$(1) + (3+5) + (7+9+11) + (13+15+17+19) + \&c.$$

prove that the sum of all the numbers in the nth bracket $= n^3$.

7. Find by logarithms the number of digits in $(512)^5$, and find also by logarithms a fourth proportional to ·00625, ·005, ·064, having given $\log_{10} 2 = ·301030$.

8. If (a) (b) (c) are integers, show when the solution of the equation $ax + by = c$ cannot be effected in whole numbers.

A number consists of three digits, and the sum of the digits is 18. If 774 be added to the number, and the result be divided by 3, the quotient will be the original number with its digits inverted. Find the number.

9. If $\cos\alpha = \cos\beta\cos\theta$,

$$\text{prove } \tan\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\tan\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} = \left(\tan\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^2.$$

From the simultaneous equations

$$\begin{aligned} x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha &= p \\ x\cos\alpha_1 + y\sin\alpha_1 &= p_1 \\ x\cos\alpha_2 + y\sin\alpha_2 &= p_2 \end{aligned}$$

obtain the relation

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha_1-\alpha_2)}{p_1p_2} + \frac{\sin(\alpha_2-\alpha)}{pp_2} + \frac{\sin(\alpha-\alpha_1)}{pp_1} = 0.$$

10. Find the area of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle in terms of its sides.

If a, b, c, d, be the four sides of any quadrilateral figure, δ_1, δ_2 the diagonals, (e) the straight line joining the middle points of the diagonals,

Prove $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = 4e^2 + \delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2$.

11. Find the area included between the lines whose equations are

$$\left.\begin{aligned} y\cos\alpha - x\sin\alpha &= 0 \\ y\cos\alpha_1 - x\sin\alpha_1 &= 0 \\ y\cos\alpha_2 - x\sin\alpha_2 &= b\cos\alpha_2 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

12. Find the equation to the ellipse referred to any two conjugate diameters as axes.

If TPt be a tangent at any point P of an ellipse intersecting the major and minor axis in T and t; prove PT . Pt = CD^2 where CD is the semiconjugate diameter to CP.

13. If a right cone be cut through a given point, so that its section is an hyperbola, find its axes.

If the angle of the cone be 90°, how must the cutting plane be drawn that the hyperbola may be equilateral?

14. If a, b, c, be the sides of a spherical triangle, and if the arc (δ) be drawn from the angle (A) to bisect the side (a),

$$\text{Prove } \cos\frac{a}{2}\cos\delta = \cos\frac{b+c}{2}\cos\frac{b-c}{2}.$$

PURE MATHEMATICS.

(Saturday, July 31, 1858.—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.)

REV. DR. GRAVES.

1. Prove that the series $u_1 + u_2 + \ldots\ldots u_n + \ldots\ldots$ is ultimately convergent, if the superior limit of $(u_n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ be less than 1, when n is infinite; and divergent in the contrary case.
   Apply this test to the series which gives the development of $\log(1+x)$.
2. Apply Sturm's theorem to determine the nature of the roots of the equation $x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 1 = 0$.
3. Let a be one of the equal sides of an isosceles spherical triangle, whose vertical angle is very small and equal to $d\omega$; prove that the quantity by which either of the equal base angles falls short of a right angle is $\frac{1}{2}\cos a\, d\omega$.
4. If two conic sections have a double contact, how are their equations related?
5. Find the equation to a parabola referred to two tangents as axes.
6. If from a given point O on the surface of a sphere any three rectangular chords OA, OB, OC be drawn, the plane ABC will pass through a fixed point.
7. Prove Carnot's theorem relating to a curve of the n^{th} degree meeting each of the sides of a polygon in n real points.
   Prove by the help of it that if a curve of the third degree have three real points of inflexion, they must lie on one right line.
8. Prove Leibnitz's theorem for the differentiation of a product of two functions, viz.,
$$\frac{d^n(uv)}{dx^n} = u\frac{d^n v}{dx^n} + n\frac{du}{dx}\frac{d^{n-1}v}{dx^{n-1}} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1\,.\,2}\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}\frac{d^{n-2}v}{dx^{n-2}} + \&c.$$
   Suppose that u and v in this formula are each equal to x^n, what theorem shall we arrive at? Show how it may be extended.
9. Find the value of $x \log x$ when $x = 0$.
10. How can we ascertain whether $P + Q\sqrt{-1} = F(x + y\sqrt{-1})$?
11. If $x = \varphi(u, v)$, and $y = \chi(u, v)$, what expression must be substituted for the element $dx\,dy$, under the sign of double integration?
12. Compare the values of $\int_{-1}^{\delta+1}\int_{-1}^{\flat+1} \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}\,dx\,dy$, as the order of integration is inverted.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

(Saturday, July 31, 1858.—3 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

REV. DR. GRAVES.

1. Eliminate the arbitrary functions f_1 and f_2 from the equation
$$u = f_1(x^2 + y^2) + f_2(x^2 - y^2).$$
2. A linear differential equation being proposed in the form
$$\frac{d^n y}{dx} + A_1\frac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-1}} + A_2\frac{d^{n-2}y}{dx^{n-2}} + \ldots + A_n y = X,$$
   where $A_1, A_2, \ldots A_n$ and X are given functions of x,

(*a*) Show how to banish the second term by a change of the dependent variable.

(*b*) Prove that the complete solution of the equation would be known if we were acquainted with n distinct solutions of the same equation wanting the right-hand member.

3. (*a*) Show that $\Delta^n u_x = (e^{\frac{d}{dx}} - 1)^n u_x$.

(*b*) Interpret the expression $e^{\frac{d}{f'(x)\,dx}} u_x$.

4. (*a*) Integrate the equation of differences of the first order and degree, viz.,

$$u_{x+1} - A_x u_x = B_x,$$

in which A_x and B_x are any given functions of x.

(*b*) Show how this result may be obtained by the method of separating symbols.

5. Find the values of $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x} \sin r x$, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d x \log (\sin x)$.

6. Writing $\Gamma(n) = \int_0^\infty dx\, e^{-x} x^{n-1}$

(*a*) prove that $\Gamma(n+1) = n\,\Gamma(n)$,

(*b*) and that $\Gamma(n).\,\Gamma(1-n) = \frac{\pi}{\sin n\pi}$.

7. (*a*) Prove that by making y a linear function of x we shall in general give a maximum or minimum value to $\int_x^{x_1} f\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) dx$.

(*b*) Extend this proposition to the case where there are several dependent variables.

8. (*a*) What is the general differential equation of developable surfaces?

(*b*) How did Gauss express the measure of curvature of any proposed surface? State his method.

9. (*a*) If a line of curvature upon an ellipsoid be a plane curve, prove that the surface will be one of revolution.

(*b*) Prove that if a line of curvature on any surface be a plane curve, the angle between its plane and the tangent plane is constant.

10. Find the envelope of the plane which cuts off from the axes of rectangular co-ordinates segments OX, OY, OZ, the sum of whose squares is constant.

11. If a surface be represented by the equation

$$F(x, y, z,) = 0,$$

and if we put

$$\frac{dF}{dx} = U, \frac{dF}{dy} = V, \frac{dF}{dz} = W,$$

the equation

$$(V\,d\,W - W\,d\,V)\,dx + (W\,d\,U - U\,d\,W)\,dy + (U\,d\,V - V\,d\,U)\,dz = 0$$

applies to a line of curvature.

12. Prove that the co-efficients of dx, dy, dz, in the last equation, are proportional to the direction cosines of the tangent conjugate to ds.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

(Thursday, July 29, 1858.—3 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

REV. DR. GRAVES.

1. A point placed at the centre of an equilateral triangle is urged towards the angles by forces equal to 1, 2, and 3 lbs. respectively: determine the direction and magnitude of the resultant.
2. Find the centre of gravity of the frustum of a pyramid cut off by a plane parallel to its base.
3. Show that the principle of virtual velocities holds good for the wedge.
4. In what time would a body falling in vacuo by the action of gravity acquire a velocity of 1000 feet in a second?
5. (*a*) Two inelastic balls moving in the same direction, but with different velocities, come into collision: determine the motion after impact.
   (*b*) Discuss the question on the supposition that the balls are elastic.
6. A projectile being discharged in vacuo with a given velocity describes a certain parabola: prove that if the elevation be very slightly altered, the new parabola will intersect the former one at the remote extremity of the focal chord passing through the point of projection.
7. Prove that if the force varies inversely as the square of the distance, the attraction of a spherical shell on a particle within it will keep it in equilibrium.
8. The force varying inversely as the square of the distance, determine the direction in which a particle is attracted by a finite portion of a very thin straight rod.
9. A hemispherical vessel standing upon its base is filled with a fluid: prove that the pressures perpendicular to the plane and curved surfaces are equal.
10. Show that when a body is immersed in a heavy fluid, the resultant of the horizontal pressures at all points of the surface of the body is zero.
11. Explain the principle of Bramah's press.
12. Describe the construction of Galileo's telescope, and explain why it is not available for astronomical purposes.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

(Friday, July 30, 1858.—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.)

REV. J. W. L. HEAVISIDE.

1. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium for a system of forces acting on a rigid body in one plane.
   Account for one of these equations being sufficient for expressing the conditions of equilibrium on a lever about a fulcrum. What would the other equations enable us to determine, in the case of a lever in equilibrium?

2. Find the equation to the catenary in vertical and horizontal co-ordinates.

   A uniform chain of given weight is suspended from two vertical posts of given height, and the angle which the chain makes at either post is observed; find the moment of the force which tends to overturn one of the posts.

3. State the properties, known as those of Guldinus, for finding the solid and surface generated by the revolution of a plane area round an axis.

   Find the solid generated by the revolution of a cycloid round its base.

4. If the particles of a body attract with a force varying as the product of the mass into the distance, show that the resultant attraction of the body is the same as if the whole mass of the body were collected in the centre of gravity.

5. How is the accelerating force of gravity at any place ascertained?

   If a clock at a place A on the earth's surface keeps true time, and when taken to another place B loses (a) minutes daily, but goes right on the pendulum being shortened by the (n^{th}) part of an inch, find the length of the pendulum.

6. Define the centre of oscillation; and find the centre of oscillation of any system of material particles movable about a horizontal axis.

   A heavy particle is placed at a distance of 24 inches from a point of suspension; at what distance must another particle treble its weight be placed, so that when connected together they may oscillate in one second, the length of the second's pendulum being taken at 39·14 inches?

7. Find the centre of pressure of a square immersed at a given depth below the surface of a homogeneous fluid, one diagonal of the square being vertical.

8. If a body revolve round a fixed centre of force, prove the force at any point P of the orbit $= \frac{2h^2}{SP^2} \cdot \frac{QR}{QT^2}$ ultimately; S the centre of force, PR a tangent at P, PQ a small arc, QR the subtense, QT perpendicular to SP, and h twice the area described round S in one unit of time.

   Apply this expression to find the law of force in an ellipse round the centre.

9. Determine approximate expressions for the central and tangential disturbing forces exerted by the sun upon the moon, the inclination of the orbit being neglected, and find the effect of the central disturbing force on the position of the line of apsides of the moon's orbit.

10. How is the plane of the meridian at any place determined?

    Show how to find the magnitude and direction of the deviation of a transit instrument from the plane of the meridian by observations on the same circumpolar star.

11. Prove that in any given latitude (l) the sine of half the hour angle that measures the duration of the shortest twilight $= \frac{\sin 9^\circ}{\cos l}$.

12. The centre of gravity of the earth and moon describes very nearly an ellipse about the sun in one plane.

    How is the sun itself affected by the action of the earth and moon?

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

(Friday, July 30, 1858.—3 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

REV. J. W. L. HEAVISIDE.

1. Assuming that any system of forces acting on a rigid body may be reduced to a single force and a single couple, show that the resultant couple may be such that its axis shall be parallel to the direction of the resultant force. When this is the case, point out any property peculiar to the resultant couple.

   A right cone, whose vertical angle is θ, and weight W, is placed with its vertex on a smooth horizontal plane and slant side vertical; show that a couple whose arm is the slant side, and of which each force is $\frac{3\,W}{8}\sin\theta$ will keep the cone in equilibrium.

2. If a flexible and uniform string be acted on by any external forces, investigate the equations of equilibrium, and show how to determine the tension at any point.

   Two weights P and Q are suspended in a vertical plane by a string without weight over a rough semicircle, and P is just on the point of descending; find the relation between P and Q, and the pressure on the curve.

3. Show that the polar equation to a curve described by a body acted on by a central force P, and moving in a medium in which the resistance varies as the square of the velocity, is

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u - \frac{P}{h^2u^2}\,e^{2\int Q\,ds} = 0.$$

4. Find the moment of inertia of a paraboloid revolving round its axis.

   A paraboloid, whose weight is 200 lbs., and radius of base 20 inches, is set in motion round its horizontal axis by means of a weight of 15 lbs. hanging by a cord that passes over a vertical wheel, whose radius is six inches, the centre of the wheel being in the prolongation of the axis of the paraboloid; after the weight has descended for ten seconds it is cut off and ceases to act; show that the paraboloid will then make 122 revolutions in a minute nearly.

5. A hemispherical bowl, filled with an incompressible fluid, is whirled round its vertical radius with such an angular velocity that a given quantity of fluid is thrown out; find the pressure on the surface of the hemisphere.

6. If a small pencil of rays be reflected obliquely at a spherical mirror, show how to determine the least circle of confusion after reflexion.

7. Show how to find the effect of parallax on the right ascension and declination of a heavenly body.

8. Having given the true longitude (θ) of the moon in terms of the mean ($p\,t$) by the equation

$$\theta = pt + 2e\sin(cpt-\alpha) + \frac{5e^2}{4}\sin(2\,cpt-2\alpha) - \frac{k^2}{4}\sin(2\,gpt-2\gamma)$$
$$+\frac{11}{8}m^2\sin(\overline{2-2m}.pt-2\beta)+\frac{15}{4}me\sin\overline{(2-2m-c)\,pt-2\beta+\alpha}$$
$$-3\,me_1\sin(mpt+\beta-\varsigma).$$

point out which of these terms represent respectively the *evection*, *annual equation*, *variation*, and *reduction*.

What do the several letters in the expression represent?

To what standard is the order of small quantities referred?

Show that the disturbing force on the moon is of the second order.

9. In the planetary theory when R the disturbing function is developed, preparatory to the determination of the perturbations in longitude and radius vector, show that $p \sim q$ is the order of the principal term, in which $p\,n - q\,n$, is the coefficient of t.

10. Enunciate and prove Ivory's theorem for finding the attraction of an ellipsoid on an external particle in terms of the attraction of another ellipsoid on an internal particle.

11. Explain generally the manner in which coloured rings are produced when a plate of crystal cut perpendicular to the axis is interposed between a polarising and an analysing plate.

Obtain an expression for the brightness at any point of the image in terms of (I), the difference of the retardations of the ordinary and extraordinary ray.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

(Monday, August 2, 1858.—11 A.M. to 2 P.M.)

MR. LIVEING.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Define an element in chemistry. Enumerate the compounds of phosphorus and oxygen. Explain the constitution of the different kinds of phosphoric acid, and state how they may be distinguished.

2. Describe the mode of preparing common bleaching powder, and explain the chemistry of the process. Describe also some one method of readily finding the commercial value of a sample.

3. Determine what acid and bases are contained in the mixture set before you; and state distinctly the reasons for your conclusions.

4. State the conditions requisite for the alcoholic fermentation, and explain the chemical changes which go on during that fermentation. What is meant by an *alcohol* when the term is used generically?

5. Explain the action which takes place when organic matter containing nitrogen is fused with carbonate of potash in iron vessels. Distinguish between *ferrocyanide* and *ferridcyanide* of potassium.

MINERALOGY.

6. Enunciate the laws of symmetry in the rhombohedral (hexagonal) system. What is a dirhombohedral combination? In which directions is there double refraction in crystals of this system, and in which none?

7. What is meant by dimorphism? Give instances of dimorphous minerals.

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* The mixture contained proto-chloride of iron and chloride of nickel.

8. Describe the phenomena of pyro-electricity in minerals, and give examples of minerals in which it occurs. Draw a figure of a crystal of boracite, having this property, and point out the analogous and antilogous poles.
9. Enumerate the principal ores of lead, and the geological situations in which they occur. Describe and explain the usual mode of extracting the metal.
10. Name the minerals A, B,*... ; state the systems of crystallization to which they respectively belong, and their lustre ; mention the direction of cleavage where indications of any are visible, also twin crystals and hemihedral forms.

GEOLOGY.

11. Explain fully, and with examples, the grounds of the three great divisions of stratified fossiliferous rocks.
12. Name the fossils L,M,†...and the formations to which they respectively belong. In what formations do we first meet with the nautilus, ammonite, cycloid fish, and mammal respectively ?
13. Describe approximately the position and extent of the principal coal fields of England. Give the subdivisions of the carboniferous group, and assign its place in the series of formations.
14. Explain the action of ice as a transporting power. What proofs have we of the existence of a much colder climate in our island at no very remote geological epoch ?
15. Define gneiss, porphyry, syenite, grauwacke, tuff, travertin. How are igneous rocks usually distinguishable from aqueous ? Explain how the age of igneous rocks may be determined, and illustrate by any actual cases which may occur to you.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

(Monday, August 2, 1858.—3 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

MR. LIVEING.

NATURAL HISTORY.

1. Describe the different kinds of tissue found in plants, and state the parts in which they severally occur.
2. Explain fully the functions usually performed by the leaves of plants. Give instances of plants without leaves, and explain how the want of them is supplied. Plants are said to store up the heat of the sun ; explain this.
3. The several parts of a flower are said to be homologous with leaves ; explain this, and give a short account of the evidence in its favour.
4. Describe the specimens A, B,‡...as to the following particulars, as far as they admit of it :—
   - (α) *Leaf*, form, stipulation.
   - (β) *Inflorescence*, general character, bracts.
   - (γ) *Flower*, calyx, corolla, stamens, pistil.
   - (δ) *Fruit*, general character, placentation.
   - (ϵ) *Natural Order*, reasons for that assigned.

* These were, A. iron pyrite, B. specular iron, C. augite, D. oxide of tin, E. red oxide of copper, F. fluor spar, G. apophyllite, H. adularia felspar, I. analcine, J. sulphate of baryta, K. tourmaline.

† These were, L. Inoceramus sulcatus, M. Euomphalus discors, N. Gryphæa dilatata, O. Producta, P. Ammonites Comptoni, Q. Calymene Blumenbachii, R. Cardium porulosum, S. Plagiostoma spinosum, T. Rostellaria carinata, V. Gryphæa incurva.

‡ These were, A. wood avens, B. butcher's broom (twigs only), C. arrow head, D. greater willow herb, E. bryony (male flowers only).

5. What are acrogens, and why so called. Describe the fructification of equisetaceæ.
6. Give a short account of the different modes of reproduction in animals, with examples, and a comparison with those in plants.
7. In the siphoniferous conchifera, what is the relation of the siphons to the rest of their structure? What purpose do they serve, and how is that attained? Illustrate by some examples.
8. Enumerate the different orders of crustaceans, with examples. Give the sub-orders of decapods, and describe particularly their oral apparatus. To which order do you refer Trilobites, and for what reasons?
9. Describe as to their characteristic features the skulls and teeth* set before you. State the natural orders to which you assign them, and give your reasons.
10. Trace the development of a frog from the ovum to maturity.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

11. Explain what is called the back or return stroke of lightning, by which animals are frequently killed: also the use and action of lightning conductors.
12. State the law of force of attraction or repulsion between two bodies electrically excited, and give an account of the way in which it has been established. Do you regard the evidence as conclusive? Mention any limitations as to the generality of the law.
13. Describe in its simplest form an electro-magnetic machine for obtaining currents by induction; and explain its action.
14. What are secondary poles in a magnet? Explain how they arise, and how they may be detected.
15. Describe the phenomena of diamagnetism, and mention substances which exhibit this property in a marked degree. How may the diamagnetism of a liquid be found.

MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

(Tuesday, July 27, 1858.—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.)

MR. BAIN.

1. Give a precise account of the different points in dispute between the conflicting Ethical Theories.
2. Explain *perfect* and *imperfect* Rights.
3. Specify the things essential to Property, and any remarkable varieties of form assumed by proprietary rights in different countries.
4. Do you look upon Punishment as retributive, or preventive, or both? Give reasons.
5. Classify the forms of Government, and say which of them the leading Governments of Europe, Asia, and America would respectively fall under.
6. Explain what is meant by Civilization. Give a general definition, and an enumeration of constituents.

* Those of hedgehogs and sheep respectively.

7. Can you give any instances of the improvement of political reasonings by the introduction of Statistics ?

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

(Tuesday, July 27, 1858.—3 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

MR. BAIN.

1. What is the province of the science of logic ?
2. Give the reason why, in logic, names must be studied before things.
3. Explain and exemplify induction.
4. What are the conditions requisite to a sound observation ?
5. State the classification of mind which most commonly prevails at the present time.
6. Mention any facts tending to show the intimate connection between mind and the bodily functions and mechanism.
7. Enumerate the laws of association, with examples of each.
8. What do you consider the proper, and what improper, objects of inquiry in the science of mind.

SANSKRIT.

(Thursday, August 5, 1858.—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.)

MR. MONIER WILLIAMS.

Translate the following passages into English, adding brief notes when necessary.

(I.) बालो ऽपि नावमन्तव्यो मनुष्य इति भूमिपः।
महती देवता ह्येषा नररूपेण तिष्ठति॥
यदि न प्रणयेद् राजा दण्डं दण्ड्येष्वतन्द्रितः।
शूले मत्स्यान् इवापक्ष्यन् दुर्बलान् बलवत्तराः॥
अद्यात् काकः पुरोडाशं श्वा च लिह्याद् हविस् तथा।
स्वाम्यं च न स्यात् कस्मिंश्चिद् भिद्येरन् सर्वसेतवः॥
(MANU.)

(II.) यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयातां महार्णवे।
समेत्य च व्यपेयातां स्थित्वा किञ्चित् क्षणान्तरं॥
एवं भार्याश्च पुत्राश्च सुहृदश्च वसूनि च।
समेत्य व्यवधावन्ति ध्रुवस् तेषां विनाभवः॥
(RÁMÁYANA.)

(III.) निदाघान्तकरः कालः सर्वभूतसुखावहः।
तचैव वसतां तेषां प्रावृट् समभिपद्यत॥
क्रादयन्तो महाघोषाः खं दिशश्च बलाहकाः।
प्रववर्षुर् दिवाराचम् असिताः सततं तदा॥
न स्म प्रज्ञायते किञ्चिद् अम्भसा समवस्तृते।
समं वा विषमं वापि नद्यो वा स्थावराणि च॥
क्षुब्धतोया महावेगाः श्वसमाना इवागुगाः।
सिन्धवः शैलमयाश्चक्रुः काननानि तपात्यये॥
(MAHÁBHÁRATA.)

(IV.) अस्ति मन्दरनाम्नि पर्वते दुर्दान्तो नाम सिंहः स च सर्वदा पशूनां बधं कुर्वन्नास्ते ततः सर्वैः पशुभिर्मिलित्वा स सिंहो विज्ञप्तः किमर्थं सर्वपशुघातः क्रियते वयमेव भवदाहारार्थं प्रत्यहमेकैकं पशुं दास्यामः। सिंहेनोक्तं एवमस्तु। ततःप्रभृति एकैकं पशुं भक्षयन्नास्ते। अथ कदाचिद् वृद्धशशकस्य वारः समायातः सोऽचिन्तयत्।

त्रासहेतोर्विनीतिस्तु क्रियते जीविताशया।
पंचत्वं चेद् गमिष्यामि किं सिंहानुनयेन वा॥

तन्मन्दं मन्दमुपगच्छामि। ततः सिंहोऽपि क्षुधापीडितः कोपात्तमुवाच किमागमनविलम्बकारणं। सोऽब्रवीत् नाहमपराद्धः पथि सिंहान्तरेणावलोकितः बलाद्धृतः पुनरागमनाय शपथं कृत्वा स्वामिनं तन्निवेदयितुमत्रागतोऽस्मि। सिंहः सकोपमाह सत्वरं गत्वा दर्शय क्वासौ दुरात्मा तिष्ठति। ततः शशकस्तं गृहीत्वा गम्भीरकूपसमीपं गतः अत्रागत्य पश्यतु स्वामीत्युक्त्वा कूपान्तर्जले तत्सिंहस्य प्रतिबिम्बं दर्शितवान् ततोऽसौ दर्पध्मातः कोपात् तस्योपरि आत्मानं निक्षिप्य ऊर्ध्वपादः अधःशिराः तज्जले मग्नः पंचत्वमगमत्॥
(HITOPADEŚA.)

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of the terms, Guṇa, Vṛiddhi, Surd, Sonant, Guttural, Palatal, Cerebral, Dental, and Labial? Write down, in separate columns, all the letters that come under each of these heads.

2. State the rules of Sandhi which relate to the changes of final त् and द्. Give the results of महत् + ऋषि, वाच् + भिस्, तान् + च, नरः + तु, अग्निः + एव, गुणैः + दत्त, कः + अत्र, मतिः + रमते.

3. Decline नौ f. 'a ship,' भार m. 'a load,' (like ग्रिव), नदी f. 'a river,' दातृ m. 'a giver,' and the three personal pronouns.

4. Write out the present tense of भू 'to be;' the potential of अद् 'to eat;' the imperative of हु 'to sacrifice;' the 1st preterite of मुह् 'to be troubled' (4th conj.); the 2d preterite of वृ 'to enclose;' the 1st future of तुद् 'to strike,' the 2d future of छिद् 'to cut;' the 3d preterite of कृ 'to do;' the benedictive of युज् 'to join;' the conditional of चुर् 'to steal' (10th conj.)

5. Explain the formation of compound words, and give examples. Translate into Sanskrit:—'A good man does not fear death;' 'It is better not to touch dirt than to wash it off;' 'A Brahmin is the best of all bipeds, a cow of quadrupeds;' 'Virtue is its own reward.'

SANSKRIT.

(Thursday, August 5, 1858.—3 P.M. to 6 P.M.)

MR. MONIER WILLIAMS.

Translate into Sanskrit.

(I.) The war of the Mahábhárata, the expedition of Alexander, and the Muhammadan Conquest, divided the ancient history of India into three portions. The time when the two latter happened is known, but the first is uncertain. The natives believe that the Puránas were composed soon after the first of these periods, and that they comprise a genuine history of the world, from the creation to that celebrated war.

(II.) Now prudent Bhíshma deemed the time arrived,
When the brave scions of each royal house,
Of Kuru and of Páṇḍu, should improve
Their growing years in exercise of arms.

With sage deliberation long he scanned
A suitable preceptor for their youth,
And such in pious Drona did he find.
Well-pleased, assented Drona to the charge;
And, by his care, the gallant sons of Pándu
And Kuru's princely heirs were quickly trained
In arms and warlike practice, as became
Their martial origin and regal birth.

Questions on the Literature.

1. Who was Pánini? About what period is he supposed to have flourished? Give an outline of his system.
2. What is the subject of the Bhagavad-gíta, Megha-dúta, Kumára-sambhava, Raghu-vansa, Nalodaya? and to what authors are these compositions attributed?
3. Mention the distinguishing features of the six systems of Hindú philosophy.
4. Give an outline of the plot of the Śakuntalá. What other dramas were composed by Kálidása?
5. Compare the religion of the Vedas with that of the code of Manu, and show how both differ from the present system of Hindú mythology.

ARABIC.

(Tuesday, August 3, 1858.)

Col. J. W. J. Ouseley.

To be translated into Arabic.

Changli also is a city of Kataia, situate towards the south, and belonging to the Grand Chan, the inhabitants of which are idolaters, and in like manner make use of the Emperor's paper currency. Its distance from Changlu is five days' journey, in the course of which you pass many cities and castles, likewise in the dominion of his Majesty. They are places of great commerce, and the customs levied at them amount to a large sum. Through this city passes a wide and deep river, which affords conveyance to vast quantities of merchandise, consisting of silk, drugs, and other valuable articles. We shall now take leave of this place, and give an account of another city.

The merchant then wrote the story plainly in his own hand, and went to the king, and said, "Oh, fortunate king! I have brought a night-story, and a pleasant tale, the like of which no one hath ever heard." And when the king heard the words of the merchant, he ordered immediately that every Ameer, and every learned man who excelled in science, and every one versed in polite literature, should attend. Then the merchant read his story before the king; and when the king and all who were present heard it, they wondered and approved, and they showered upon him gold, and silver, and jewels; and the king bestowed upon him a sumptuous robe of honour, and gave him a great

city, with its castles and fields, and made him one of his viziers, and seated him on his right hand. He then ordered the scribes to write the story in letters of gold, and to place it in his private repositories; and the king, whenever his bosom was contracted, and his heart sad, summoned the merchant to read it.

To be translated into English :—

قيل انّ مَلِكاً من ملوكِ الفُرسِ كان سميناً مُثْقلاً حتي انّه لا ينتقع بنفسه فجمعَ الاَطبّاء علي ان يعالجوه من ذلك فصا كلّما عالجوه لا يزداد الّا شحماً فجِيْئَ اليه ببعض الحُذّاق من الاطبّاء فقال له انا اُعالِجُك ايّها الملكُ و لكن امهِلْني ثلاثه ايام حتّي اتامّل و انظر الي طالِعك و ما يُوافقُك من الادويةَ فلمّا مضَتْ له ثلاثه ايام قال ايّها المَلكُ انّي نظرتُ في طالعك فظهرت لي انّه ما بَقِيَ من عُمرك الّا اربعون يوماً فان لم تصُدِّقْني فاحبسني عندك لِتقتصّ منّي فامرَ الملكُ بحبسه و اخذ الملكُ في التّاهبِ للموت و رفع جميع الملاهي و ركَبه الغَمُ و الهَمُ و احتَجبَ عن الناس و صار كلّما مضي يومُ يزداد همّاً و يتناقصُ حاله فلمّا مضت الّايامُ المذكورةُ طلبَ الحكيم و كلّمَهُ في ذلك فقال له ايها المَلكُ انما فعلتُ ذلك حِيْلة علي ذهاب شحمك و ما رايتُ لك دواًء الاهذا الان يفيدَك الدّواءُ فخلَع عليه الملكُ خلْعة سنيه و امر له بمال جزيل ٠

ARABIC.

COL. J. W. J. OUSELEY.

1. Point out the radical and servile letters in the following increased triliteral verbs, viz. :—اِجلاس تمارُض تعلّمُ اِستفسار

2. What single Arabic word contains all the servile letters? If you do not recollect it, write down as many of the servile letters as you recollect.

3. What are the peculiar properties of the four conjugations enumerated in Question 1?

4. Write down the جمعُ القلة or plural of paucity of the nouns غلامٌ and نفسٌ also the جمع الكثرت, or plural of multitude of سُلطان and غُلام.

5. Give a short sketch of the state of Arabia immediately before the birth of Mahommed.

6. What does the expression ايام جهالت allude to in the various تواريخ or histories of Arabia?

7. State what you know about the twelve Imams, and especially the tradition regarding the twelfth and last, Mehedi, or the Guide.

8. Which are the best works on the following subjects, viz. :—ادب, فقه, معاني, منطق, هندسه?

[PAPERS USED AT THE FURTHER EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED AT THE EXAMINATION OF JULY 1858.]

HISTORY.

1.

N.B.—*Candidates are not required to answer the whole of the questions, unless able to do so.*

1. Arranging the history of India under three religious systems, Hindu, Mohammedan, Christian ; when may each be considered to have commenced, and when to have sunk under partial subjection to its successor ?
2. What authorities have we for the Hindu period ?
3. Was the distinction of caste contemporary with the primitive faith, or was it of a later and political origin ?
4. What were the original castes ?
5. What was the nature of the pretensions of the Brahman to superiority ?
6. What was the date and nature of the reformation introduced by Satkya Sinha ?
7. Who and what was he, and what were his chief innovations ?
8. When do we find India first noticed by classical writers ?
9. What is the date of Alexander's invasion ?
10. Where did he enter India, and by whom was he encountered ?
11. Where did Alexander finally halt in India ?
12. Did any of the Seleucidan princes of Persia invade India ?
13. Did any Greek princes rule in India after these incursions ? How many, for how long, and over what extent of territory ?
14. Till what date did Buddhism flourish in India ?
15. In what countries is it now the prevailing religion ?
16. How far is the Hindu period during the earlier centuries of Christianity filled up ?
17. What authorities have we for the Mohammedan history of India ?
18. Who was Mahmúd of Ghizni ? What was his date ?
19. How often did he make predatory incursions into India ?
20. By whom was India invaded for the purpose of permanent subjugation ?
21. What was the date of the battle which decided the struggle, and with what Hindu princes was it fought ?
22. Who was the first Mohammedan king of Delhi ? What relation did he bear to the victor, and to what race did he belong ?
23. Who was the second king, and what were his race and position ?
24. What progress was made in the conquest of Hindustan under the first dynasty of kings of Delhi ?
25. What were the conquests of Ala-ud-din ?
26. For what is his successor, Firoz, celebrated in India ?
27. What was the date of Timur Lang's invasion ?
28. By what transaction was it signalised ?
29. When and by what means did Baber establish the house of Timur on the throne of Delhi ?
30. Who was Baber, and what means have we of knowing his character and adventures ?

31. What was the character of Akbar ?
32. What were his notions of religion ?
33. Who was Akbar's chief minister ?
34. What record has he left of Akbar's administration ?
35. What was the character of Jahangir, his son ?
36. Who was the English Ambassador received at his court, and what was the result of the mission ?
37. What celebrated edifice was erected at Agra by Shah Jehan, and in whose honour ?
38. Who were the four sons of Shah Jehan ? Describe their characters, their contest, and the result.
39. What was the character of Aurungzeb ?
40. Who was Sivaji, and what new political power did he found ?
41. What was the state of the Mogul empire from after the death of Bahadar Shah, 1711, to the accession of his grandson Mohammed Shah, 1718 ?
42. What two principal Subahdars or Viceroys made themselves independent in the same reign ?
43. Who was the king of Delhi who, having been restored by the Marathas, became a prisoner in the hands of Sindhia until rescued by the English ?
44. What are our best authorities for the history of the Christian or European period ?
45. What is the earliest notice of a commercial intercourse with India ?
46. What was the date of the first voyage to India viâ the Cape of Good Hope, and by whom effected ?
47. Where did the Portuguese first land ?
48. What European nation next entered the Indian seas, and under what circumstances ?
49. What were their principal establishments ?
50. What is their present condition ?
51. When was the first English association for trading to India formed, and by what monarch was a charter granted ?
52. Under what circumstances did the Company obtain possession of Bombay ?
53. How came the Company possessed of the villages now constituting Calcutta and the 24 Parganas ?
54. What European government first mixed itself up with the quarrels of native princes ?
55. By whom was the fort at Calcutta captured, and on what account ?
56. By whom were the English stations in Bengal recovered ?
57. When was the battle of Plassy fought ?
58. Who succeeded Jaffier Ali in the Nawabship of Bengal ?
59. What induced the English to make Kasim Ali Khan the Nawab and afterwards depose him ?
60. From whom and at what period did the English receive the Diwani of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and what did that imply ?
61. Who was the first Governor-General ?
62. What were the principal heads of the impeachment of Warren Hastings on his return to England ? How long did his trial continue, and how terminate ?
63. What was the first important political transaction of Lord Wellesley's administration ?
64. With what Maratha princes did hostilities ensue ?
65. With what State did hostilities break out soon after Lord Moira's arrival ? On what grounds, and with what result ?
66. Who were the Pindaris ?

67. What were the Maratha States at this period ?
68. What were the important results of the Pindari and Maratha wars ?
69. By whom was the Marquis of Hastings succeeded ?
70. What hostilities ushered in his government ?
71. What accession of territory followed ?
72. What were the principal domestic measures of Lord Bentinck's administration, and what was their tendency ?
73. What induced Lord Auckland to take part in political events beyond the Indus ?
74. Who was Shah Shuja ?
75. How and when did Dost Mohammed become the supreme ruler in Kabul ?
76. What was the object of the negociations with Dost Mohammed in 1838, and on what point did it fail ?
77. How did our connexion with Afghanistan close ?
78. What was the form of Government in Sindh ?
79. What the character of its population ?
80. What demands were made upon the Ameers by the Governor General ?
81. What military and political transactions ensued ?

HISTORY.

2.

1. Name the principal works of authority for the Hindu portion of the history of India.
2. What vestiges remain of what may be considered as the aboriginal population of India ?
3. To what class of the nations of antiquity are the Brahmanical Hindus supposed to belong, and what are the grounds of the classification ?
4. Are the Hindus of Hindustan and the Dakhin of the same stem ?
5. In what part of India did the Brahmanical Hindus first settle ?
6. What degree of civilisation had they attained some fourteen or fifteen centuries B.C. ?
7. What are the primary distinctions of caste, and their several duties ?
8. Was the classification contemporary with the earliest condition of the Hindu community, or was it of later introduction ?
9. What is the present state of the Hindu population with respect to caste ?
10. What were the leading objects of Buddhism, and when and by whom was it introduced ?
11. When did it disappear from India, and why ?
12. What is its present state ?
13. To what works are we chiefly indebted for our knowledge of the history and doctrines of Buddhism ?
14. What classical (Greek or Latin) authors have preserved any account of India prior to the Christian era ?
15. What is the date of Alexander's invasion ?
16. How far did he penetrate, and by what route did he return ?
17. How long did Greek princes exercise sovereignty in India, and in what parts of it ? Mention some of the most celebrated.

18. With which of the Seleucidan kings of Persia was a friendly intercourse with India maintained, and by whom and to whom was Megasthenes sent ambassador ?
19. What means have we of knowing anything of the political condition of India from the time of Alexander to that of the first Mohammadan invasion, and what does it appear to have been ?
20. When and where did the Mohammadans make their first appearance in India ?
21. Did they then effect any permanent establishment ?
22. Who was Mahmud of Ghizni ?
23. How often did he make incursions into India ?
24. What is the truth of his reported treatment of the Idol of Somnath ?
25. Under what prince and at what date did the Mohammadans first take firm footing in India ?
26. The name, nation, and original station of the first Mohammadan king of Delhi.
27. What were the several dynasties of the Mohammadan kings of Delhi until the coming of the Moguls ?
28. By whom were the arms of the Mohammadans carried first into the Dakhin ?
29. Mention some of the tyrannical acts of Mohammad Toghlak.
30. In whose reign and at what date was India invaded by Timur-lang ?
31. What act of barbarity signalised his incursion ?
32. What was Baber's descent, and by what means did he become possessed of the sovereignty of Hindustan ?
33. Humayun was driven from India, and remained absent fifteen years. Where and how did he chiefly spend the interval ?
34. Who were the kings of Delhi during that period ?
35. What independent Mohammadan principalities in the Dakhin flourished at the time of Humayun's restoration, and what was their origin ?
36. What powerful Hindu principality in the south was contemporaneous with them, and when was it subverted ?
37. What were the most remarkable features of Akbar's character and policy ?
38. Who was his financial minister, and what were his chief revenue arrangements ?
39. Name the sons of Shahjahán, with notices of their characters and their fate.
40. What was the great object of Aurungzeb's military policy, and with what success was it attended ?
41. Who was Sivaji ?
42. What are the standard authorities for the history of Mohammadan India ?
43. When did the Portuguese sail round the Cape of Good Hope and reach India ?
44. Where did they establish themselves, and how long did they maintain political ascendency ?
45. What were the principal causes of their decline ?
46. From whom and under what circumstances did the English obtain permission to form commercial factories ?
47. How came the Company possessed of the lands on which the fort and town of Madras were erected ?
48. How came they possessed of the lands subsequently forming the town of Calcutta and adjacent districts ?

49. Describe summarily the principal events that occurred in the Madras Presidency from about 1740 to 1760, in which the English first took part in native politics, and which in reality laid the foundations of their subsequent power?
50. By whom was Calcutta captured, and on what account?
51. By what calamitous event was it signalized?
52. By whom was the ascendency of the English restored and extended in Bengal?
53. What were the grounds of the quarrel with Kasim Ali, and which party was most in fault?
54. By whom was the Diwani conferred upon the Company's Government, and what did it imply?
55. What were the principal charges against Warren Hastings? What was the justice or injustice of each separate article?
56. What is meant by the Perpetual Settlement of Lord Cornwallis, and what has been its operation?
57. What was the first military incident of the government of Lord Wellesley?
58. With what Maratha states was he engaged in war, and what was the result?
59. What was the main object of Lord Wellesley's policy, and how did he seek to effect it?
60. What was the policy of Lord Cornwallis in his second administration, and by whom was it carried out? What were the objections to it?
61. What were the principal military events in the government of Lord Minto?
62. With what state did the Marquis of Hastings first find himself involved in hostilities, and with what result?
63. What was the origin and object of the Pindari war?
64. What was the conduct of the Peshwa and the Raja of Nagpore, and what were the consequences?
65. What were the chief objects of the government of Lord W. Bentinck?
66. What led to the war with the Afghans?
67. Who were the Afghans? Who was their first monarch, and what part did he take in the affairs of Hindustan?
68. How came Dost Mohammad to be at the head of the government of Kabul?
69. To what causes may be ascribed the disastrous and disgraceful failure of the military expedition against the Afghan ruler?
70. What was the constitution of the government of Sindh?
71. What circumstances led to the annexation of Sindh to the British Empire?
72. Name the principal authorities for the European portion of the history of India.

HISTORY.

3.

1. Into what periods may the History of India be most conveniently divided?
2. Are the Brahmanical Hindus to be regarded as the aboriginal inhabitants of India, and if not, who are?

3. To what family of nations do the Brahmanical Hindus belong, and what are the grounds of the classification ?
4. Have the Brahmanical Hindus of the north and south a common origin ?
5. Name the chief races of Northern and Southern India following the Brahmanical religion, and point out the grounds of their difference or identity.
6. Specify the earliest authorities for the religion, institutions, and traditions of the Hindus, their names, their subjects, and which of them are wholly or in part translated into any European language.
7. What is the political condition of India indicated by these works, and what the degree of civilisation ?
8. What are the four original castes and their duties ?
9. In what respect does the condition of the Sudra differ from that of the helot, the slave, or the serf ?
10. Are there any classes still in a state of serfage, or attached to the soil, and to what extent ?
11. What is the general state of the Hindu population with respect to caste ?
12. Under which of the Seleucidans did Bactria become independent ?
13. By which of the Bactrian princes was the kingdom extended to India, and over what parts, and to what date did their sovereignty extend ?
14. By whom was the Greek dominion finally subverted, and about what period ?
15. Name some of the most distinguished Greek and other princes who ruled in the north-west of India, and along the Indus, from the time of Alexander to the first part of the Christian æra.
16. What people at the later date are placed by Ptolemy about the mouths of the Indus ?
17. Who are the Andhra kings mentioned by Pliny, and what notices of them have we in Hindu authorities ?
18. In what part of India, and at what date, did Sakya Sinha promulgate his religious reform ?
19. What were its principal objects ?
20. By which of the Hindu princes was it zealously promoted, and what was its success ?
21. When did Buddhism disappear from India, and where does it now prevail ?
22. In what respects does the Jain religion mainly agree with or differ from Buddhism ?
23. When did it become the dominant system in Western India, and where are its votaries chiefly found, and in what condition ?
24. What are the principal Rajput tribes, and what is their reputed origin ?
25. What is their principal site ?
26. Where was the city of Vallabhi situated, when founded, and when destroyed ?
27. Mohammadan writers speak of the city of Nahrwala or Nahrwara in Guzerat. What is the city intended, and by what Rajput race was it ruled ? When was it deserted ?
28. The Arabian Nights' Entertainments and early European travellers speak of a very extensive and opulent city in the south of India, under the name of Bisnagar or Bijnagar (properly Vijayanagar). Where was it situated, when founded, and when taken and destroyed ?

29. Are any of the descendants of the princes of Bijnagar still in existence ?
30. What was the site and origin of the principality of Ghazni ?
31. By whom was it raised to independence ?
32. For what was Mahmud of Ghazni celebrated ?
33. How long did the Ghazni dynasty of princes last, and what was latterly the position of their principality and its capital ?
34. What is the fabled origin of the princes of Gaur ?
35. By what stratagem did Shahab ud din Gauri obtain possession of Lahore ?
36. In what direction did Shahab ud din, also named Mohammad Gauri, *first* carry his arms against the Hindu princes, and with what results ?
37. What were the direction and result of his second attack ?
38. Where and when was the battle fought that gave him permanent ascendancy in Hindustan ?
39. Who was the Hindu raja that commanded against the Mohammadans, and what was his fate ?
40. Who was the first Mohammadan king of Delhi ?
41. Over what territories did the Mohammadan conquests extend under the two first kings of Delhi ?
42. Is there any instance of the exercise of sovereignty at Delhi by a female ?
43. Specify the different dynasties of the kings of Delhi between the first conquest and that of the Moguls.
44. Who was Alá ud din, and by what military operations was his reign distinguished ?
45. State some of the extravagant proceedings of Mohammad Toghlak ?
46. Are there any grounds for connecting the appearance of the Gypsies in Europe with his reign ?
47. What were the seven independent Mohammadan kingdoms in India between the death of Mohammad Toghlak and the invasion of India by Timur-lang ?
48. Who was Baber, and what were the circumstances of his early life ?
49. Where was Akbar born, and under what circumstances ?
50. Whilst finding protection from the Shah of Persia it is said that Humayun was compelled to adopt the profession of the Shia form of the Mohammadan religion. What are the great points of dispute between the Shia and Suni Mussulmans, and by what nations are their doctrines respectively followed ?
51. What is the story of Nur-Jahan, and what was her character ?
52. Name the sons of Shahjahan. Describe their characters and their fates.
53. What was the great object of Aurungzeb's military policy ?
54. What Mohammadan kingdoms did he overturn, and what were the subhas of the Dakhin into which his conquests were distributed?
55. Who was the founder of the Maratha principality ?
56. Who was Aurungzeb's successor, and what policy did he pursue towards the Rajputs and Marathas ?
57. What was the character of the Sikh religion as taught by Nanak Shah, and when and why did it assume a martial character ?
58. What was the organisation of the Sikhs before Ranjit Sinh ?
59. What change took place in the government of the Marathas under the Raja Sáhu ?
60. Name the two first Peshwas, and describe the success of their policy towards the Mogul government.

61. Name the four successors of Bahadar Shah of Delhi, their claims to the succession, and the fate of the two last.
62. Who was king of Delhi when occupied by the English, and what had been his early relations with them?
63. What policy was observed towards him and his successors until the deposal of the last king of Delhi?
64. When did the English first engage in trade with India?
65. What was the chief direction of their trade in the outset?
66. Where and when did they first obtain leave to establish factories on the continent of India?
67. When and where was the first factory on the Coromandel coast established?
68. When was it removed to Madras, and Fort St. George founded?
69. In whose reign and through whose influence were the Company allowed to establish factories in Bengal? Where were they situated?
70. How came the East India Company possessed of Bombay?
71. How came the lands now constituting the site of Calcutta and the 24 Pargannas the property of the Company; and on what plea was Fort William constructed?
72. When was the battle of Plassy fought? What had led to it, and what were its results?
73. What were the principal judicial and financial arrangements made by Lord Cornwallis?
74. What are the principles regulating the revenue settlements in the North-west provinces, and at Madras and Bombay?
75. On what grounds was Vizir Ali deposed from the nawabship of Oude, and what was his subsequent conduct and fate?
76. What causes led to the war with Ava?
77. To what circumstances were the extreme loss of life and the inordinate expenditure of the Burmese war attributable?
78. What political motives led to the war with the Afghans?
79. What were the claims of Shah Shuja to the sovereignty over the Afghans?
80. What were the results of the war, and to what was the ultimate catastrophe to be ascribed?
81. Mention the principal territorial accessions that have been made to the British Empire in India during the administrations of Lords Ellenborough, Hardinge, and Dalhousie, with remarks on their justice or policy.

GEOGRAPHY.

1.

N.B.—*Candidates are not required to answer the whole of these questions unless able to do so.*

1. What are the boundaries of India on the North, East, West, and South?
2. What are the estimated area and population?
3. Name the chief mountain ranges, with their positions and directions.
4. What is meant by the name Himalaya?
5. Mention some of its loftiest peaks and their elevations?
6. What are the principal rivers of Northern India?

7. Describe the course of the Indus from the highest ascertained part to the sea, and notice its chief feeders.
8. What is the meaning of Doab, and what is the principal tract so named ?
9. What is the meaning of the term Punjab, and where is the tract so designated ?
10. What are the rivers that water the Punjab, where do they rise respectively, and where terminate ?
11. Where do the Sone and Narmadá (Nerbudda) rise and terminate ?
12. How is the Bay of Bengal formed ?
13. What are the principal canals in India ?
14. How are the great reservoirs formed and applied to irrigation in the south ?
15. What is the meaning of the term Deccan (correctly Dakhin), to what tract is it applied by native writers, but to what may it be appropriately extended ?
16. Specify some of the chief towns in the Punjab.
17. What is the name of the religious capital of the Sikhs, and what does it imply ?
18. What provinces in the Himalaya are under British administration ?
19. What independent native state is conterminous on the east with the British Himalayan provinces ?
20. Describe the position and general extent of the province of Oudh.
21. Name its principal towns.
22. The character of the country and that of its population.
23. What is the position of Delhi ?
24. What were its extent and estimated population ?
25. What are the positions of Bindrabun and Muttra (Mathura), and for what are they held in reverence by the Hindus ?
26. What are the position, extent, and estimated population of the city of Agra ?
27. What are its most celebrated structures ?
28. What is the position of Cawnpore, and what has it been considered under the English government ?
29. What city stands at the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges ?
30. What are the position, extent, and population of Benares ?
31. For what is it remarkable ?
32. What is the position of Patna, and what is its character ?
33. What hills separate Bahar from Bengal ?
34. What are the boundaries, area, and population of Bengal ?
35. What is the general character of the province ?
36. What are its chief products ?
37. What is the character of the people ?
38. Name some of its chief towns.
39. What is the position and what are the latitude and longitude of Calcutta ?
40. What is its computed population, and of what does that chiefly consist ?
41. What is its distance from the sea, and what are the facilities of communication ?
42. What are the seasons into which the year may be divided in Calcutta, and what their respective temperature and salubrity ?
43. What is the general denomination of the west coast of the Bay of Bengal ?
44. What are the latitude and longitude of Madras, its population and climate ?
45. What province terminates the coast on the south ?

46. What island lies off the southern extremity ?
47. What subsidized native State occupies the northern portion of the Dekhin, north-west of the Madras provinces ?
48. What is the position of Mysore ?
49. What general appellation is given to the east coast of the peninsula ?
50. What are the latitude and longitude, population, and climate of Bombay ?
51. In what direction lies the principality of Guzerat, and what is its capital ?
52. What are the three principal Rajput states, their relative situations and capitals ?
53. What province partly under petty dependent Rajas, but principally under British authority, lies between Malwa and the province of Allahabad ?
54. What independent principality is conterminous with the Punjab on the north-west ?
55. What are the principal countries immediately north of the Himalaya from west to east, and to whom subject ?
56. What country lies on the east of British India ?
57. What countries are conterminous with the British possessions on the south-east, and what are the chief British possessions in that quarter ?

GEOGRAPHY.

2.

1. Describe or delineate the general outline of the configuration of India.
2. What are the extreme degrees of latitude and longitude between which it lies ?
3. What are its estimated area and population ?
4. What proportion do they bear to those of Europe ?
5. What are the boundaries ?
6. What are the direction and extent of the Himalaya mountains ?
7. What is known of the easternmost portion of the range ?
8. What are the principal passes, and what their elevation ?
9. What is the common elevation of the peaks, and which are the most lofty ?
10. What are the situation, course, and height of the Vindhya range ?
11. What are the position and elevation of Mount Aboo ?
12. What is meant by the eastern and western Ghats ?
13. What are the position and height of the Nilgiris ?
14. Describe the course of the Indus from the highest part known, to its mouth ; particularising the rivers it receives north and south of the Himalaya.
15. Describe or delineate the order and manner in which the rivers of the Punjab unite with the Indus.
16. Where does the Ganges rise, and what are its chief feeders before it leaves the mountains ?
17. Where does it enter the plains ?
18. What rivers does it receive on its northern bank before it reaches Bengal ?
19. What main branch does it throw off on reaching Bengal ? What course does that branch follow, and by what towns of note does it pass ?

20. What is the tract formed by the delta of the Ganges termed, and what is its character ?
21. What are the eastern and western boundaries of the Bay of Bengal, and what rivers empty themselves into it ?
22. What is the position of the gulph of Cambay, and what rivers flow into it ?
23. Why is there no considerable river on the west coast of the peninsula from Bombay southwards ?
24. Are any of the rivers on its east coast navigable ?
25. Are there any cultivable valleys in the Himalaya ?
26. What provinces in the Himalaya are subject to the British ?
27. Among what governments is the rest of the habitable portion divided ?
28. What are the principal towns of the Punjab ? Notice any characteristic peculiarity.
29. Where is Paniput, and of what great battles has it been the site ?
30. What is the position of Delhi ? Notice any of its more remarkable structures.
31. The same of Agra.
32. What are the position and extent of Oudh ?
33. What city stands at the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges ?
34. At what distance and in what direction from it stands the city of Benares ?
35. For what is Benares remarkable ?
36. What are the boundaries and extent of the district of Allahabad ?
37. What are the boundaries and extent of Bundelkhand ?
38. What remarkable elevations, forming at one time the site of strong forts, occur in it ?
39. Is the whole of the province of Bundelkhand under direct British government ?
40. What provinces are included within the Presidency of Bengal as distinct from the North-west Provinces ?
41. What are the estimated area and population of the whole of the Bengal Presidency ?
42. What are the chief towns ?
43. What are the latitude and longitude of Calcutta, its extent and population ?
44. Of what does its population chiefly consist ?
45. What, by the latest returns, is the value of its export and import trade, and of what articles does either principally consist ?
46. What are the peculiarities of its climate ?
47. What is understood by the peninsula of India ?
48. What are the designations of its eastern and western coasts ?
49. What are the latitude and longitude of Madras, its extent and population ?
50. What are the impediments to a commercial intercourse with the Madras coast ?
51. What is meant by the monsoons, and what is the difference of period as they occur at Madras and in Bengal ?
52. What are the principal districts of the Madras Presidency ?
53. What independent though subsidized State lies to the north-west of the Madras Presidency ?
54. What separates the southern part of the coast from Ceylon ?
55. What are the principal towns of Ceylon, and by what name was it known to the ancients ?
56. What districts are situated at the extreme southern points of the peninsula ?

57. Describe the position, extent, and general character of the province of Malabar, its most remarkable products, and the chief classes and peculiarities of its population.
58. What are the latitude, longitude, extent, and population of Bombay ?
59. What remarkable tract of country separates Cutch from Sindh, and what are its peculiarities ?
60. Name the chief Rajput principalities, with their capitals and position.
61. What independent State lies on the north-west of the British territory beyond the Indus ?
62. What is the character of the population ?
63. What are the principal States to the north of the Hindu Kush.
64. What are the principal countries immediately north of the Himalaya, and to whom subject ?
65. What tracts on the east of the Bay of Bengal are in British possession ?
66. What is meant by the eastern archipelago ?
67. What are the principal native States on the east of the British territories in that direction ?

GEOGRAPHY.

3.

1. Delineate or describe the general configuration of India.
2. What are its area and population ?
3. Of these what are the respective proportions subject to British and to native authority ?
4. Into what portions may India be conveniently divided ?
5. What are the principal mountain ranges ?
6. What is the extent and direction of the Himalaya from west to east, and what may be considered as its eastern termination ?
7. What are its principal elevations and passes ?
8. What celebrated lakes lie to the north of the Himalaya, and by what Europeans have they been visited ?
9. Where are situated the states of Balti and Ladakh ?
10. What country lies east of Ladakh ?
11. What line of lofty mountains bounds the high lands of Little Tibet to the north, and to what large river does it give rise ?
12. What are the principal rivers in Upper India, in Central and Western India, and in the South ?
13. Describe the course of the Indus on the north of the Himalaya and its feeders before it breaks through the mountains.
14. Describe the course of the Indus from Darband to the sea.
15. Describe the source, direction, and termination of the Satlej.
16. In what order do the rivers of the Punjab combine until they form the Panjnad ?
17. How is the Brahmaputra (vulgarly Burrumpooter) formed, and what is its course ?
18. Where do the Son and Narmada (Nerbudda) rise, and what are their several directions and terminations ?
19. Describe the source and course of the Krishná.
20. What countries are watered by the Kaveri, and under what name does it fall into the sea ?

21. By what channels does the Hoogly (properly Bhagirathí) communicate with the main stream of the Ganges ?
22. How high was the Hoogly navigable for vessels of burthen in the days of Clive ?
23. How high is it now navigable ?
24. Through what other channel or branch has it been proposed to communicate with the sea ?
25. What is the distance of Calcutta from the sea at Sagar ?
26. What are the latitude and longitude of Calcutta ?
27. How often in the year is the sun vertical in Calcutta ?
28. What are the seasons in the latitude of Calcutta, and their respective average temperature ?
29. What is the estimated population ; and of that, what portion is Christian ?
30. What are the chief articles of export and import, and what their respective value, of late years ?
31. The Bengal Presidency comprises :—(1) the Lower Provinces or Bengal proper ; (2) the North-west Provinces or the Agra lieutenant-governorship ; (3) the Saugor and Nerbudda commissionerships ; (4) the south-west frontier agency ; (5) the Punjab. What provinces are included under each of these divisions, and what are the areas and populations of the five respectively ?
32. What is the position and what are the boundaries, area, and poputation of Oudh ?
33. What are the position and boundaries of Bundelkhand ?
34. What are the position and boundaries of Malwa ?
35. What cities of actual importance or of ancient celebrity are situated in those two provinces ?
36. Name the allied and protected native principalities in the same two provinces.
37. Name and describe the several divisions of Rajwara or Rajputana from west to east, with their respective capitals.
38. What is the nature of the country between the Arávalí mountains and the Indus ?
39. What is the nature of the tract between the southern part of Malwa on the east and north, and Kutch and Sindh on the south and west ? What is it called ? Can it be traversed ?
40. What are the origin, course, and termination of the Loni river ?
41. Where is Gondwana situated, and what is the character and what are the people of the country ?
42. What is the character of the country on the west of Orissa and Ganjam, and by what races is it peopled. How far does it extend to the north ?
43. What are the position and boundaries of the Nizam's possessions ?
44. What are the latitude and longitude of Madras, its area and population ?
45. Specify the district subject to the Madras Presidency ?
46. Name the countries on the Malabar coast from south to north as high as the latitude of Bombay.
47. What are the latitude and longitude of Bombay, its area and population ?
48. Describe its position and form, and its relation to the adjacent continent.
49. What districts are subject to the Presidency of Bombay ?
50. What are the position, boundaries, and capital of Guzerat ?

51. What are the position and boundaries of Sindh, and what is the general character of the country?
52. What are the boundaries of Arakan, and what is the character of the country?
53. What territories formerly subject to Ava are now under British rule?
54. What native principalities and states intervene between the British possessions in this quarter and China?

HINDUSTANI.

1.

1. Write the Hindustani Alphabet in the Arabic or Persian character.
2. Write the Hindustani Alphabet in the Devanagari character.
3. How are the vowels expressed in the former; and how are they named?
4. Write them in the Devanagari in combination with the consonant क

5. How are the letters ट and ड represented in the Persian character?

6. How are the aspirates represented, as for instance घ

7. What are the marks called Jazm and Tashdid? and what is their effect?

8. Write in English letters the syllables بِل بِیل بَیل بَول بُول بَول

بَن بان بِن بُن

9. How many genders are there in Hindustani?
10. How are they recognisable?
11. What are the numbers and cases of nouns?
12. What changes does the noun undergo in the cases and numbers?
13. How are the cases formed?
14. How are the feminines formed from masculines? What are the feminines of لڑکا and دھوبی?
15. Decline مرد 'a man,' بیٹا 'a son,' چورو 'a woman,' کتاب 'a book,' برس 'a year.'
16. What changes do adjectives in connexion with substantives undergo?
17. How are degrees of comparison expressed?
18. Decline مَیں 'I,' تو 'thou,' وہ 'he, she, it,' کون 'who.'
19. What is the terminating syllable of the infinitive? and is it liable to inflexion? Give an example.
20. How are the present and past participles formed?
21. How is the conjunctive participle formed?
22. Conjugate the verb ہونا 'to be,' throughout.

(The answers to this and the next question may be written, at the convenience of the student, in English letters.)

23. Give the first person singular, aorist, future, imperative, simple and compound present, imperfect, simple and compound perfect, pluperfect, of the verbs: کرنا 'to do,' جانا 'to go,' دینا 'to give,' بولنا 'to speak.'
24. How is the particle نے 'ne,' used? With what verbs? and with what tenses?
25. Translate in both the forms they admit: 'The man beat the boy;' 'The boy beat the girl.'
26. How is the passive formed? Give an example.
27. What are the actives and causals of: 'to burn,' 'to set on fire,' 'to rise,' 'to raise,' 'to learn,' 'to teach?'
28. What compound verbs occur in Hindustani? and how formed?
29. Give the Hindustani for: 'now,' 'when,' 'then,' 'where,' 'there,' 'here.'
30. Give the Hindustani for: 'before,' 'behind,' 'near,' 'far,' 'with,' 'like,' 'for the sake of,' 'except,'
31. Write the first ten numerals, words and figures.

Translate into Hindustani.

'His daughter;' 'His son;' 'To her son's house;' 'Let him come;' 'Light the lamp;' 'Do not wait for me;' 'I left my hat in the palanquin;' 'I repent having done this;' 'What is your name?' 'What is your native country?' 'What is your business?' 'What wages monthly do you expect?' 'Delhi is the oldest and handsomest city in the world;' 'Many ships come to Calcutta; it is the chief seat of the English government and trade.'

Translate into English.

ایک شخص درویش کی پگڑی لے بھاگا ۔ درویش
قبرستان مین جاکر بیٹھ رہا ۔ لوگون نے اُس
سے کہا وہ شخص جو تیری پگڑی لیکر بھاگا سو
باغ کی طرف گیا تو یہان کیون بیٹھا ہی جواب دیا
آخر وہ یہی یہان آویگا اِس لئے بیٹھا ہون

مین اُسی بچپن سی پہچانتا ہون وہ بہت برس تک
میری پروس مین رہا
اُس کا ساتھی کون تھا اور جب تُم نی اُن کو باتچیت
کرتی سنا تم اُن سی کتنی دور کھڑی تھی
مَین کس کی پاس جاکر عرض کرون
اِس شخص نی کیا گناہ کیا ہی

HINDUSTANI.

No. 2.

1. Write the alphabet in *both* the *Nishk* (Arabic or Hindustani) and the Nagari or Hindi character ?
2. How are the vowels expressed in the former, and what are they called ?
3. What is the power of the letter ع ?
4. What are the cerebral consonants of the Sanscrit or Hindi alphabet ?
5. How are they written in the Hindustani character ?
6. What are the marks called jazm, tashdíd, madda, hamza, and their effects ?
7. How is the gender of substantives in Hindustani distinguished ?
8. Under how many classes or declensions may they be arranged ?
9. How are the cases of nouns formed ?
10. Which of the postpositions takes an inflexion ?
11. Decline بات a word, روٹی a loaf, مرد a man, قاضی a judge, کپڑا clothes.
12. Are adjectives declinable ?
13. How are the degrees of comparison expressed ?
14. Decline the two personal pronouns میں and تو.
15. What are the genitive case singular, and nominative and genitive plural, of the pronouns کوی جو کون یہ یہی ?
16. What is the invariable form of the infinitive ?
17. What leading parts of the verb are formed from it ?
18. What are the tenses derived from ہونا used as an auxiliary verb ?
19. Conjugate مارنا to beat, and ہونا to be.
20. What are the past participles of جانا to go, کرنا to do, مرنا to die, دینا to give ?
21. How is the passive formed ?
22. Decline the verb, to be beaten.
23. How is a neuter verb made active or an active verb causal ?
24. With what verbs is the particle Ne نے employed, and with what effect ?
25. Translate the following sentences into Hindustani :—
    Who are you ?
    What is your name ?
    Where do you come from ?
    Tell the groom to bring the horse!
    What is that girl's name ?
    Whose daughter is she ?
    Have you paid the palkee-bearers ?
    I have no money!
    The elephant killed the tiger.
    He is a good man's son.
    The man's daughter is very handsome.

Translate into English.

اگر درندون کی احوال کو خوب تامّل اور فکر سی دریافت کرو تو معلوم هو که یی تُم سی کهین بهتر هین ۞ انسانون کی وکیل نی کها — اِسپر کو یِ دلیل بهی هَی ۞ اُسنی کها — جو تمهاری قوم مین زاهد و عابد هوتی تمهاری مُلک سی نکلکر پهار جنگل مین جهان درندون کی مکان هین جاتی هین اور اُ نهین سی رات دِن دوستی رکهتی هین درند بهی اُنکو نهین ستاتی — پس اگر درند تُم سی بهتر نهوتی تُمهاری زاهد و عابد کاهیکو اُنکی پاس جاتی

a wild beast, درند
consideration, تامل
proof, دلیل
religious men and hermits, زاهد و عابد

Translate into Hindustani.

A person said to a merchant, you have for many years voyaged by sea. What wonderful things have you beheld at sea? The merchant answered, the most wonderful of all is that I came safely to shore.

wonders, عجایب
wonderful, عجوبه

HINDUSTANI.

No. 3.

1. Write out the alphabet in both the Niskh and Nagari characters.
2. Write in Persian, and explain, the words jazm, tanwín, tashdíd, zer, zabar, pesh, izáfah.
3. Give rules for the genders in Hindustani, and for the formation of feminine nouns from masculine.
4. Give rules for the declension of nouns in Hindustani; and decline مجهل *mahil* (m.), "a cheat;" مهک *mahak* (f.), "a touch-stone;" فصل *fasl* (f.), "a chapter;" فضل *fazl* (m.), "excellence;" سزا *saza* (f.), "punishment;" تدبیر *tadbír*, "counsel;" مبنی *mabní*, "foundation."
5. Decline the personal, demonstrative, and indefinite pronouns.
6. Decline کالا آدمي "a black man;" اندهیري رات *andheri rát*, "a dark night."

7. Write out the numbers and figures from 1 to 10.
8. Give rules for the formation of the tenses, and conjugate, بھاگنا "to run away;" بھگانا "to cause to run away;" مرنا "to die;" پھیلایا جانا "to be spread."
9. Explain the formation of active and causal verbs.
10. Explain the use of نی
11. Translate: His daughter; His son; To his son's garden; To his daughter's house. He slew; He was slain; He slew himself. Allow him to come. Light every other lamp. Do not wait for me. I left my hat in the palanquin. I repent having done this. A certain physician, whenever he went to the cemetery, used to put a sheet over his head and face. When people asked him the reason of this he said, "I am ashamed of the dead in this cemetery, because they died of my medicines."

SENTENCES.

Translate into English.

1.

سورت مین هر سال طوفان هوتا هي

2.

با وجود تمهاري ضدّ کي مَين وُہ کام کرونگا

3.

ميرا قرض ادا کرنے کے واسطے جواهر ليکر نقد کرو

4.

مَين تمهارے نوکر کے بهائي کے ساتهی رستے پرچلا جاتا تها تو مين کيا ديکهتا هون که پهريدار اپني بندوق ديوار سے لگاکر سو گيا هي

5.

اگر ميرے عوض ميرے بتيجے کو تم کهتے تو اچهي بات هوتي

6.

وہ تمهارے واسطے آگ پاني مين جانے کو تيار هي

7.

اِن دنون مين فلانے کا دربار بهت جمع هوتا هي يا اُس مين بهت سے آدمي حاضر نهين

8.

جب فوج کي حاضري کي گنتي تهي تب معلوم پڑا که بهت سے سپاهي دشمن کي طرف بهاگے

Translate into English.

ایک شخص کو بڑا درجہ ملا ایک دوست یہ خوش خبري
سنکر مبارک باد دینے اس کے گھر گیا اس نے پوچھا تو کون
هي اور کیون یہان آیا؟ دوست نے اس بات سے نہایت
متعجب هوکر کہا تم مجھے نہین پہچانتے هو؟ مین تمہارا
قدیم دوست هون مین نے سنا تھا کہ تم اندھے هو گئے تسلّي
دینے آیا تھا ۞

Translate into English.

यिह वात सुन ब्राह्मन राजा के पास गया और आशीस् दी फल का अक्षाल वयान कर्के कहा कि महाराज यिह फल आप लीजिये औ मुज्झे कुछ धन दीजिये आप के चिरं जीव रहने से मुज्झे सुख है। फिर राजा ने ब्राह्मन को लाखरूपै दे विदा कर महल में आ वैठा। जिस रानी को वज़त सा चाहता था उसे यिह फल देकर कहा ऐ रानी तू इसे खा कि अमर होवेगी औ हमेशः जवान रहेगी॥

BENGALI EXAMINATION.

1. Write out the Bengali alphabet.
2. Write in the Bengali character the syllables ká, kí, ku, kú, ke, kai, ko, kau.
3. Write kta, kna, kshma, kya, tra, nda, tya.
4. What is the ordinary sound of the short vowel *a*?
5. What words retain in pronunciation the unwritten short vowel after their final consonant, and what makes the consonant final?
6. How are the definite and indefinite articles expressed in Bengali?
7. How are feminine nouns formed from masculine?
8. Decline দূত, কুক্কুর, গুরু, পিতৃ, স্বামিন্, কন্যা, স্ত্রী, সম্পদ্.
9. What are the feminine forms of কৃশ, প্রিয, প্রাপ্ত, কর্তৃ, সুখিন.
10. How are the comparative and superlative degrees formed?
11. Decline the first and second personal pronouns.
12. Decline the same when intimating inferiority.
13. Decline তিনি, সেই, এই, কে.
14. Write the numerals from 1 to 10 in words and figures.
15. What part of the verb may be taken as the root?
16. Have the tenses of the Bengali verb two numbers?
17. What verbs are used as auxiliaries?

18. What are the moods and tenses ?
19. Conjugate the verbs দেখিতে to see, কহিতে to say, হইতে to be.
20. How is the passive formed ? Give an example.
21. In what respects are the verbs দিতেঅি াসতে যাইতে irregular.
22. What is the effect of the participles টা, টি, খান, গুল, খানি, হ.

Translate into Bengali—

A merchant said to a sailor, "In what manner did your father die ?" He made answer, "My father and grandfather having been drowned in the ocean, died." The merchant again made reply, "Then have you no fear of dying by being drowned ?" The sailor inquired, "Very well ; in what manner did your father and grandfather die ?" The merchant answered, "in bed." The sailor made reply, "Then in like manner as there is no fear in you to go to bed, in such manner there is no fear in me to go on board ship."

Moral :—Fear becomes destroyed through habit.

মহাজন, a merchant.

জাহাজি, a shipman ; a sailor.

অভ্যাস, habit.

Translate into English—

আমি শুনিযাছি
তুমি কাহাকে কহি ও না
বড আকাল হইযাছে
কে দ্বারে আযাত করে
উপরে যাও
ভিতরে আহ্স
নৌকা জলে ভাসে
দেশের সকল স্থানে জলের উনুই আছে
পূর্ব্বে এই কথা যদি কহিতা তবে কি করিতে হইবে তাহাতে সন্দেহ থাকিত না
সে এমত বলে বটে কিন্তু আমার প্রত্যয হয না ॥

এক অন্ধ অন্ধকার রাত্রিতে মস্তকে এক মত্তিকার জালা ও দক্ষিন হস্তে এক প্রদীপ লইযা যাইতেছিল। তাহাতে কোন জন তাহাকে বলিল। ওরে মুর্খ, তুমি অন্ধ। তোমার দিবা রাত্রি সমান, তবে কেন প্রদীপ জ্বালিযা যাইতেছ, তাহাতে অন্ধ হাস্য করিযা কহিল, এহ প্রদীপ আমার নিমিত্তে লহ নাহ, কিন্তু তোমার নিমিত্তে, কি জানি অন্ধকারে তুমি আমার জালা ভাংগা ফেলিবা।'

Appendix IV.

4. STATISTICS.

(a.) Statistics of Examinations conducted under the Directions of the late India Board.

Civil Service of India.—Examination of 1855.—Table of Marks.

Selected Candidates.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Age on 1855.	University, College, &c.	Number of Marks Obtained.												
				Language and Literature of England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
				Composition.	Literature, &c.											
				Maximum Number of Marks.												
				500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,000	500	500	375	375	6,875
1	Wells Butler	22	University College, London	186	407	280	233	248	325	210	—	—	365	—	—	2,254
2	William Cornell	23	Clare Hall, Cambridge	190	309	250	230	215	175	90	231	—	255	—	—	1,945
3	Herbert John Reynolds	23	King's College, Cambridge	136	381	610	510	—	—	—	—	—	158	—	—	1,795
4	Wilfred Lucas Heely	23	Trinity College, Cambridge	266	450	468	465	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,649
5	Robert Hugh Munro Warraud	22	Trinity College, Oxford	203	322	325	375	115	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,555
6	Charles Umpherston Aitchison	23	University of Edinburgh	193	413	95	156	—	300	—	—	—	365	—	—	1,522
7	Robert Moss King	23	Merton College, Oxford	146	161	470	472	70	—	—	—	—	162	—	—	1,481
8	John Graham Cordery	22	Balliol College, Oxford	131	168	500	415	—	—	—	—	—	171	—	—	1,435
9	Robert Henry Pomeroy	23	Trinity College, Cambridge	161	149	285	390	—	—	—	228	—	185	—	—	1,398
10	James Braithwaite Peile	23	Oriel College, Oxford	106	198	430	370	—	—	—	—	—	292	—	—	1,396
11	Thomas Henry Thornton	23	St. John's College, Oxford	71	169	360	202	193	135	75	—	—	176	—	—	1,381
12	Herbert Wilson	23	Magdalene College, Cambridge	221	184	360	365	80	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	1,337
13	Henry Bell	23	Clare Hall, Cambridge	120	302	380	423	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	1,281
14	Henry Edmund Perkins	20	King's College School, London	210	265	150	113	150	—	—	—	77	—	—	310	1,275
15	John Douglas Sandford	23	Trinity College, Oxford	73	—	343	430	—	—	—	100	—	312	—	—	1,258
16	William Brittain Jones	22	University College, London	146	160	275	228	121	—	—	167	—	107	—	—	1,204
17	William Ramsay	21	Corpus Christi College, Oxford	80	172	335	416	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,183
18	William George Pedder	23	Exeter College, Oxford	100	175	265	185	113	—	145	—	—	165	—	—	1,148
19	Raymond West	23	Queen's College, Galway	125	206	165	169	160	—	—	—	134	175	—	—	1,134
20	Cornelius Daly	20	Queen's College, Cork	61	—	375	182	241	—	200	—	61	—	—	—	1,120

CANDIDATES NOT SELECTED.

Order of Merit.	Number of Marks Obtained for each Subject.												Total Number of Marks.
	Language and Literature of							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
	England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.												
	500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,000	5 00	500	375	375	6,875
21	198	334	195	305	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,117
22	196	205	185	275	—	—	—	—	—	216	—	—	1,077
23	170	129	390	381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,070
24	90	—	305	250	—	—	—	168	—	240	—	—	1,053
25	70	157	225	321	—	—	—	199	—	55	—	—	1,027
26	126	119	160	215	185	—	—	—	—	213	—	—	1,018
27	140	120	255	295	—	—	—	128	50	—	—	—	988
28	60	141	170	241	133	—	—	220	—	—	—	—	965
29	131	0	340	410	80	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	961
30	180	130	—	—	190	95	—	—	—	365	—	—	960
31	176	365	—	—	79	—	—	—	108	200	—	—	928
32	110	100	—	—	125	215	105	—	79	185	—	—	919
33	103	162	—	175	160	—	—	—	—	312	—	—	912
34	138	251	220	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	841
35	125	162	95	165	55	—	—	0	79	142	—	—	823
36	60	148	120	163	202	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	818
37	56	200	—	—	172	250	—	—	—	137	—	—	815
38	143	130	—	75	189	155	50	—	69	—	—	—	811
39	80	175	245	196	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	806
40	156	—	225	359	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	805
41	103	—	290	315	—	—	—	0	—	72	—	—	780
42	170	140	—	85	115	—	—	—	80	164	—	—	754
43	138	191	75	85	135	—	—	0	—	108	—	—	732
44	145	—	150	150	—	—	—	165	—	117	—	—	727
45	96	256	—	110	120	60	—	—	—	54	—	—	696
46	151	199	—	—	80	—	—	128	—	113	—	—	671
47	96	—	180	260	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	648
48	120	118	135	158	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	635
49	151	170	—	93	55	—	—	—	69	89	—	—	627
50	165	—	185	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	610
51	126	211	—	145	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	602
52	55	101	75	145	—	—	—	224	—	—	—	—	600
53	145	207	0	95	—	—	—	152	—	—	—	—	599
54	146	158	—	123	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	576
55	53	175	—	75	—	—	—	—	69	200	—	—	572
56	155	0	0	0	125	—	—	286	—	—	—	—	566
57	130	207	125	95	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	557
58	105	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	114	—	—	548
59	105	217	—	115	—	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	538
60	105	168	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	113	61	—	532
61	86	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	194	—	—	508
62	71	—	165	261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	497
63	66	—	—	—	210	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	496
64	136	173	0	160	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	469

The Ciphers indicate that the Marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the Maximum.

CANDIDATES NOT SELECTED.

Order of Merit.	Number of Marks Obtained for each Subject.												Total Number of Marks.
	Language and Literature of							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
	England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.												
	500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	375	25	375	1,000	375	6,875
65	51	173	0	0	65	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	454
66	110	175	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	402
	96	—	100	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	402
68	110	137	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	400
69	83	179	—	—	—	—	—	0	119	—	—	—	381
70	55	126	—	120	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	376
71	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	298	—	—	—	—	373
72	101	132	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	364
73	106	115	—	—	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	353
74	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	115	165	—	—	326
75	101	—	—	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	324
76	93	0	0	0	40	—	—	0	—	169	—	—	302
77	135	—	165	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	300
	76	134	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300
79	125	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	283
	83	—	—	—	70	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	283
81	51	114	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	270
82	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	181	—	—	—	—	257
83	171	0	—	0	85	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	256
84	—	—	—	—	42	100	—	—	113	—	—	—	255
85	153	—	0	0	0	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	254
86	133	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240
	—	—	—	—	157	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	240
88	80	—	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	237
89	83	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211
90	—	—	—	135	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
91	63	0	0	0	0	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	198
92	56	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166
93	105	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160
94	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150
95	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148
96	—	—	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135
97	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	121
98	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
99	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
	55	0	0	0	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
101	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	79
103	68	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	68
104	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
105	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

The Ciphers indicate that the Marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the Maximum.

Civil Service of India.—Examination of 1856.—Table of Marks.

Selected Candidates.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Age on 1 Jan. 1856.	University, College, &c.	Number of Marks Obtained.													
				Language and Literature of England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
				Composition.	Literature, &c.											
				Maximum Number of Marks.												
				500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,000	500	500	375	375	6,875
1	Henry Dove Sweeting	23	St. John's College, Cambridge	480		540	600	325	—	—	900	—	—	—	—	2,845
2	Swinton Henry Boult	21	University College, London	785		510	510	—	305	—	349	—	211	—	—	2,670
3	William Young	23	University College, London	869		350	410	315	327	—	—	—	240	—	—	2,511
4	James Wallace Quinton	22	Trinity College, Dublin	922		405	475	140	—	—	—	—	330	—	—	2,272
5	Charles Robertson	23	Marischal College, Aberdeen	736		320	430	250	344	—	—	—	133	—	—	2,213
6	Thomas Walton	22	Pembroke College, Cambridge	682		475	535	—	—	—	344	155	—	—	—	2,191
7	Wilton Oldham	21	Trinity College, Dublin	651		—	210	170	—	—	460	330	341	—	—	2,162
8	James Wyburd Furrell	20	Emmanuel College, Cambridge	870		250	370	265	—	—	0	175	205	—	—	2,135
9	Edward Stanley Robertson	23	Trinity College, Dublin	667		325	505	320	—	—	—	—	260	—	—	2,077
10	William Heurtley Newnham	22	Balliol College, Oxford	205		550	725	—	267	—	—	—	318	—	—	2,065
11	John William Shaw Wyllie	21	Trinity College, Oxford	750		440	490	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,055
12	Richard Burton Worthington	23	St. John's College, Cambridge	525		480	450	—	—	—	550	—	—	—	—	2,005
13	John Berney Worgan	20	Cheltenham College	541		555	480	230	—	—	192	—	—	—	—	1,998
14	Charles Alfred Elliott	21	Trinity College, Cambridge	622		380	545	240	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	1,967
15	Richard Wall	22	Queen's College, Cork	478		390	415	310	232	130	—	—	—	—	—	1,955
16	Anthony Benn Falcon	22	Queen's College, Oxford	458		470	460	75	—	—	219	—	200	—	—	1,882
17	Alexander Smith	22	Marischal College, Aberdeen	601		135	280	145	—	—	346	185	168	—	—	1,860
18	Robert Taylor	22	Magdalene College, Cambridge	692		295	410	190	—	—	248	—	—	—	—	1,835
19	Jamas Bellett Richey	23	Exeter College, Oxford	500		340	525	185	—	115	—	—	131	—	—	1,796
20	—	22	Trinity College, Dublin	455		385	465	185	—	—	0	—	246	—	—	1,736
21	Henry Martyn Thelwall	23	Trinity College, Cambridge	583		480	535	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	—	1,719

CANDIDATES NOT SELECTED.

Order of Merit.	Number of Marks Obtained for each Subject.												Total Number of Marks.
	Language and Literature of							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
	England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.												
	500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,000	500	500	375	375	6,875
22	689		—	—	70	—	—	188	465	265	—	—	1,677
23	582		225	305	165	307	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,584
24	554		0	0	115	—	—	830	—	—	—	—	1,499
25	426		165	190	215	375	120	—	—	—	—	—	1,491
26	510		135	195	210	—	—	—	—	201	195	—	1,446
27	295		345	425	215	—	—	—	165	—	—	—	1,445
28	470		0	0	165	—	—	438	370	—	—	—	1,443
29	765		155	270	240	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,430
30	407		320	340	—	—	—	267	—	85	—	—	1,419
31	302		470	465	—	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	1,407
32	513		320	350	—	—	—	0	210	—	—	—	1,393
33	790		0	296	155	—	—	—	—	143	—	—	1,384
34	450		280	430	—	—	—	—	—	209	—	—	1,369
35	535		205	280	150	—	—	—	—	155	—	—	1,325
36	669		—	150	375	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	1,304
37	645		—	350	—	—	75	—	—	200	—	—	1,270
38	501		300	290	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,266
39	560		250	370	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	1,180
40	466		—	160	340	—	190	—	—	—	—	—	1,156
41	726		—	—	220	203	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,149
42	345		0	0	130	—	—	193	260	213	—	—	1,141
43	410		—	—	375	309	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,094
44	340		0	0	375	214	80	—	—	0	—	—	1,009
45	536		0	148	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	974
46	430		0	240	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	930
47	338		175	240	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	928
48	363		0	145	165	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	900
49	383		—	0	—	—	—	—	410	106	—	—	899
50	105		145	205	0	—	—	178	160	86	—	—	879
51	388		—	0	135	200	90	—	—	—	—	—	813
52	95		325	365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	785
53	400		0	250	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	760
54	0		—	—	70	—	—	167	135	—	—	—	372
55	0		175	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365
56	255		0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255

The Ciphers indicate that the Marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the Maximum.

CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA.—Examination of 1857.—Table of Marks.

SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Order of Merit.	NAME.	Age on 1857.	University, College, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
				LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	TOTAL.
				England.		Greece.	Rome	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
				Composition.	Literature, &c.											
				Maximum Number of Marks.												
				500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,000	500	500	375	375	6,875
1	Henry Beveridge	21	Queen's College, Belfast	165	549	446	289	350	210	—	—	223	195	—	—	2,427
2	Charles Wilson Carpenter	21	Brighton College	175	416	639	516	200	267	—	170	0	—	—	—	2,374
3	James Monro	19	Edinburgh University	195	520	436	295	200	291	—	—	—	85	295	—	2,311
4	David Graham Barkley	22	Queen's College, Belfast	295	803	—	—	375	—	—	248	341	245	—	—	2,307
5	William Wavell	19	St. John's College, Cambridge	140	380	488	356	300	241	130	172	—	—	—	—	2,207
6	William Duthoit	23	Exeter College, Oxford	205	573	483	371	250	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,119
7	Arthur Pearse Howell	23	St. John's College, Oxford	150	475	644	436	250	—	—	—	—	145	—	—	2,100
8	Thomas Burrowes Tracy	22	Trinity College, Dublin	155	589	450	448	350	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	2,092
9	Charles Hawkes Todd Crosthwaite	22	St. John's College, Oxford	115	228	649	630	350	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	2,087
10	John Watt Smyth	22	Queen's College, Belfast	210	642	—	—	200	124	—	225	350	300	—	—	2,051
11	Henry Cobbe Sutherland	23	Lincoln College, Oxford	160	433	313	230	375	—	—	—	—	85	345	—	1,941
12	Seaburne May Moens	23	Merton College, Oxford	100	495	552	472	100	—	—	0	—	195	—	—	1,914

CANDIDATES NOT SELECTED.

Order of Merit.	Number of Marks Obtained for each Subject.												Total Number of Marks.
	Language and Literature of England.		Language and Literature of					Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
	Composition.	Literature, &c.	Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Maximum Number of Marks.												
	500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,0	500	500	375	375	6,875
13	130	305	611	444	220	—	—	194	—	—	—	—	1,904
14	185	454	479	339	100	—	80	—	—	245	—	—	1,882
15	100	442	288	506	0	—	—	174	—	—	—	335	1,845
16	175	408	335	345	125	190	85	—	—	175	—	—	1,838
17	165	333	282	262	350	—	90	—	86	190	—	—	1,758
18	125	410	533	367	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,685
19	140	281	629	446	—	—	—	167	—	—	—	—	1,663
20	185	493	396	336	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,610
21	85	327	315	286	100	92	75	0	0	280	—	—	1,560
22	95	251	555	467	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	1,483
23	130	318	219	256	100	—	—	246	164	0	—	—	1,433
24	175	383	216	257	175	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,380
25	140	450	—	—	0	—	—	226	193	340	—	—	1,349
26	105	244	535	437	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,321
7	0	198	155	192	250	345	180	—	—	0	—	0	1,320
28	115	525	300	339	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,279
29	90	325	233	411	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,259
30	150	389	230	367	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,236
31	95	425	—	219	100	123	180	—	—	—	—	—	1,142
32	0	177	420	385	100	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1,082
33	135	455	—	—	250	—	—	0	115	110	—	—	1,065
34	150	337	214	235	100	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	1,036
35	0	220	379	380	0	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	979
36	0	322	249	277	100	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	948
37	115	340	133	146	0	—	—	193	—	—	—	—	927
38	0	258	175	167	200	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	895
39	115	283	170	312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	880
40	100	284	—	179	100	213	—	—	—	0	—	—	876
41	140	376	0	0	210	147	—	—	—	0	—	—	873
42	0	0	460	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	830
43	0	215	345	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	829
44	135	335	0	162	0	—	—	—	184	—	—	—	816
45	0	0	225	295	200	—	—	0	0	85	—	—	805
46	0	372	0	135	150	111	0	—	0	—	—	—	768
47	0	0	271	406	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	677
48	0	250	0	172	100	68	0	—	86	—	—	—	676
49	0	0	299	374	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	673
50	140	403	0	0	125	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	668
51	0	0	350	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	624
52	100	290	—	—	150	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	620
53	0	249	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	599
54 {	0	186	177	178	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	541
	0	0	201	225	0	—	—	0	—	115	—	—	541
56	0	219	0	187	100	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	506
57	0	286	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	145	—	—	431
58	—	—	0	0	100	84	—	0	209	—	—	—	393
59	—	—	—	—	0	150	—	0	190	—	—	—	340
60	60	0	0	0	0	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	147

The Ciphers indicate that the Marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the Maximum.

Appendix IV.

4. STATISTICS.

(b.) Statistics respecting the Examination conducted under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners, viz :—

Table I.—Marks obtained at the Examination of July 1858.
Table II.—Rank, Profession or Occupation of the Fathers of the Candidates.
Table III.—Previous Occupation of the Candidates themselves.
Table IV.—Schools, &c. at which the Candidates were principally educated.
Table V.—University Honours and Prizes obtained by the Candidates.
Table VI.—Birthplaces of the Candidates.

*** For Table showing, with respect to the Candidates of 1858, their ages, universities, subjects of examination, &c., see "Comparative Tables," Appendix 22, c.

TABLE I.—Marks obtained at the Examination of July 1858.

SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Order of Merit.	NAME.	Age on May 1st, 1858.	University, College, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
				LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	TOTAL.
				England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
				Composition.	Literature, &c.											
				Maximum Number of Marks.												
				500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,000	500	500	375	375	6,875
1	John Geoghegan	20	Trinity College, Dublin	285	592	423	498	260	225	—	625	—	—	—	—	2,908
2	Theodore Francis William Smith	20	Trinity College, Dublin	440	757	488	595	245	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	2,725
3	William Tyrrell	21	Trinity College, Dublin	255	587	496	597	190	—	240	—	—	234	—	—	2,599
4	Henry Le Poer Wynne	22	Oriel College, Oxford	235	561	401	492	270	205	—	—	—	225	—	—	2,389
5	Hugh Morris	22	Edinburgh University	165	331	403	418	242	185	—	—	—	—	262	323	2,329
6	Dennis Fitzpatrick	20	Trinity College, Dublin	310	614	—	—	208	—	185	465	253	290	—	—	2,325
7	Charles William Paxton Watts	22	University College, Oxford	315	497	498	543	177	—	135	—	—	149	—	—	2,314
8	Childers George Sperling	21	Merton College, Oxford	230	550	433	436	147	—	—	—	—	93	295	—	2,184
9	David Mason Gardner	22	Brasenose College, Oxford	265	437	461	556	187	—	—	—	—	154	—	—	2,060
10	Charles John Powlett	22	Wadham College, Oxford	355	575	319	494	147	—	—	—	—	169	—	—	2,059
11	Edward Henry Whinfield	22	Magdalen College, Oxford	320	510	464	457	98	—	—	—	0	196	—	—	2,045
12	William Christopher Eades	22	Trinity College, Dublin	240	387	399	389	168	—	305	—	—	123	—	—	2,011
13	John Ward	22	Caius College, Cambridge	215	305	256	330	251	350	210	—	—	0	—	—	1,917
14	Alexander Brown	20	Queen's College, Oxford	255	630	367	383	95	—	—	0	—	122	—	—	1,852
15	Joseph Samuel Armstrong	20	Trinity College, Dublin	240	380	384	412	215	—	—	—	—	205	—	—	1,836
16	Henry James Macdonald	22	Corpus Christi College, Oxford	230	178	369	414	277	—	135	—	—	215	—	—	1,818
17	Herbert Mills Birdwood	20	St. Peter's College, Cambridge	175	377	246	308	107	—	—	376	143	83	—	—	1,815
18	Alexander Mair MacGregor	22	Trinity Hall, Cambridge	325	361	457	517	118	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	1,778
19	Frederick Jones	20	King's College, London	215	568	—	229	236	150	260	—	—	—	—	—	1,652
20	James Francis Katherinus Hewitt	22	Christ Church, Oxford	200	424	358	342	172	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	1,629

CANDIDATES NOT SELECTED.

Order of Merit.	Number of Marks Obtained for each Subject.												Total Number of Marks.
	Language and Literature of							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
	England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.												
	500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,000	500	500	375	375	6,875
21*	160	175	337	432	222	130	165	—	—	—	—	—	1,621
22	150	326	168	353	98	0	—	124	—	133	—	204	1,556
23	250	295	326	308	—	—	—	157	—	176	—	—	1,512
24	145	361	167	355	—	—	—	266	58	153	—	—	1,505
25	130	420	252	472	110	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	1,499
26	250	613	90	189	95	—	—	—	54	164	—	—	1,455
27	165	198	573	443	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	1,450
28	105	147	320	350	221	145	—	—	—	143	—	—	1,431
29	230	287	360	412	50	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,339
30	150	280	391	337	—	—	—	—	—	148	—	—	1,306
31	130	329	186	332	95	—	75	—	—	158	—	—	1,305
32	125	231	397	339	102	—	—	—	—	106	—	—	1,300
33	240	315	261	331	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,299
34	190	465	170	390	—	—	—	0	54	—	—	—	1,269
35	220	256	183	362	92	—	—	0	—	129	—	—	1,242
36	175	130	120	275	130	—	—	233	170	—	—	—	1,233
37	80	140	380	472	70	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	1,227
38	150	175	290	367	—	—	—	0	0	217	—	—	1,199
39	160	250	281	429	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,190
40	285	358	128	187	90	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	1,173
41	175	473	—	208	152	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	1,157
42	180	316	322	324	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,142
43	150	150	228	253	118	—	—	—	—	223	—	—	1,122
44	110	121	321	365	55	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	1,045
45	200	255	240	265	—	—	—	0	—	74	—	—	1,034
46	190	338	216	228	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,022
47	220	183	215	313	50	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	981
48	105	101	315	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	900
49	250	244	0	238	95	—	—	0	71	0	—	—	898
50	120	320	—	—	222	150	—	0	0	—	—	—	812
51	265	187	—	159	120	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	731
52	140	110	153	287	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	690
53	230	150	94	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	673
54	90	0	250	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	631
55	130	254	0	237	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	621
56	200	200	—	151	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	601
57	130	0	0	0	93	—	—	0	70	—	—	201	494
58	180	0	92	184	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	456
59	160	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	67	—	—	438
60	70	107	0	170	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436
61	0	180	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	390
62	80	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
63	100	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	71	—	—	171
64	130	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130
65	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

The Ciphers indicate that the Marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the Maximum.
* One of the successful candidates having declined to proceed to India, this candidate was substituted.

TABLE II.—RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION OF THE FATHERS OF CANDIDATES.

PROFESSIONS, &c.	Number of Candidates whose Fathers belonged to the Professions named.	
	Total Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
ARMY, QUEEN'S SERVICE :—		
General	1	—
Lieut.-Colonel	2	2
Major	1	1
ARMY, COMPANY'S SERVICE :—		
Lieut.-Colonel	3	1
Major	1	—
Captain	2	—
NAVY :—		
Rear-Admiral	1	—
H.M. CIVIL SERVICE :—		
Consul General	1	1
Government Agent (Ceylon)	1	—
Not specified	1	—
E.I. CIVIL SERVICE :—		
Lieut.-Governor	1	—
Collector and Magistrate	1	—
Civil and Sessions Judge	1	—
CLERGY, &c. :—		
Clergyman	16	5
Do. and Principal of School	1	—
Minister of Scottish Kirk and Professor	1	—
Minister of Free Church and Professor	1	1
Wesleyan Minister	2	1
LAW :		
Barrister (Calcutta)	1	—
Solicitor	2	—
MISCELLANEOUS :—		
Agent	1	1
Baker	1	1
Bank Agent and Merchant	1	—
Farmer	2	—
Gentleman	3	—
Landed Proprietor and J.P.	1	—
Merchant	3	2
Music	1	—
Physician	4	3
Silk Manufacturer	1	—
Slater	1	—
Stockbroker	1	1
Teacher	1	—
Wholesale Stationer	1	—
Wine Merchant	1	—
Not stated	3	—
	67	20

TABLE III.—OCCUPATION of CANDIDATES since quitting School or College.

OCCUPATION, &c.	Whole Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
Accountant	1	—
Assistant to a Consul General	1	1
Clerk in a Merchant's office	2	—
Master in a School	1	1
Master in Royal Institution School, Liverpool	1	—
Master in School; (2) Private Secretary to an East Indian Deputy Collector.	1	—
Reading for Ordination	1	1
Teaching	2	—
Tutor	2	1
Tutor (Private) and Assistant Librarian	1	—
In a Bank	1	—
At College or without Occupation	53	16
	67	20

TABLE IV.—Showing the SCHOOLS at which the CANDIDATES were Educated.

*** The asterisk prefixed to some of the schools indicates that the scholar or scholars afterwards proceeded to some University.

Schools, &c.	Whole Number of Candidates.	Selected Candidates.
IN ENGLAND :—		
*Bedford Grammar School - - -	1	—
Birmingham, King Edward VI. Grammar School	2	—
*Birmingham, King Edward VI. Grammar School (*previously at Wesley College, Sheffield*).	1	1
Bradford, (Yorkshire,) Grammar School (*previously at Liverpool Collegiate Institution, afterwards at Leeds Grammar School*).	1	—
*Brighton College - - - -	1	—
Brighton College (*previously at private school*) -	1	—
*Bristol Grammar School (*previously at Guildford and Huntingdon Royal Grammar Schools*).	1	—
*Cheltenham College - - - -	2	—
*Cheltenham College (*previously at Ilminster Grammar School*).	1	—
*Cheltenham College (*previously at Rugby*) -	1	—
Cheltenham College (*previously at Salisbury Grammar School*).	1	—
*Durham Grammar School - - -	1	—
*Eton - - - - - - -	2	1
*Exeter Grammar School - - -	1	—
Exeter, Mount Radford School (*previously at Plymouth New Grammar School*).	1	1
*Guildford Royal Grammar School (*afterwards at Huntingdon Royal Grammar School and Bristol Grammar School*).	1	—
Harrow - - - - - - -	1	1
Huddersfield College - - - -	1	—
*Huntingdon Royal Grammar (*previously at Guildford Royal Grammar School, afterwards Bristol Grammar School*).	1	—
*Ilminster Grammar School (*afterwards at Cheltenham College*).	1	—
Leeds Grammar School (*previously at Liverpool Collegiate Institution, and Bradford, (Yorkshire,) Grammar School.*)	1	—
Leicester Collegiate School - - -	1	—
Liverpool Collegiate Institution (*afterwards at Bradford, (Yorkshire,) Grammar School, and Leeds Grammar School*).	1	—
*London :—Charterhouse - - - -	1	—
„ Christ's Hospital - - -	1	1
** „ King's College School - -	2	—
* „ King's College School (*previously at private school*).	1	1
„ Limehouse Mitre School - -	1	—
* „ Merchant Taylors' School - -	1	1
* „ University College School - -	1	—
„ University College School (*previously at private school*).	2	—
*Louth Grammar School (*afterwards at Rugby*) -	1	—
*Lucton Grammar School, near Leominster -	1	—
**Marlborough College - - - -	4	1

Table showing the Schools, &c.—*continued.*

Schools, &c.	Whole Number of Candidates.	Selected Candidates.
IN ENGLAND (*continued*):—		
*Norwich, King Edward VI. Grammar School (*previously at private school*).	1	—
*Plymouth New Grammar School (*afterwards at Mount Radford School, Exeter*).	1	1
*Rugby	1	—
*Rugby (*previously at Louth Grammar School*)	1	—
Rugby (*afterwards at Cheltenham College*)	1	—
Rugby (*previously at a private school*)	1	1
Salisbury Cathedral School (*afterwards at Cheltenham College*).	1	—
*Sheffield, Wesley College (*afterwards at King Edward VI. Grammar School, Birmingham*).	1	1
*Uppingham School	1	—
*Winchester	2	—
**Westminster	2	1
Private schools	1	1
Private tuition	2	—
Private schools and private tuition	1	—
IN SCOTLAND :—		
*Aberdeen Grammar School (*previously at Forres Academy*).	1	—
*Edinburgh Academy	1	1
*Edinburgh, Heriot's Hospital	1	1
*Forres Academy (*afterwards at Aberdeen Grammar School*).	1	—
*Glasgow Academy	1	1
*Parochial schools	1	—
*Parochial and grammar schools	1	—
IN IRELAND :—		
*Armagh Royal School	1	1
Belfast Academy (*previously at private school*)	1	—
*Carlow College (*afterwards at St. Lawrence Seminary*).	1	1
*Ennis School	1	—
*Enniskillen Royal School	1	1
*St. Lawrence Seminary (*previously at Carlow College*).	1	1
Private schools	2	2
Private tuition	1	—
IN INDIA :—		
Calcutta, La Martinière	1	—
Private schools	1	—
ELSEWHERE :—		
Leipzig public school and Dresden	1	1
Lille and Mannheim private schools	1	—

TABLE V.—UNIVERSITY HONOURS and PRIZES obtained by the CANDIDATES.

† This mark prefixed to the name of a college indicates a successful competitor.

University.	Age of Candidate.	Length of Residence.	Degree.	Honours and Prizes.
	Years.	Years.		
OXFORD :—				
†Magdalen -	22	3	—	First class in the first public examination.
†Queen's -	20	2	—	Open scholarship.
Lincoln - -	22	4	—	Scholarship at Lincoln College in December 1854; (2) third class in moderations in December 1856; (3) honourably mentioned for the German scholarship in June 1858
Exeter - -	22	5	B.A.	Scholar of Exeter College; (ii.) second class in moderations; (iii.) third class in final classical.
New - -	21	2½	—	Has passed responsions and moderations.
Christ Church -	22	3	—	(i.) Student of Christ Church; (ii.) first class in moderations.
Trinity - -	22	3	B.A.	(i.) Second class in moderations, Easter 1857; (ii.) college prize for essays; (iii.) exhibitioner of college.
†Brasenose -	22	4½	B.A.	(i.) Open scholarship at Brasenose; (ii.) Hulmeian exhibition; (iii.) Pusey and Ellerton's Hebrew scholarship (1853); (iv.) first class classics in the first public examination (1855); (v.) second class classics for degree (1857).
†Christ Church -	22	¾	—	(i.) second class in the first public examination; (ii.) third class in the second.
Pembroke -	19	1	—	Open scholarship of 50*l.* per annum.
Brasenose -	20	3	—	Scholar of Brasenose; (ii.) first class in moderations, December 1857.
†Corpus Christi -	22	4	—	Open scholarship at Corpus; (ii.) a first in classics, and a third in mathematics, at the moderations of Easter 1857.
New - -	22	5	B.A.	Fellow of New College.
Trinity - -	21	2½	—	Open scholarship at Trinity College, June 1855.
†Wadham -	23	4½	B.A.	First class in first public examination, (ii.) first class in second public examination.
Brasenose -	20	2	—	Open scholarship; (ii.) second class in first public examination, Easter 1858; (iii.) prize for English essay.
Christ Church -	20	2	—	Boulter exhibition.
†Merton - -	21	2	—	Postmastership, 1856; (ii.) Boden University Sanscrit scholarship, 1858.
Queen's - -	20	3	—	Bridgman exhibitioner; (ii.) third class classics, and first class mathematics in moderations.

University Honours, &c.—*continued.*

University.	Age of Candidate.	Length of Residence.	Degree.	Honors and Prizes.
OXFORD (*cont.*) :—				
Wadham -	20	1½	—	Open scholarship ; (ii.) second class in moderations.
Trinity - -	21	4	—	Has passed three of his examinations for the degree of B.A. ; (ii.) third class in moderations, Easter 1857.
†University -	22	1½	—	Open scholarship.
Magdalen -	22	4	—	First class in moderations, Easter 1857.
†Oriel - -	22	3	—	Second class in moderations (classics).
CAMBRIDGE :—				
†Caius - -	20	2	—	First classical prizeman 1856 and 1857 ; (ii.) Caian scholar, 1856.
†St. Peter's -	20	3	—	Twenty-third wrangler, 1858 ; (ii.) second class in natural sciences tripos, 1858 ; (iii.) college prizes for classics and classical composition ; (iv.) a mark indicating "distinguished in botany" in natural science tripos ; (v.) college scholarships. [Also, at Edinburgh university, medal and prizes for mathematics, and a prize for an essay in the natural philosophy class.]
Emmanuel -	22	—	—	Third class in classical tripos of 1858.
Trinity - -	22	3½	B.A.	Third class in the classical tripos.
St. John's -	20	—	—	An open scholarship in 1856.
†Trinity Hall -	22	3	B.A.	First in second class of classical tripos, 1858 ; (ii.) scholar of Trinity Hall.
Clare - -	23	3½	B.A.	Senior optime, and second class in classical tripos ; (ii.) college prizes and scholarship.
LONDON :—				
†King's College -	20	3	—	College prizes in English literature and mathematics.
University College	21	3	B.A.	Prizes in geology ; certificates in botany, zoology, German, Italian, history, &c.
Do. Do.	21	3	—	Prize for English literature and essay. Prize for French language and literature ; Goldsmith prize of 25*l.* for geology ; certificates.
King's College -	20	—	—	Honours in chemistry ; prize for mathematics at college.
SCOTLAND :—				
Edinburgh University.	21	3	—	(See St. Peter's Cambridge.
Aberdeen - -	22	4	M.A.	Second in mathematics ; fourth in classics ; and fourth in moral and metaphysical sciences.
Do. - -	21	3½	M.A.	*Prizes* :—third Greek ; fourth chemistry ; third mathematics (second year) ; fifth humanity ; second mathematics (third year) ; fourth natural philosophy ; first logic and moral philosophy.

University Honours, &c.—*continued.*

University.	Age of Candidate.	Length of Residence.	Degree.	Honours and Prizes.
SCOTLAND (*cont.*) :—				
Aberdeen - -	18	4	M.A.	Highest honours in classics and next to highest in mental science. *Prizes* :—Junior Greek and fourth in junior Latin at close of first session ; fifth in chemistry at close of second session ; third in senior Latin ; second in mental science ; and first in civil law at close of fourth session.
†Edinburgh -	22	4	—	Prize in moral philosophy, Latin and Greek.
IRELAND :—				
†Trinity, Dublin	20	2½	—	Royal scholarship (by examination) ; (ii.) several "honours" of first class, &c., &c., &c.
†Do. - -	22	5	B.A.	Royal scholarship 1855; (ii.) senior classical moderatorship 1857 ; (iii.) gold medal, &c.
†Do. - -	20	—	—	First science scholarship ; (ii.) the Lloyd mathematical exhibition ; (iii.) the Wray prize in mental science ; (iv.) first prizes in botany and chemistry ; (v.) prizes in French and Hebrew ; (vi.) seven first honours in mathematical, mental, and physical sciences.
†Do. - -	20	1	B.A.	Scholarship and moderatorship.
Do. - -	21	—	—	First prizeman in mathematics ; (ii.) first honourman in ethics ; (iii.) prizeman in Hebrew, Arabic, and French.
Queen's College, Cork.	22	5	A.B.	Prizes in mathematics and natural philosophy.
†Trinity, Dublin	20	4	B.A.	Scholar on the foundation ; (ii.) first honours in classics and history ; (iii.) prizes in English literature and French ; (iv.) classical gold medal at degree.
†Do. - -	21	6	A.B.	Five honors in classics, always of the first rank ; (ii.) prizeman in French 1856 ; (iii.) first scholarship in classics, 1855 ; (iv.) first gold medal and first senior moderatorship in classics at degree examination.
Belfast and Cork	21	4	A.B.	Scholarship for three years consecutively ; (ii.) prizes in classics, English, mental and physical sciences; (iii.) scholarship in lawe (iv.) exhibition of 10*l.* at degre; examination.

TABLE VI.—BIRTHPLACES of CANDIDATES.

† These marks indicate the successful candidates.

	Candidates.
ENGLAND :—	
††††*London*	10
Cambridgeshire (Whittlesey)	1
Cornwall	1
Devonshire { Tavistock, Tiverton }	2
†Essex	1
Hampshire { Southampton, Ventnor }	2
Kent (Chatham)	1
†Lancashire (Manchester)	3
Lincolnshire { Boston, Broughton }	3
†Norfolk (Norwich)	2
Shropshire	1
Somersetshire	2
Staffordshire (Leek)	1
†Warwickshire { Birmingham, Rugby }	2
Westmoreland	1
†Wiltshire { Bradford, Marlborough }	2
Yorkshire (Huddersfield)	1
	36
WALES :—	
Radnor	1
SCOTLAND:—	
††*Edinburgh*	2
Aberdeenshire	1
†Banffshire	2
Inverness-shire	1
	6

	Candidates.
IRELAND :—	
††*Dublin*	2
Clare County	1
†Cork County	1
†Fermanagh County	1
†King's County	1
†Leitrim County	1
Limerick County	1
†Londonderry County	1
†Longford County	1
Monaghan County	1
Tipperary County	1
	12
EAST INDIES:—	
Agra	1
Azimghur	1
†Belgaum	1
Calcutta	2
Chittoor	1
Jeypoor	1
Mysore	1
Nusseerabad	1
Upper Assam	1
	10
OTHER PARTS:—	
Ceylon	1
Malta	1
	2
Total	67

Appendix IV.

4. STATISTICS.

(c.) Comparative Statistics of the four Examinations, 1855-8 : viz.—

Table I.—Ages of the Candidates at each of the four Examinations.
Table II.—Marks obtained by the successful candidates in each year.
Table III.—Universities, Colleges, &c., at which the candidates were educated.
Table IV.—Subjects taken up by candidates.
Table V.—Position, in the general list, of the best candidates in certain of the subjects.
Table VI.—Ditto, in another form.
Table VII.—Position, as to each subject, obtained by the candidates who are successful on the whole.

COMPARATIVE TABLES, 1855-58.

TABLE I.—AGES of the CANDIDATES in each of the Four Years.

Age.	Candidates examined.					Successful Candidates.				
	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Total.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Total.
Over 18	8	2	5	3	18	—	—	2	—	2
19	24	8	8	4	44	2	2	—	—	4
20	19	12	8	19	58	1	4	2	7	14
21	23	19	17	16	75	4	8	4	2	18
22	38	15	22	25	100	13	7	4	11	35
Total -	112	56	60	67	295	20	21	12	20	73

COMPARATIVE TABLES, 1855-58.

TABLE II.—AGGREGATE MARKS obtained by the SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, in each Year.

Rank of Sucessful Candidate.	Number of Marks obtained in each Year.			
	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Maximum -	**6,875**	**6,875**	**6,875**	**6,875**
No. 1	2,254	2,845	2,427	2,908
„ 2	1,945	2,670	2,374	2,725
„ 3	1,795	2,511	2,311	2,599
„ 4	1,649	2,272	2,307	2,389
„ 5	1,555	2,213	2,207	2,329
„ 6	1,522	2,191	2,119	2,325
„ 7	1,481	2,162	2,100	2,314
„ 8	1,435	2,135	2,092	2,184
„ 9	1,398	2,077	2,087	2,060
„ 10	1,396	2,065	2,051	2,059
„ 11	1,381	2,055	1,941	2,045
„ 12	1,337	2,005	1,914	2,011
„ 13	1,281	1,998	—	1,917
„ 14	1,275	1,967	—	1,852
„ 15	1,258	1,955	—	1,836
„ 16	1,204	1,882	—	1,818
„ 17	1,183	1,860	—	1,815
„ 18	1,148	1,835	—	1,778
„ 19	1,134	1,796	—	1,652
„ 20	1,120	1,736	—	1,629
„ 21	—	1,719*	—	1,621

* The candidate who obtained the 20th place declined to proceed to India. The 21st was therefore appointed in his stead.

† The candidate who obtained the 16th place subsequently declined the appointment. The 21st candidate was therefore selected in his stead.

COMPARATIVE TABLES, 1855–58.

TABLE III.—Showing the PROPORTION in which the different UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, &c. supplied CANDIDATES at each EXAMINATION.

University, College, &c. attended.	Numbers of									
	Candidates examined.					Successful Candidates.				
	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Total.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Total.
OXFORD:										
Brasenose	—	1	1	3	5	—	—	—	1	1
Christ Church	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	1
Corpus Christi	2	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	1	2
Balliol	3	1	1	2	7	1	1	—	—	2
Exeter	2	2	2	2	8	1	1	1	—	3
Lincoln	—	2	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	1
Magdalen	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	1
Merton	3	—	2	1	6	1	—	1	1	3
New	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Oriel	2	—	2	1	5	1	—	—	1	2
Pembroke	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's	1	1	1	2	5	—	1	—	1	2
St. John's	1	1	2	—	4	—	—	2	—	2
Trinity	3	1	2	3	9	2	1	—	—	3
University	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	1
Wadham	1	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	1	1
College not named.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
CAMBRIDGE:										
Caius	—	2	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	1
Christ's	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Clare Hall	5	1	—	1	7	2	—	—	—	2
Emmanuel	2	1	1	1	5	—	1	—	—	1
Jesus	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
King's	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Magdalene	2	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	2
Pembroke	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
Queen's	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
St. Catharine's Hall.	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's	3	4	2	1	10	1	2	1	—	4
St. Peter's	—	1	2	1	4	—	—	—	1	1
Trinity	11	3	3	4	21	2	2	—	—	4
Trinity Hall	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON:										
University College.	4	3	2	1	10	2	2	—	—	4
King's College	2	6	5	2	15	—	—	—	1	1
Other Colleges	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
SCOTLAND:										
Edinburgh	3	1	4	1	9	1	—	1	1	3
Glasgow	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Aberdeen	6	2	2	3	13	—	2	—	—	2
IRELAND:										
Dublin (Trinity)	14	8	6	7	35	—	4	1	6	11
Belfast (Queen's College).	—	2	3	1	6	—	—	3	—	3
Cork (Queen's College).	5	2	—	1	8	1	1	—	—	2
Galway (Queen's College).	2	—	3	—	5	1	—	—	—	1

Table showing the Number of the Candidates of each Year who have attended each University, College, &c.—*continued.*

University, College, &c. attended.	Numbers of									
	Candidates examined.					Successful Candidates.				
	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Total.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Total.
NOT AT ANY UNIVERSITY:										
Cheltenham College.	2	1	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	1
Brighton College.	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	1
Harrow - -	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
King's College School.	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Eton - - -	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Westminster -	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Schools "at Home," &c.	18	3	4	6	31	—	—	—	—	—
Total - -	112	56	60	67	295	20	21	12	20	73

COMPARATIVE TABLES, 1855–58.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER of CANDIDATES examined in each of the several Subjects.

Subject.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES EXAMINED IN EACH SUBJECT.									
	Of those who presented themselves.					Of those who were successful.				
	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Total of the Four Years.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Total of the Four Years.
English - - -	109	56	58	67	290	20	21	12	20	73
Greek - - -	87	46	50	53	236	20	20	10	18	68
Latin - - - -	96	52	53	59	260	20	21	10	19	70
French - - -	64	42	52	47	205	12	16	12	20	60
German - - -	14	12	19	10	55	5	5	6	5	21
Italian - - - -	9	9	13	11	42	5	2	2	8	17
Mathematics - -	73	22	22	19	136	5	12	5	4	26
Natural Science -	30	12	15	16	73	3	4	4	4	15
Moral Science - -	60	26	27	34	147	14	13	8	15	50
Sanscrit - - -	1	1	2	2	6	—	—	2	2	4
Arabic - - -	1	—	2	3	6	1	—	—	1	2
Total - -	112	56	60	67	295	20	21	12	20	73

COMPARATIVE TABLES, 1855–58.

TABLE V.—POSITION in each SUBJECT obtained by the SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS in each Year.

Place in General List of Successful Candidates.	PLACE OBTAINED IN EACH SUBJECT.										
	English.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	German.	Italian.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.
1855.											
First	3	18	25	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Second	8	22	27	3	6	6	3	—	7	—	—
Third	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Fourth	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fifth	6	14	11	28	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sixth	2	42	42	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Seventh	29	3	2	45	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
Eighth	17	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Ninth	25	17	9	—	—	—	4	—	14	—	—
Tenth	31	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Eleventh	48	9	32	6	9	7	—	—	16	—	—
Twelfth	10	9	13	40	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Thirteenth	11	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
Fourteenth	9	36	51	15	—	—	—	13	—	—	1
Fifteenth	87	11	4	—	—	—	20	—	4	—	—
Sixteenth	30	19	28	24	—	—	10	—	33	—	—
Seventeenth	45	13	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eighteenth	37	20	34	30	—	3	—	—	20	—	—
Nineteenth	20	32	37	12	—	—	—	1	17	—	—
Twentieth	91	8	35	2	—	2	—	17	—	—	—
1856.											
First	31	3	2	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Second	5	4	7	—	6	—	6	—	9	—	—
Third	3	15	20	8	3	—	—	—	7	—	—
Fourth	1	11	11	33	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Fifth	8	20	16	13	2	—	18	—	—	—	—
Sixth	12	7	4	—	—	—	8	11	—	—	—
Seventh	15	—	37	26	—	—	4	4	1	—	—
Eighth	2	26	22	11	—	—	0	8	11	—	—
Ninth	14	18	8	7	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Tenth	52	2	1	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Eleventh	7	10	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twelfth	26	5	15	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Thirteenth	23	1	10	16	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Fourteenth	17	14	3	14	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Fifteenth	32	12	19	9	8	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sixteenth	35	8	14	38	—	—	11	—	13	—	—
Seventeenth	18	35	31	32	—	—	7	7	15	—	—
Eighteenth	10	24	20	21	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Nineteenth	30	17	6	22	—	4	—	—	19	—	—
Twentieth	36	13	12	22	—	—	0	—	6	—	—
Twenty-first	19	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
1857.											
First	6	15	28	3	7	—	—	3	6	—	—
Second	13	3	2	16	3	—	9	—	—	—	—
Third	5	16	26	16	2	—	—	—	16	2	—
Fourth	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	4	—	—
Fifth	22	10	20	8	4	3	8	—	—	—	—
Sixth	3	11	16	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seventh	6	2	10	9	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Eighth	4	14	6	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Ninth	40	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Tenth	2	16	13	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	—
Eleventh	11	24	37	1	—	—	—	—	16	1	—
Twelfth	12	7	4	28	—	—	0	—	6	—	—

TABLE V.—Position in each Subject obtained by the Successful Competitors in each Year—*cont.*

Place in General List of Successful Candidates.	PLACE OBTAINED IN EACH SUBJECT.										
	English.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	German.	Italian.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.
1858.											
First	5	9	6	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Second	1	4	2	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Third	7	3	1	13	—	3	—	—	2	—	—
Fourth	10	11	8	2	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Fifth	29	10	16	6	4	—	—	—	—	2	1
Sixth	3	—	—	12	—	6	2	1	1	—	—
Seventh	9	2	12	15	—	8	—	—	15	—	—
Eighth	12	8	13	20	—	—	—	—	24	1	—
Ninth	13	6	3	14	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Tenth	2	26	7	20	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Eleventh	8	5	11	29	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Twelfth	18	12	21	17	—	1	—	—	21	—	—
Thirteenth	26	31	35	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Fourteenth	4	18	22	31	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Fifteenth	20	15	18	11	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Sixteenth	40	17	17	1	—	8	—	—	6	—	—
Seventeenth	22	34	38	27	—	—	3	4	26	—	—
Eighteenth	14	7	5	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nineteenth	11	—	47	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Twentieth	19	20	30	16	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Twenty-first	48	21	14	8	8	7	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE TABLES, 1855–58.

TABLE VI.—POSITION in the General List obtained by the best Candidates in each of the different Subjects.

Subject.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
English Composition English History and Literature.	The best man was fourth on the general list	The best three obtained the fourth, eighth, and third places.	The best four succeeded. The best five succeeded.	Seven out of the first eight succeeded. The best three succeeded.
Classics - - -	The best man was third.	The best six succeeded.	The best three succeeded.	The best four succeeded.
French - - -	The best man was first.	Four got full marks, but only one succeeded.	Five out of the best seven succeeded (two getting full marks).	The best seven succeeded.
German - - -	The best man was first.	The second and third succeeded.	The second, third, fourth, and fifth succeeded.	Five out of the best six succeeded.
Italian - - -	The best man was first.	The second and fourth succeeded.	The third and fourth succeeded.	The best six succeeded.
Mathematics - -	The best man obtained only 298 marks out of 1,000, and was not successful.	The first, third, and fourth were successful. (The first was second in Classics, and first on the whole examination).	The best man was fourth (being also best in English and French, and second in Natural Sciences.)	The best three succeeded. (The best man was first on the whole examination.)
Natural Sciences -	The best man was nineteenth.	No one higher than fourth succeeded.	The best three (all from Belfast) succeeded.	The best man succeeded.
Moral Sciences -	The best man was first.	The best three succeeded.	The second succeeded.	The best three succeeded.
Sanskrit - - -	—	—	The two examined were eleventh and third.	The two examined were fifth and eighth.
Arabic - - -	The one examined was fourteenth, and mainly owed his position to his knowledge of this language.	—	The one examined was fifteenth.	The best man was successful.

COMPARATIVE TABLES, 1855-58.

TABLE VII.—Showing for each Year the PLACE in the GENERAL LIST obtained by the first Six Candidates in each Subject.

Subject and Order in it.	Order in General List. 1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Subject and Order in it.	Order in General List. 1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
ENGLISH:—					MATHEMATICS:—				
1 - - - -	4	4	4	2	1 - - - -	71	1	4	1
2 - - - -	6	8	10	10	2 - - - -	56	24	23	6
3 - - - -	1	3	6	6	3 - - - -	2	12	25	17
4 - - - -	31	33	8	14	4 - - - -	9	7	10	24
5 - - - -	5	2	3	1	5 - - - -	52	28	13	36
6 - - - -	3	29	1	26	6 - - - -	28	2	37	23
					NATURAL SCIENCES:				
					1 - - - -	19	22	10	6
					2 - - - -	58	49	4	36
CLASSICS:—					3 - - - -	69	28	1	41
					4 - - - -	74	7	58	17
1 - - - -	3	10	9	3	5 - - - -	84	42	25	40
2 - - - -	7	1	2	2	6 - - - -	31	32	59	59
3 - - - -	4	2	7	7					
4 - - - -	8	13	19	9	MORAL SCIENCES:—				
5 - - - -	13	21	13	27	1 - - - -	{1}	7	25	6
6 - - - -	10	6	22	18	2 - - - -	{6}	4	10	3
					3 - - - -	{30}	10	21	4
					4 - - - -	{33}	22	4	43
MODERN LANGUAGES:—					5 - - - -	{15}	9	14	38
					6 - - - -	10	20	{1 {12}	16
1 - - - -	1	25	27	13	ORIENTAL LANGUAGES:—				
2 - - - -	2	43	5	19	1 - - - -	14	—	11	5
3 - - - -	32	15	1	21	2 - - - -	60	—	3	8
4 - - - -	20	44	3	1	3 - - - -	—	—	—	22
5 - - - -	63	3	6	4	4 - - - -	—	—	—	57
- - -	37	5	2	12					

Appendix V.

SPECIMENS OF HANDWRITING,

referred to at p. viii. of the Report.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.